UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

CALENDAR.

SESSION

MDCCCLXVI.—LXVII.

"Cuncti adsint, meritaeque expectent praemia palmarum."

JEN. lib. v.

LONDON:

WALTON AND MABERLY,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,

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

Hor. C. iv. 4. 33.

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

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University College, London.

ALMANACK.—1866-67.

**SEPTEMBER—1866.**

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<td>25</td>
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<td>ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS. FACULTY OF MEDICINE, EXAMINATION (about this time).</td>
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**OCTOBER—1866.**

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<td>CLASSES OF MEDICAL FACULTY BEGIN.</td>
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<td>ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS: FACULTY OF ARTS, EXAMINATION (about this time).</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>W</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<td>Id.</td>
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<td>Id.</td>
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<td>HONOURS. HONOURS.</td>
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**NOVEMBER—1866.**

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<td>Classics. Chemistry. 2nd M.B. PASS.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Id. Botany. Id.</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Id. Zoology. Id.</td>
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<td>Logic &amp; Moral Phil. Logic &amp; Moral Phil. Id.</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>Id. Id. Id.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Animal Physiology. Geology &amp; Paleontol. Id.</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Scriptural. Id.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Id. HONOURS.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>T</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>RICARDO SCHOLARSHIP IN POLITICAL ECONOMY. [Examination between the 15th November and 1st December.]</td>
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<td>EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND.:— M.D. M. SURGERY.</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Id. Id. B. SURGERY.</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Id. Id. Id.</td>
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**DECEMBER—1866.**

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<td>EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND.:— B. SURGERY, HONOURS.</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>SCHOOL, AND FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS, CHRISTMAS VACATION COMMENCES.</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>FACULTY OF MEDICINE, DO.</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>Christmas Day.</td>
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### JANUARY—1867.

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<th>1</th>
<th>T</th>
<th><strong>FACULTY OF MEDICINE RESUMES.</strong></th>
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<td><strong>EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND.:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>HONOURS.</strong></td>
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<td>M</td>
<td><strong>FACULTY OF ARTS RESUMES.</strong></td>
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<td>T</td>
<td><strong>MATRICULATION.</strong></td>
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<td>W</td>
<td>Id.</td>
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<td><strong>SCHOOL, SECOND TERM BEGINS.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>SESSION OF COUNCIL.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>BALLOT FOR RETIRING OFFICERS.</strong></td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>T</td>
<td><strong>NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF COLLEGE OF LAST DAY OF RECEIVING NOMINATIONS.</strong></td>
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### FEBRUARY—1867.

| 6  | W  | **LAST DAY FOR NOMINATING MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, ETC.** |
| 9  | S  | **SESSION OF COUNCIL.**             |
| 27 | W  | **SESSION OF COUNCIL IN THE INTERVAL; REPORT, ETC.** |

### MARCH—1867.

| 2  | S  | **SESSION OF COUNCIL.**            |
|    |    | **APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF**    |
|    |    | **MANAGEMENT. NOMINATIONS FOR**    |
|    |    | **PRESIDENT OF SENATE.**           |
| 21 | T  | **MEDICAL FACULTY, CLASS EXAMINATIONS BEGIN.** |
| 30 | S  | **MEDICAL FACULTY, WINTER TERM ENDS.** |

### APRIL—1867.

| 7  | S  | **SESSION OF COUNCIL.**           |
| 18 | F  | **EASTER VACATION IN FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCHOOL BEGINS.** |
| 21 | S  | **Easter Sunday.**               |
| 30 | T  | **FACULTY OF ARTS RESUMES.**     |
|    |    | **SCHOOL, THIRD TERM BEGINS.**   |
### MAY—1867.

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>W</th>
<th>SUMMER TERM, FACULTY OF MEDICINE, BEGINS. ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP, LATEST DAY FOR RECEIVING NOTICE OF INTENTION TO COMPETE.</th>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>FACULTY OF MEDICINE. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.</td>
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<td>T</td>
<td>UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. ANNUAL MEETING OF CONVOCATION.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>PUBLIC ADMISSION TO DEGREES.</td>
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<td>ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP. EXAMINATION ABOUT THIS TIME.</td>
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<td>DELIVERY OF LATIN PRIZE ESSAY.</td>
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<td>FIRST STONE OF UNIV. COLL. HOSPITAL LAID, 1833.</td>
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### JUNE—1867.

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<th>EXAMINATIONS, UNIV. LOND. 1—</th>
<th>M.A. CLASSICS.</th>
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<td>3</td>
<td>M</td>
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<td>Id.</td>
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<td>Id.</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>WHIT MONDAY. HOLIDAY, FACULTY OF ARTS.</td>
<td>M.A. MATH. AND NAT. PHIL.</td>
<td>Id.</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>SESSION OF COUNCIL: AWARD OF ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP.</td>
<td>M.A. LOGIC AND MORAL PHIL., &amp;c.</td>
<td>Id.</td>
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<td>Id.</td>
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<td>S</td>
<td>SESSION FOR THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS ENDS. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES (about this time).</td>
<td>MATRICULATION.</td>
<td>Id.</td>
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## JULY—1867.

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<td>MEDICAL FACULTY, SUMMER TERM. CLASS EXAMINATIONS (about this time).</td>
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<td>W</td>
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<td>Id. Id.</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Id. Chem. &amp; Nat. Phil. Chem. &amp; Nat. Phil. Id.</td>
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<td>31</td>
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## AUGUST—1867.

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<td>French. 1st M.B.</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>German. Id.</td>
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<td>HON. Anatomy.</td>
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University College, London.

FOUNDED IN THE YEAR 1829

AS THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

OPENED ON THE 1ST OCTOBER 1829

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 subjects 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.  The Vice-President.  The Treasurer.

James Booth, Esq., C.B.  **Thomas Field Gibson, Esq.

Henry William Busk, Esq.  **Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart., Q.C., M.P.

Thomas Acland, Esq., LL.B., F.  *Wm. Balfour and Hodgson, Esq., LL.D.

Herbert H. Cosens-Hardy, Esq., LL.B., F.  Henry Matthews, Esq., LL.B., F.

The Hon. George Denman, Q.C., M.P.  *Henry Crabbe Robinson, Esq.

*Edward Enfield, Esq.  **Edward Romilly, Esq.


Edwin W. Field, Esq.  The Hon. George Denman, Q.C., M.P.

*Robert Nicholas Fowler, Esq., M.A., F.  Henry Matthews, Esq., LL.B., F.

William Fowler, Esq., LL.B., F.  Frederic John Wood, Esq., LL.D., F.

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

Chairman, *Member, of the Committee of Management.

AUDITORS.


Thomas Clemens Watson, Esq.  Robert Baldwin Hayward, Esq., M.A., F.

SENATE.

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

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

Faculty of Arts and Laws.

DEAN.—Charles Cassal, LL.D., Professor of French.

VICE-DEAN.—Augustus de Morgan, Professor of Mathematics.

Edward Spencer Peasly, M.A.  Professor of Ancient and Modern History.

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George Carey Foster, B.A.  Experimental Physics.

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Robert Edmund Grant, M.D., F.R.S.  Zoology.

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Th. Archer Hirst, Ph.D., F.R.S.  Mathematical Physics.

Thomas Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S.  Comparative Grammar.


Heinrich Malfeld, M.A.  Greek.

Rev. D. W. Marks  Hebrew.

Henry Morley, Esq.  English Language and Literature.

John Morris, F.G.S.  Geology and Mineralogy.

Daniel Oliver, F.R.S.  Botany.

William Pole, M.C.E., F.R.S.  Civil Engineering.

Charles Rice, Ph.D.  Arabic and Persian.

Henry J. Roby, M.A.  Jurisprudence.

John A. Russell, LL.B.  English Law.

J. R. Secley, M.A.  Latin.

Wm. Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.  Physiology.

Signor G. Voepke  Italian Language and Literature.

Alex. W. Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S.  Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.


Vacant  Philosophy of the Mind, and Logic.

Faculty of Medicine.

DEAN.—Wilson Fox, M.D., Professor of Pathological Anatomy.

VICE-DEAN.—Alex. W. Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry.

George Viner Ellis, Esq.  Professor of Anatomy.

John E. Erichsen, Esq.  Clinical Surgery (Holme Professor).

Robert Edmund Grant, M.D., F.R.S.  Comparative Anatomy.

Charles John Hare, M.D.  Clinical Medicine.

George Harley, M.D., F.R.S.  Medical Jurisprudence.

Srally Hewitt, M.D.  Obstetric Medicine.


Daniel Oliver, F.R.S.  Botany.

J. Russell Reynolds, M.D., F.  Clinical Medicine (Holme Professor).

Sydney Ringer, M.D.  Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Wm. Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.  Anatomy and Physiology.

Junior School.

HEAD MASTER.—T. Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S.

VICE-MASTER.—E. R. Horton, M.A.

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

Prospectus.

SESSION 1866-67.

Dean, Professor CHARLES CASSAL, LL.D.
Vice-Dean, Professor AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, on Monday, October 8th, at 3 P.M., by Professor ROBY: Subject, "The importance and position of Law as a subject of General Education."

1. The Session commences on Monday, the 8th of October, and terminates near the end of June.
2. There is an unrestricted admission without previous examination.
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 most of the Classes which belong exclusively to the Faculty of Arts a daily record is kept of the attendance and conduct of the Students in the Lecture Rooms, and an abstract of these records is sent every month to their Parents or Guardians. 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 for reporting thereon to the Council.
6. The Christmas vacation will commence on Friday the 21st of December, and continue till Monday the 7th 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; and again from 6 to 9 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. Students are allowed, on certain conditions, to take books out of the Library for use at home.
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.

The College is less than two minutes' walk from the Gower Street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and not far from the Terminals of the North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.

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

DEGREES IN ARTS, LAWS, 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 B.A., the first in July and August, the second in October and November; For M.A. in June; For L.L.B., first and second, and for L.L.D., in January; For B.Sc., the first in July, the second in October; D.Sc. in June; D.Lit., the first in June, the second in October.

EXHIBITIONS, SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES.

Andrews Entrance Exhibitions.

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

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

2. The Examination will be conducted by printed papers, and will take place at the College immediately before the commencement of the Session.

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 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.

4. At the end of the Session of 1867, two Andrews Prizes, of £25 each, in money, will be awarded to students of one year's standing, upon the result of the College Examinations. One of these prizes will be given to the greatest proficient in Classics, the other to the greatest proficient in Mathematics and Physics.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.

5. At the end of the Session 1867, two Andrews Scholarships, of £50 each, will be awarded to students of two years' standing, upon the result of the College Examinations. One of these Scholarships will be given to the greatest proficient in Classics, the other to the greatest proficient in Mathematics and Physics, who shall in each case state in writing, at the close of such examinations, his intention, in case he shall obtain the Scholarship, to attend, during the following Session, three out of the following classes:—Latin, Greek, 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 £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.

6. No Exhibitions will be tenable along with an Andrews Scholarship.

JEWES' 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.

RICARDO SCHOLARSHIP IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

This Scholarship, of £20 a year, tenable for three years, will be competed for in November of 1866, and in November of every third year afterwards.

JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIPS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY AND JURISPRUDENCE.

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

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

Candidates for any of the three last-mentioned Scholarships must have been, during the Session immediately preceding the award, 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.

The Examination will begin on some day between the 15th of November and 1st of December, to be appointed by the Council.

For the Regulations relating to the various Scholarships, p. 32, application should be made to the Office.
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 1864-65 and 1865-66. The Essays are to be delivered at the Office of the College before 2 o'clock P.M. on Saturday, 20th October, 1866. The award will be made, by one or more Examiners proposed by the Senate, before the end of the Session 1866-67. The Essay must not exceed Thirty-two pages of a Quarterly Review. Subject: "The Search for Eldorado."

READING-ROOM SOCIETY'S PRIZE of £5 for the best LATIN PROSE ESSAY: Subject: "The Legislation of Sulla."

The Essay, not to exceed eight pages of a Quarterly Review, to be delivered at the Office of the College before 4 o'clock P.M., on Friday, 10th May, 1867. The Prize is open for competition to all Gentlemen who have been Students of the College during the Session 1865-66.

SUBJECTS AND TIMES OF LECTURES.

For all the Classes having this mark, the fees to Students who in a former Session have paid the COLLEGE MATRICULATION FEE, will be charged in pounds, not in guineas.

LATIN.—Professor Seeley, M.A.

I. SENIOR CLASS.

1. Higher Division.—On Monday, from 1½ to 2½; on Tuesday, from 12½ to 1½; and on Friday from 3 to 5. On Mondays and Tuesdays, Virgil's Æneid. On Fridays, from 3 to 4, Plautus, Miles Gloriosus; from 4 to 5, Composition. Fee, £7 7s. Students may attend on Fridays only at a fee of £3 3s.

2. Lower Division.—On Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 12½ to 1½. Virgil, Eclogues; Cicero, Tusculan Disputations, Book I.; Cicero, Pro Plancio. On Fridays the hour will be devoted to Composition. Fee, £7 7s.; for the Composition Lecture alone, £2 2s.

II. JUNIOR CLASS.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 1½ to 2½. Before Christmas: Sallust, Jugurtha. After Christmas: Terence, Adelphi. Grammar and Composition on Thursdays. Fee, £7 7s.

GREEK.—Professor Malden, M.A.

I. SENIOR CLASS.

A. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 1½ to 2½: Æschylus, Persæ, and Thucydidæ, Book I. Fee, £6 6s.

B. Tuesday and Thursday, from 1½ to 2½, for Composition and Grammar. Fee, £3 3s.
COURSES.  

II. JUNIOR CLASS.

Every day, except Saturday, from 12½ to 1½. Before Christmas: Odyssey, Book XXII. After Christmas: Xenophon's Memorabilia, Books I. and II. Throughout the Session, Elementary Exercises. Fee, for the whole Session, £8 8s.; for the First Term only, £4 4s.; for the Second, £4 4s.; for the Third, £2 2s.

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 4s.

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.

During the first part of the Session, explanation of the Kumārasambhava, with the commentary of Mallinātha; during the latter, of the Bhāṭṭīkāva, with the commentary of Jayamangala.

**MIDDLE COURSE.**—During the first part of the Session, explanation of the Raghuvans'a, with the commentary of Mallinātha; during the latter, of the Dāyabhāga of Jimūtavāhana.

**JUNIOR COURSE.**—Grammar, and reading of portions of the Hitopades'sa and Mahābhārata.

Fees for the Senior or Middle Course, £5 5s.; for the Junior Course, £8 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.

**HEBREW.**

**GOLDSMID PROFESSORSHIP.**

Professor, The Rev. D. W. Marks.

**SENIOR CLASS.**—Tuesday and Friday.

**JUNIOR CLASS.**—Monday and Thursday.

A lower Junior Class will be formed, if required, for beginners. Subjects to be determined and hours fixed when the Classes meet.

Fee for each Class, £5 5s. p. 14. ££.

**ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.**

Professor Charles Rieu, Ph.D.

**JUNIOR CLASS.**—Monday and Thursday, from 4 to 5.

Subjects:—Grammar (Grammar of the Arabic Language, by William Wright, Lond, 1850); Dr. Forbes's Arabic Reading Lessons.
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

I. FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

SENIOR CLASS.—Tuesday and Friday, from 9 to 10 A.M.
SUBJECTS:—Portions of the Koran; Al Kalyūbi’s Anecdotes, Makāmāt al-Hariri.
Fee for each Class, £6 6s. p. 14. fs.

PERSIAN.—Professor CHARLES RIEU, Ph.D.
JUNIOR CLASS.—Wednesday and Saturday, from 4 to 5.
SUBJECTS:—Grammar and extracts (Dr. D. Forbes’s Grammar); the Gulistan of Sa’di.
SENIOR CLASS.—Monday and Thursday, from 9 to 10 A.M.
SUBJECTS:—Anwārī Suhaili; Bostan of Sa’di; Diwan of Hafiz.
Fee for each Class, £6 6s. p. 14. fs.

TELUGU.—Professor C. P. BROWN.
JUNIOR CLASS.—Brown’s Telugu Dialogues; the Telugu Reader, Chapter 1; Brown’s Grammar (Books II., III., & IV.).
SENIOR CLASS.—The Telugu Reader, Chapters 2, 3, 4; Grammar, Books V. & VI.; Verses of Vemana, Book II.; Wars of the Rajas, Chapter 4.
HIGHEST CLASS.—Reader, the last Chapter; Harischandra and Vakyavali; Vemana, Books I. & III.
For Prizes: The Bhagavat, Book X., pp. 1-36: Swa. Manu Charitra, Canto III.
The number and times of Lectures will be fixed when the Classes are formed.
Fees: for the Senior or the Highest Class, £5 5s.; for the Junior Class, £8 8s.; for the Senior and the Highest Class together, £9 9s.; for the Senior or the Highest Class, with the Junior Class, £11 11s.

HINDUSTANI—HINDI.—Teacher, The Rev. J. F. ULMANN.

BENGALI LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
Teacher, Mr. GOOLAM HYDER.
Tuesdays and Fridays, from 7 to 9 P.M.
Fee, each Term, £5 5s.; for the Session, £12 12s.

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

HINDU LAW.—Professor PHILLIPS WOOD, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
After two general Lectures, the first of which will treat of the sources of Indian Law, the second of the religious ceremonials of the Hindoos, as explanatory of their law, it is intended to form two classes.
HINDU COURSE.—Hindu Law, with its application to the Indian tenures; the Code of Civil Procedure, as applied to the Hindu and Anglo-Indian laws; the 24th and 25th Vict. c. 104, and Letters Patent consequent thereon; and the right of Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

MOHAMMEDAN COURSE.—Mohammedan Law, and the Civil Code applied thereto; an explanation of the Mohammedan and modern Zendâdari right and tenure; and a comparison of the Mohammedan with the modern law of Intestacy and Wills.

The Courses will commence in October, when the times of meeting will be fixed.

Fees:—for either Course, £5 5s.; for both Courses, £8 8s.; for half Course, £3 3s.; for half of both Courses, £5 5s.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor HENRY MORLEY.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Literature: Monday and Thursday, from 3 to 4.
Language: Monday, from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2.

SENIOR CLASS.—Literature: Monday and Thursday, from 10 to 11.
Composition: Thursday, from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2.

In the JUNIOR CLASS there will be a General Survey of the Course of Literature thus divided:—
Monday.—English Literature, from its Origin to the Invention of Printing.
Thursday.—English Literature, from the Invention of Printing to the Present Time.

The Class on Monday, from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2, is for study of the History and Structure of the Language, with Exercises in the reading of early English, and in the Grammatical Principles of English Composition.

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

Monday.—English Literature from the Accession of Elizabeth to the Restoration.
Thursday.—Milton, Dryden, Pope.

The Class on Thursday, from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2, is for a study of the Principles of Style, with practice in applying them to English Composition.

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

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor CH. CASSAL, LL.D.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2.
Subjects:—Theoretical and practical study of the French language; principles of Etymology; Composition; Dictation; easy Free Composition; Conversation; Reading and Translation (V. Hugo’s “Hernani”; Saintine’s “Picciola”; Lamartine’s “Toussaint Louverture,” &c.).

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

SENIOR CLASS.—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2.
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, and on the History of France, and of French Literature. These Lectures will be delivered, at first, in English, but, as soon as the progress of the Class renders it expedient, in French.

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

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

Fee for each Class, £6 6s. 6d.

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 to read the Matriculation Subjects.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
Professor Signor Volpe.

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

II. SENIOR CLASS.
1. Translation vivé voce from English into Italian, with copious grammatical explanations. Prose Reading: Manzoni's “I Promessi Sposi.” Fornaciari's Esempi di bello scrivere in prosa; Composition. Tuesday, from 9 to 10 A.M.

2. Studies on Dante (La Divina Commedia), and on Tasso (La Gerusalemme Liberata). Friday, from 9 to 10 A.M. Fee, £4 4s.

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

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

I. JUNIOR CLASS.
Subjects:—Grammar; Exercises for writing and speaking; Dictation; Study of easy German authors.

II. SENIOR CLASS.
Subjects:—Repetition of the chief parts of Grammar; comparison of the English and German languages; Translations from English prose-writers; Exercises in Free Composition on given themes; Reading of the more difficult works of some of the best Authors and Lectures on the literary History, from Ulphilas to the present time; and on the History of Germany from 113 B.C. to the year 1848.
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 *vivō voce*.

Fee for each Class, £6 6s. p. 14. 56.

The times of Lectures will be fixed at the beginning of the Session. A SPECIAL CLASS will be formed for those who are preparing for the Matriculation Examination.

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**COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.**

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

This Course consists of about Twenty Lectures, given on successive Mondays, from 4 to 5½ P.M. Fee, £1 1s. p. 14. 56.

The Introductory Lecture (which is open to every one) will be delivered on Monday, November the 19th, 1866; and, with the omission of three Mondays after Christmas, and two at Easter, the Course will run on till May the 20th, 1867, inclusive.

N.B. This Course is given only in alternate years, so that there will be no Lectures in the Session 1867-68.

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**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 7s. p. 14. 56.

The Lower Division of the Junior Class is intended for those Pupils who possess very little previous acquirement. 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 T. A. Hirst, Ph.D., F.R.S.

There will be a Junior and a Senior Class. To enter the former, a knowledge of the Elements of Geometry, Algebra, and Plane Trigonometry is requisite; and Students of the latter class should have, in addition to the above, some acquaintance with the methods of Coordinate Geometry, of the Differential, and of the Integral Calculus.

The Course of Lectures in each Class will be divided into three parts, terminating respectively at or about Christmas, Easter, and Midsummer. The Fee for each part of a Course will be £2 12s. 6d.; for a whole Course, £7 7s.; Perpetual, £10 10s. 6d.

The JUNIOR CLASS will meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 9 to 10 A.M.

The SENIOR CLASS will meet on the same days, from 4 to 5 P.M.

Time permitting, the Professor proposes to treat the following subjects:

JUNIOR CLASS.—I. Elementary Statics, Hydrostatics, and Kinematics.
II. Elementary Dynamics and Optics.
III. The Elements of Plane Astronomy, and of the Theories of Sound, Light, and Heat.

SENIOR CLASS.—I. Higher branches of Statics and Kinematics.
II. Dynamics of particles and of rigid bodies.
III. Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics.

An extra Class on the Mathematical Treatment of the Theories of Sound, Light, Heat, and Electricity will be formed if demanded by a sufficient number.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.
Professor G. C. Foster, B.A.

A.—THEORETICAL COURSES.
I. GENERAL Course.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, from 4 to 5, until the end of April; from that time to the end of the Session, at some other convenient hour.

The Course is divided into Two Divisions; namely, from the beginning of the Session to Christmas, and from Christmas to the end.
COURSES.

of the Session. Students can enter for the whole Course, or for either Division separately.

Fee, £7 7s. For the First Division, £3 13s. 6d.; for the Second Division, £4 4s.; for perpetual admission to the Class, £10 10s.

The subjects of the Course will be treated in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.

I. Mechanics: including the Laws of Equilibrium and Motion of Solid Bodies, Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics.

II. Acoustics. Production, Propagation, and General Properties of Sound.

III. Optics. General Properties of Light.—Laws of Reflection and Simple Refraction, with the principal phenomena depending upon them.

N.B. A knowledge of the elements of the above subjects is required for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

SECOND DIVISION.

IV. Theoretical Optics. Illustrations of the Undulatory Theory of Light, by the phenomena of Interference, Diffraction, Polarization, and Double Refraction.

V. Heat. (1) Radiant Heat; its general properties, and its relation to Light.

(2) Effects of Heat on Material Bodies, and its relation to other forms of Energy.


V. Electricity. (1) Sources and Effects of Accumulated Electricity.

(2) Sources and Effects of Electric Currents.

N.B. As a single Session does not afford time for a full treatment of all the above Branches of Physics, those included in the Second Division of the Course are divided into Principal Subjects, which are treated with as much detail as practicable, and Subsidiary Subjects, of which only the most fundamental parts are considered; and those Branches which are taken as Principal subjects in one Session, are taken as Secondary subjects in the next Session, and vice versa.

The Principal Subjects for the Second Division of the present Session, 1866–67, will be Magnetism and Electricity.

II. Elementary Summer Course.

This Course will consist of about Thirty Lectures, beginning on or about the 1st of April, and terminating at the end of the Session.

The Days and Hour of Lecture will be announced shortly before the beginning of the Course.

Fee, £3 13s. 6d.

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

N.B. A knowledge of the above subjects is required for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.
B.—PRACTICAL COURSES.

I. PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

For Practical Instruction in Experimental Physics.

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

The object of this Course is to afford instruction—(1) in Pure Physics, and (2) in the practical Applications of Physical Science.

The general course of instruction, which however may be modified in the case of individual students, according to their previous attainments or special objects, is as follows:

Students are first taught the construction and use of the most important physical apparatus (as for example, the Air-pump, Electrical machine, Galvanic battery), and are made practically familiar with the conditions needed for the production of the fundamental phenomena of the various branches of physics; they are then taught the use of the most important measuring instruments (as for example, the Balance, Barometer, Theodolite, Galvanometer), and are practised in making accurate observations by means of them. Students who may have completed this preparatory course, will be set to repeat and verify some standard physical research, or will be encouraged to undertake an original investigation.

The instruction in the Physical Laboratory being for the most part individual, Students can enter at any period of the Session.

Fees for the Session:—Six days per week, £21; four days per week, £17 17s.; three days per week, £13 13s.; two days per week, £9 9s.; one day per week, £5 5s.

Fees for shorter periods, six days per week:—Six months, £17 17s.; five months, £15 15s.; four months, £13 13s.; three months, £10 10s.; two months, £7 7s.; one month, £4 4s.

Students entered for one, two, or three days per week, may, with the consent of the Professor, distribute their time of working over a greater number of days: thus, a Student entered for one day per week, may work three hours a day for two days, or two hours a day for three days per week.

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

II. MECHANICAL WORKSHOP.

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

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

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

In addition to the Fee paid to the College, Students are required to pay for most of their materials, and for some of their own tools.
PHYSIOLOGY.—Professor Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

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

Fee for the entire Term, £6 6s.; Half Term, £3 3s.; Perpetual, £9 9s. p. 14. £5.

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

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND ZOOLOGY.

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

Daily, except Saturday, from 3 to 4.

Comparative Anatomy.—From the beginning of October to the end of January.

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

Fee for Comparative Anatomy, £4 4s.; for Zoology, £4 4s.; Perpetual to both Courses, £9 9s. p. 14. £5.

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 1s. p. 14. £5.

CHEMISTRY.

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

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

A.—General Course.

Daily, except Saturday, from 11 to 12, up to the last week in March.

Fee for a Half Course, £3 3s.; for the whole Course, £6 6s.; Perpetual, £9 9s.; for the Organic Course alone, £2 2s. p. 14. £5.
THE FIRST HALF of the Course, to Christmas, includes those parts of Chemistry which are required for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

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


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

THE SECOND HALF of the Course, from January to March, includes the following subjects:


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

II. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

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

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

B.—ANALYTICAL AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

I. BIRKBECK LABORATORY.

The instruction in the laboratory is intended for beginners as well as for more advanced students. It includes practice in the construction, and use of apparatus for preparing the common gases, acids, bases, salts, &c. Study of the qualitative methods of detecting and separating mineral
COURSES.

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 Che-
mistry, the Laboratory Course qualifies Students in the application of
Chemistry to the Manufacturing Arts, Metallurgy, Medicine, or Agri-
culture, &c. Instruction is given in the principles and processes of
gas-analysis.

The Laboratory and offices are fitted up completely with the most
improved apparatus and utensils for experimental research, both for
beginners and advanced Students. They are open daily from 9 A.M.
to 4 P.M., from the 3rd of October until the end of July, with a short
recess at Christmas and Easter. Saturday, from 9 to 2.

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

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

See also the Supplemental Prospectus of the Instruction given in the
Analytical and Practical Laboratories.

II. SUMMER COURSES.

1. ELEMENTARY COURSE.

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

Solutions are frequently given to the Class for investigation.

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

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

2. SENIOR COURSE.

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

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

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

C.—SUMMER MATRICULATION COURSE.

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

This Course includes those parts of Chemistry which are required
for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.
The Course consists of about Twenty Lessons in Practical Chemistry, and of an equal number of oral lessons. The practical lessons include the preparation of the common gases and acids, &c., and study of their characteristic properties in relation to the elementary laws of combination.

The other lessons are chiefly devoted to those parts of the subject which require fuller oral explanation than is given in the practical lessons. They include numerous exercises and questions to which answers in writing are given by the Students. These lessons will begin on Wednesday April 10th, at 11. A.M.

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

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

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

Daily, except Saturdays, from 4 to 5 P.M., commencing Wednesday, May 1st. Fee, £3 3s.; Perpetual, £4 4s. p. 14. ££

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

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor Morris, F.G.S.

I. GEOLOGY. (GOLDSMID PROFESSORSHIP.)

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

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

The physical agencies at present in operation, as illustrative of terrestrial changes in present and 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 phy-
sical 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.

II. MINERALOGY.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 4½ to 5½, October to December.
Fee, £2 2s.

Mineralogy in its relation to Geology will form a special subject of study. The different systems used in the Classification of Minerals, and based on their chemical and physical characters, will be treated of, as also Crystallography and its applications; the use of the Blowpipe, Goniometer, &c.; and descriptions will be given of the more important rocks, earthy and metallic substances, used in the Arts, Manufactures, Engineering, &c.

Fee for both Classes, £3 13s. 6d.

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

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 5s. p. 14. 68.

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 two separate Courses:—A. ARCHITECTURE as a FINE ART;—B. ARCHITECTURE as a SCIENCE.

Each Course consists of Thirty Lectures in the year, divided into Two Terms of Fifteen Lectures each, one of which will be delivered every week; viz.—A. every Tuesday, 6.25 to 7.25. B. every Tuesday, 7.30 to 8.30.

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

Thus a Student wishing to go through the whole of the terms in one year would commence with the history of the earliest period of Art or construction, and follow it down, in regular gradation, to the latest period.

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

FEES:—For one Term in either A. or B., £3 13s. 6d.; for both, £6 6s. For both Terms in either A. or B., £6 6s.; or for two Terms in both, £11 11s. 2d.

A.—Art: Division of Architecture into Styles, either of Countries or of Periods. Description and review of the several distinctive features and details of the various Styles of Architecture, viz., Egyptian, Greek, Assyrian, Pelasgic, Lycian, 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.
COURSES.

B.-Science: Materials (mineral and vegetable) used in Construction, 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; Trass; 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.

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

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

ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY.

Professor Edward Spencer Beesly, M.A.

Roman History.—A Course of Ten Lectures, commencing with the Accession of Tiberius. Before Christmas, Saturdays, 10½ to 11½. Fee, £1 1s. 14. 6d.

English History.—A Course of about Fifteen Lectures, from the Peace of Amiens. After Christmas, Saturdays, 10½ to 11½. Fee, £1 1s. 14. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professor J. E. Cairnes, M.A.

A Course of about Twenty-five Lectures on Mondays and Thursdays, from 3 to 4 P.M. The Course will be divided into two parts; the first, commencing Thursday, 11th October, and continuing to the middle of November; the second, commencing early in March, and continuing to the end of the Session.

SUBJECTS.

Introductory.—Scope, method, and practical ends of the Science.

Production.—Capital—its character and functions.
Labour—principles of population.
Natural Agents—their place in production.
Scale of production.
Peasant Proprietorship.

Distribution.—Theory of Value.
Theory of Wages.
Theory of Rent.
Theory of Profits.
Cooperation.
Land tenure in Ireland.
MONEY.—Theory of Price.
Theory of the Rate of Interest.
Gold Discoveries, and their effects.
Commercial crises.

FOREIGN TRADE.—International Values.
Foreign Exchanges.

PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION.

Fee for the whole Course, £3 3s.; for the first part, £1 11s. 6d.; for the second, £2 12s. 6d. p. 14. ££.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND AND LOGIC.
Professorship vacant.

ENGLISH LAW.

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

It is not decided that a Course of Lectures will be delivered in this Class during the present Session.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Professor H. J. Roby, M.A.

Monday and Thursday, from 7.30 to 8.30 P.M.
The Monday Course will consist of about Twenty-four Lectures on Roman Law, and will commence on the 29th of October. It will embrace principally the Law of Things and the Law of Obligations, but will contain also a summary view of the Law of Inheritance and of Family Relations.

Fee, 15s. per Term, or £2 2s. for the whole Course.

On Thursdays (commencing 1st November), at the same hour, the Professor will read, with his Class, the Institutes of Gaius and Justinian. The book used will be Gneist's 'Syntagma Institutionum et Regularum Juris Romani'.

Fee, 15s. per Term, or £2 2s. for the whole course.
## TIME TABLES.

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**Notes:**
- The days and hours for German, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Telugu, Hindustani, Hindi, Marathi, Hindu Law, and Drawing, will be fixed at the opening of the Session.
This Scholarship was founded in the year 1859 in the following terms, communicated by the Committee of Subscribers to the fund.

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

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

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

It will be a condition of holding the Scholarship, that the Scholar shall in each of the two years attend a Class or Classes in the College, in either Faculty, to the 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' COMMENORATION 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.

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 1868.

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 1867.

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 bona fide Student of the College, and must produce evidence satisfactory to the Council of having regularly during the said preceding Session attended the Class on the subject of the Scholarship.

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

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

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

5. If the Examiners, in addition to the Candidate whom they recommend as most deserving of the Scholarship, be of opinion that there are any other Candidates whose positive proficiency they would have considered worthy of the Scholarship, they shall report to the Council the names of such Candidates, as worthy of commendation, in the order of their merit.

6. The Examiners shall be appointed by the Council.
7. The Council will withhold any of the Scholarships, in the event of the Examiners being of opinion that the Candidate or Candidates have not sufficient merit.
8. For every Scholarship not awarded, an extraordinary Scholarship may be awarded in a future year, together with, but independently of, the ordinary Scholarship then to be given.
9. Each Scholarship will be payable on the 1st of February for three years.
10. No Scholar can be re-elected to a Scholarship in the same subject.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROSPECTUS

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF

CIVIL ENGINEERING*: ARCHITECTURE:
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY: PHYSICS.

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.


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

* The College is recognized by the Secretary of State for India in Council as possessing an efficient Class of Civil Engineering.
CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSES.

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 (vide pp. 17, 18) should be steadily pursued, so far as to enable the Student to read the many valuable elementary 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. 19).

The Courses given in the Higher Junior and Lower Senior Classes 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. 20).

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

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Professor G. C. Foster, B.A.

A.—THEORETICAL COURSES (v. p. 20).

B.—PRACTICAL COURSES (v. p. 22).

I. PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

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

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

Modes of determining the Specific Gravity of solid, liquid, and aeriform bodies.—Measurement of the Bulk of solid bodies, of the Capacity of vessels, and of the Calibre of tubes.

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

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

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

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

II. MECHANICAL WORKSHOP (v. p. 22).

CHEMISTRY (v. pp. 23–26).
Professor WILLIAMSON, Ph.D., F.R.S.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY (v. p. 26).
Professor MORRIS, F.G.S.

DRAWING.—Teacher, Mr. G. B. Moore (v. p. 27).

CIVIL ENGINEERING (v. p. 27).
Professor WILLIAM POLE, F.R.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.

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
CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSES.

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. 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;


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.


Building Processes.—Bricklaying, Masonry, Carpentry, Scaffolding, &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; excavating 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 necessary; 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, dimensions, and arrangement of parts, according to different varieties and different circumstances. Modes of construction. Foundations; abutments; piers; arches; spandrels; centering; roadway; parapets; drains; approaches; &c. Large Viaducts: in what cases they are necessary, or where they may be dispensed with; their design, construction, and cost. Iron Bridges, their great use and variety. Cast-
CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSES.

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. Suspension Bridges: their several varieties; English and foreign plans. Swing, 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. Manner of executing and supervising the works. Permanent Way. Different systems adopted; their various advantages or disadvantages, under different circumstances. Rails; chairs, fish jointed, 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. Siding. 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.

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 uniform section. Weirs for ponding-up water; locks, overflows, forming and protecting banks; towing-paths. Canal and River repairs and maintenance. Propulsion on canals and canalized rivers. Resistance of boats and barges, of different forms and at different velocities. Horse haulage, its limits of power and speed. Steam power; delay of its introduction; its advantages and disadvantages. Modern trials. Effect upon the banks. Economy. Tugging. Propulsion through tunnels. Construction of boats and barges for different kinds of traffic.

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.


DOCKS.—Their general objects; their connexion with land traffic on the one hand, and with harbours, rivers, or other means of access to the sea, on the other. Determination of the site for Docks. Their general arrangement. Entrances; methods of working; half-tide and low-tide basins, &c. Works connected with Docks. Excavation of
CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSES.


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 under-drainage. 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.

Machines of various kinds. Pumping and Hydraulic machinery.
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Tool machines, Lathes, Planing and Drilling machines, &c. Cranes.
Dredging machinery, Sawing machinery, &c.


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 Lee; the Water and Gas Works; the works of the Metropolitan Main Drainage; the great Manufactories for Engines and Machinery; the Ship-building yards, &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 (v. p. 28).

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

A. Art.—Celtic, Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Lycian, Pelasgic, Greek, and Roman Architecture. In each style the history of its formation, so far as it can be traced, will be given, and the several peculiarities of plan, elevation, mouldings, ornaments, and other details will be carefully noticed. With the Classic styles will be given a classification of Mouldings and Ornament, with the peculiarities of the Greek and Roman profiles and enrichments contrasted, and an examination of the essential differences which distinguish each. The progress will then be traced to the Romanesque, Byzantine, Lombardic, Norman, Saracenic, and Pointed Architecture, to the development of the last in Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Spain, and Sicily. In each style will be noticed its Principles of Architectural Composition with respect to Convenience, Solidity and Decoration; the rules 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 Porticos, Colonnades, Domes or Cupolas, Towers, Doors, Niches, Windows, &c.; and the several peculiarities worthy of especial attention in the arrangement and outline of the principal Edifices referred to in the foregoing description, as, e.g., Temples, Basilicas, Cathedrals, Churches and Abbeys, Theatres, Amphitheatres, Palaces, Mansions, and other Edifices, ancient and modern. History of the Buildings of the principal Architects and Books on Architecture. On the Education 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 drainage. The various methods used by the ancients and the medieval architects, and the best methods now adopted for carrying out such works.
1. **Brickwork**: different sorts of bricks used in ancient, mediæval, and modern times, and peculiar fitness for different purposes; method of making and burning bricks, drain-tiles, paving-tiles, &c.; construction of old English bond and Flemish bond; herring-bone courses; hollow walls; flues; brickwork in mortar, in cement, in walls.

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

3. **Masonry** as used in ancient and mediæval 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-joisted 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 slates 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; application 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, mediæval, and modern times.

12. On decoration and colouring, including stained glass, &c.


14. **Specifications, Contracts**.

During the Session some of the edifices in London, as the British Museum, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, or buildings in course of erection, are visited by the Classes, and their construction and design explained by the Professor; each subject is developed by full-sized drawings of the finest examples, and where possible by experiments and practical illustrations. These visits will be in addition to the Lectures, and not in place of any of them.
EVENING CLASSES.

Prospectus.

SESSION 1866-67.

1. The object of these Classes is to extend the benefits of the College tuition, especially to gentlemen engaged elsewhere during the day; and to provide instruction in Subjects not taught in the ordinary College Classes.

2. Students desiring to enter any Class are required to sign an engagement that they will conform to such Regulations as have been made, or may be made, for the maintenance of order in the College, and in the Classes which they attend. They will be bound also, if required, to give such evidence of character as may be deemed satisfactory.

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

4. An Examination will be held at the end of each Course of Lectures, and Certificates will be publicly given at the close of the Session, according to special Regulations to be adopted.

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

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

7. The Fees for each Term or Session are to be paid on entrance at the Office of the College, from 9 A.M. to 4, or on Saturdays from 9 A.M. to 2, and during the first week of each Term from 6 till 8 P.M.

8. There are no Fees except those payable for the several Classes.
## TIME-TABLE.

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<th>Time</th>
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PART I.

GENERAL CLASSES.

The Session is divided into three Terms, each of ten complete weeks, exclusive of Examinations:
(i) The Christmas Term, beginning on Monday the 15th of October, and ending on Thursday, December 20th.
(ii) The Easter Term, beginning on Monday the 14th January, and ending on Thursday the 21st March.
(iii) The Summer Term, beginning on Monday the 29th April, and ending on Thursday the 4th July.

Subjects taught.

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<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Professors and Teachers</th>
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<tr>
<td>LATIN</td>
<td>Prof. Seeley.</td>
<td>Prof. Seeley.</td>
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<td>Mr. A. R. Vardy.</td>
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<td>Mr. E. R. Horton.</td>
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<td>GREEK</td>
<td>Prof. Marks.</td>
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<td>ENGLISH</td>
<td>Prof. H. Morley.</td>
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<td>FRENCH</td>
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<td>GERMAN</td>
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<td>HISTORY</td>
<td>Prof. Beesly.</td>
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<td>Mr. A. M. Bower.</td>
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<td>GEOGRAPHY</td>
<td>Prof. Morris.</td>
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<td>Mr. R. Etheridge.</td>
<td>Prof. Morris.</td>
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<td>MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY</td>
<td>Mr. A. Melville Bell.</td>
<td>Council.</td>
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<td>ELOCUTION</td>
<td>Prof. De Morgan.</td>
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<td>Mr. G. C. De Morgan.</td>
<td>Prof. De Morgan.</td>
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<td>MATHEMATICS: GEOMETRY, ALGEBRA, AND ARITHMETIC</td>
<td>Prof. Hirst.</td>
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<td>RECENT GEOMETRY</td>
<td>Prof. Foster.</td>
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<td>EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS</td>
<td>Dr. Russell.</td>
<td>Prof. Williamson.</td>
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<td>CHEMISTRY</td>
<td>Mr. Moore.</td>
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<td>DRAWING</td>
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<td>WRITING</td>
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<td>BOOK-KEEPING</td>
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LATIN.

Professor SEELEY, M.A.
Assistant: Mr. A. R. VARDY, B.A.

Monday and Wednesday, from 7.30 to 8.30.

HIGHER CLASS.—Professor Seeley.

SUBJECT:—Livy, Book I., with Lectures on the early Roman History.
LOWER CLASS.—Mr. Vardy.


Fee for each Class, £1 1s. per Term.

GREEK.

Teachers: [Mr. E. R. Horton, M.A., Vice-Master in Univ. Coll. Sch.
Mr. Talfourd Ely, M.A.]

Tuesday and Thursday, from 8.30 to 9.30.

The Teachers will be guided in their choice of subjects and in their manner of treating them mainly by the proficiency and the requirements of their pupils.

The provisional arrangements are as follows:—

FIRST TERM.

Senior Division.—Homer’s Odyssey, Book XXII., being the Matriculation subject of the University of London for January 1867.

Junior Division.—The Elements of Greek Grammar; Greenwood’s Grammar, and Robson’s Exercises, Part I.

SECOND AND THIRD TERMS.

Senior Division.—Thucydides, Book I., being the subject for the Second B.A. Examination of the University of London for October 1867.

Junior Division.—Xenophon’s Memorabilia, Book I., being the subject for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London for June 1867.

Occasional Examinations by means of written papers will be held to test the progress of the classes, and to enable the Teachers to adapt their instruction to the wants of the Students.

Greenwood’s Grammar and Liddell and Scott’s Lexicon are recommended.

Fee, in either Division, £1 1s. per Term.

HEBREW.

Professor, The Rev. D. W. Marks.

Tuesday and Thursday, from 8.30 to 9.30.

Subjects to be determined when the Class meets.

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

Fee, £1 11s. 6d. for each Term.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor H. Morley.

Monday and Wednesday, from 8.30 to 7.30.

Monday.—First Term: Ten Lectures on the History of the Language, with Exercises in the Definition of Words. Second Term: Ten
Lectures on English Grammar, with Exercises in the Analysis of Sentences, Abstract and Précis Writing. Third Term: Ten Lectures on Style, with Exercises in Composition.

Wednesday.—English Literature from 1688 to 1866. First Term: Reigns of William III., Anne, and George I.; ten Lectures. Second Term: From the Accession of George II. to the time of the French Revolution; ten Lectures. Third Term: From the time of the French Revolution to the Present Day; ten Lectures.

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

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
Professor Ch. Cassal, LL.D.
Assistant Teachers: Mr. R. Tapson.
Mr. V. Cerexhe.

Tuesday and Thursday, from 7.30 to 8.30.

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

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

3. A Higher Senior Class will be formed if the Senior Class is too large.

Particular attention will be paid to Practical Composition and Conversation. The Matriculation Subjects for the University of London will also be read.

Thursday, from 7.30 to 8.30.

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

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

Fee, for each Class, £1 1s. per Term.

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

ITALIAN.
Professor G. Volpe.

Monday and Thursday, from 7.30 to 8.30.

Elements of Grammar, Exercises, and simple practice in speaking, explanation of idioms, construction of sentences, &c., with a view to the rapid acquisition of the language chiefly for social and mercantile purposes.
To obtain correctness in pronunciation, speaking, and writing will be the main objects of the instruction; but the study of Italian Literature will, as far as possible, be combined with that of Grammar and Pronunciation.

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

Fee, £1 1s. per Term.

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

Monday and Wednesday, from 6.30 to 7.30.

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

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

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

II. The advanced Class will be instructed by Dr. Heimann in the following subjects:
- Reading of an entertaining work of one of the classical writers.
- Translation from English into German (Class-book: Heimann's Materials).
- Epistolary correspondence, familiar and commercial; and Conversation on easy topics.

Should this Class be far advanced, a part of the time, after Christmas, will be devoted to Lectures on the History of Modern German Literature, from the year 1700 till the present time.

Fee for each Class, £1 1s. per Term.

HISTORY.
Professor BEESLY, M.A.

Wednesday, from 8.30 to 9.30.

A Course of seven or eight Lectures on the History of Civilization will be given in the Christmas Term. The object of these Lectures will be to give a connected view of the whole field of History, so as to enable the Student to enter with advantage on a closer examination of any special period.

Fee, 10s. 6d.
ELOCUTION.

Teacher, Mr. A. Melville Bell.

Monday and Thursday, from 7.30 to 8.30.

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

The Theoretical instruction will be completed in the first and second Terms respectively; Mondays being devoted chiefly to Theory, and Thursdays to corresponding exercises in Reading and Recitation.

The Thursday Exercises in the second Term will be different from those in the first; so that Students entering for both Terms, or for the Session, may attend the Monday Lectures in either Term, and obtain the advantage of a double course of Practice.

The third Term will afford opportunity for Theoretical Revisals, as may be found necessary; but it will be devoted almost exclusively to Advanced Exercises in Delivery, with Criticisms of Style, &c., for the benefit of Students who have attended during one or both of the preceding Terms.

Fees: for one Term, £1 1s.; for two Terms, £1 1ls. 6d.; for the Session, £2 2s.

GEOGRAPHY.

Teacher, Mr. A. M. Bower, F.R.G.S.

Tuesday and Thursday, from 6.30 to 7.30.

The Lectures will be divided into two Courses. 

Tuesday Evenings will be devoted to the Physical Geography of the Globe—its Mountain-chains and Systems, Table-lands or Plateaux, Rivers and River-systems, Plains and Deserts, Oceans and Seas, Lakes, &c.

Thursday Evenings will generally be occupied with Lectures on the Political and Commercial Geography of Europe, and with descriptions of the most remarkable Cities, ancient and modern.

Fees for either Course, 10s. 6d.; for both, £1 1s.

The Lectures will be given during the first two Terms of the Session.


MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

Professor J. Morris, F.G.S.

Assistant: Mr. Robert Etheridge, F.G.S., &c.

Wednesday, from 6.30 to 7.30.

The Course will consist of two parts of Ten Lectures each.

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

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

Fee for the Course, £1 1s.; for each Part, 15s.

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MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.—Professor De Morgan.

GEOMETRY.—Teacher, Mr. G. C. De Morgan, M.A.

Tuesday and Thursday, from 6.30 to 7.30.

The instruction in Mathematics will be of the most elementary character, beginning with the Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra, and the First Book of Euclid. Should the acquirements of the Class permit, the first parts of the Subjects will be more rapidly treated than those which follow.

Fee, 1 ls. per Term.

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RECENT GEOMETRY.

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

Tuesday, from 8.30 to 9.30.

The Course will consist of about Twenty Lectures, wherein the most important of the Elementary Principles of Recent Pure Geometry will be expounded in a manner suited to those whose previous study has not extended beyond the Elements of Algebra, and the first Six Books of Euclid.

The Subjects treated will include the following:—The Principle of Signs in Geometry; extensions of the Definitions, Properties, and Applications of Harmonic and Anharmonic Ratios; Homographic Systems of Points and Lines; Geometrical Involution and its Applications; the Theories of Homographic and Correlative Figures.

Fee, £2 2s.

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EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Professor G. C. Foster, B.A.

Wednesday, from 8.30 to 9.30.

CHRISTMAS AND EASTER TERMS.

The Subjects which it is proposed to treat in this Course are Acoustics and Heat; but both the subjects and the hour of Lecture are liable to possible alteration when the Class meets, to suit the requirements and convenience of Students.

Fee for each Term, 15s.; for both Terms, £1 1s.
ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY—THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.

Professor Williamson, F.R.S., and Dr. Russell.

*Monday, from 7.30 to 9.30.*

A Course of Twenty Lessons, of two hours each, in the Christmas and Easter Terms.

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

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

All the experiments and analyses are repeated by each Student, or by not more than two Students jointly.

Fee, including the cost of materials, &c., £2 2s. per Term.

DRAWING.

Teacher, Mr. G. B. Moore.

Geometrical, Isometrical, and Perspective Projection, including the delineation of shadows, applicable to Architecture, to Civil and Military Engineering, and to Machinery. The Drawing of Architecture, Fortification, Landscape, Figure, and Ornament.

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

Fee for each Term, £2 2s.

WRITING (GENERAL AND OFFICIAL).

Teacher, Mr. C. F. King, B.A.

*Monday and Wednesday, from 7.30 to 8.30.*

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

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

Fee for each Term, £1 1s.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Teacher, Mr. C. F. King, B.A.

*Monday and Wednesday, from 6.30 to 7.30.*

The object of this Course will be to secure as complete a knowledge of Book-keeping, both by Single and by Double Entry, as can be obtained theoretically and by fictitious practice.
Proper attention will likewise be given to Mental Calculations and to the attainment of a graceful style of Commercial Handwriting; these subjects being especially desirable in connexion with Book-keeping.
Fee for each Term, £1 1s.

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PART II.

LAW CLASSES.

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

The Session is divided into the following three Terms:

(i) The Christmas Term, beginning on Monday the 29th of October, and ending on Thursday, December 20th.
(ii) The Easter Term, beginning on Monday the 14th January, and ending on Thursday the 21st March.
(iii) The Summer Term, beginning on Monday April the 15th, and ending on Thursday the 4th July.

Subjects taught. Professors and Readers. Under the Direction of:

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<th>Roman Law</th>
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<td>General Jurisprudence</td>
<td>Mr. J. Anstie</td>
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<td>and Constitutional</td>
<td>Mr. J. M. Solomon</td>
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<td>History of England</td>
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<td>Laws of India</td>
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ROMAN LAW.

Professor Roby, M.A.

Monday and Thursday, from 7.30 to 8.30.

The Monday Course will consist of about Twenty-four Lectures, and will commence on the 29th of October. It will embrace principally the Law of Things and the Law of Obligations, but will contain also a summary view of the Law of Inheritance and of Family Relations.
Fee, 15s. per Term, or £2 2s. for the whole Course.

On Thursdays (commencing 1st November), at the same hour, the Professor will read, with his Class, the Institutes of Gaius and Justinian. The book used will be Gneist's 'Syntagma Institutionum et Regularum Juris Romani.'
Fee, 15s. per Term, or £2 2s. for the whole Course.
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.


Tuesday and Thursday, from 6.30 to 7.30.

From 8 to 12 Lectures will be delivered in each Term.

The Christmas Term will commence on the 30th of October, and the readings during that Term will be devoted to the Constitutional History and Law of England. They will comprise the history and definition of the organs of Legislation, Government, and Judicature in England, their functions, and the limits of their powers.

The Easter and Summer Terms will be occupied with Jurisprudence.

The subject will be considered under the following heads:

Law considered in its form and definition—in its subject matter and purpose—in its extent and dominion.

The position and general character of Local and International Law.

Law relating to personal qualification.

Law relating to the Constitution of the State—legislation—administration—judicature.

Law relating to property—definition of property—subject matter—real rights—violation of rights—title (creation, transmission, and extinction of real rights).

Law relating to contract—definition of contract—subject matter—contractual duties—breach of duties—title (creation, transmission, and extinction of contracts).

Remedial law.

Or so much of the above as time will admit.

Fee, 15s. per Term, or £2 2s. for the whole Session.

EQUITY AND REAL PROPERTY LAW.


Monday and Wednesday, from 8.30 to 9.30.

EQUITY.


REAL PROPERTY LAW.


There will be Twenty-four Lectures, eight in each Term.

Fee, 15s. per Term, or £2 2s. for the whole Session.
EVENING CLASSES.

COMMON LAW.

Reader, A. CHARLES, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

Tuesday and Thursday, from 8.30 to 9.30.

Twenty-four Lectures, in three Courses, on the Law of Contracts, the Law of Torts, and the Law of Evidence.

I. Eight Lectures during Christmas Term, as follows:—

II. Eight Lectures during Easter Term, as follows:—

III. Eight Lectures during the Summer Term, as follows:—

Fee, 15s. per Term, or £2 2s. for the whole Session.

INDIAN LAW.

Professor E. PHILLIPS WOOD, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

Monday and Wednesday, from 6.30 to 7.30.

CHRISTMAS TERM.

Senior Class.—Thirteen Lectures, two each week, beginning on Monday the 5th of November.
Fee, £2 2s.

EASTER TERM.

Senior Class.—Eight Lectures, on the Monday of each week, beginning on the 28th of January.
Subjects:—Indian Civil Procedure as applied to English Law in force in India, and to some of the more important Indian Acts and Regulations.
Fee, £1 11s. 6d.

Junior Class.—Ten Lectures, on the Wednesday of each week, beginning on the 16th of January.
Fee, £1 11s. 6d.
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

SUMMER TERM.

Senior Class.—Ten Lectures, on the Monday of each week, beginning on the 15th of April.

Subjects:—Indian Civil Procedure generally; the constitution and jurisdiction of the Native Courts; the Municipal, Revenue, and Territorial Systems of India, with the Regulations and Acts relating thereto; and the right of Appeal to the Queen in Council.

Fee, £1 11s. 6d.

Junior Class.—Ten Lectures, on the Wednesday of each week, beginning on the 17th of April.

Subjects:—Indian Civil Procedure as applied to English Law in force in India, and to some of the more important Indian Acts and Regulations.

Fee, £1 11s. 6d.

Course of Criminal Law.—Ten Lectures, on the Wednesday of each week, from 7.30 to 8.30, beginning on the 17th of April.

Subjects:—The principles of the Penal Code, and the Code of Criminal Procedure; the jurisdiction of Magistrates and Judges in relation to criminal matters.

Fee, £2 2s.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES
AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR. SESSION 1865-66.

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 11th of June and ended on the 21st of the same month.

On Saturday, the 23rd of June, the Prizes and Certificates of Honour were publicly distributed by

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER,
who presided at the request of the Council.
Professor De Morgan, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, read the following REPORT.

Mr. Dean, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In commencing my Report on the state of the Faculty of Arts and Laws during the past Session, I believe I may, in an emphatic manner, congratulate the friends of our College on its condition and prospects. There has been, in every department, an improvement in numbers upon the last Session, which itself was in advance of its predecessor. The number of Students in Arts and Laws has been 242, of whom about 120 are new Students. The Junior School has greatly increased; but I need here only allude to the fact. The resignation of the Vice-Master, Mr. Case, whose long and valuable services will be remembered with pleasure and gratitude, has been followed by the appointment of Mr. Elias R. Horton, who has been ten years a Master in the School.

For many a year it has been the pleasant duty of my predecessors to announce that no single breach of discipline has officially come before them. If I can only repeat this announcement with one slight qualification, it is almost the exception which confirms the rule. With an overpowering majority of our Students we are fully satisfied as to conduct; but every College is troubled, more or less, by the levity, during hours of instruction, of a very few students who have not quite grown up to their age. During this Session a larger amount of annoyance than usual excited the attention of the Professors. The Committee of Discipline, which had to be dug up for the purpose, addressed a remonstrance to the reason of the younger members of our community, which was attended with the happiest effect. The irregularity will henceforward cease to exist.

It would once have been pleaded, with reference to such unduly young minds, that "Boys will be boys." Nothing can be more false: to a certain extent it is true that boys are boys; but boys will be men, and when they enter College the sooner they go into that line of business the better for all. There is no reason why any class of human beings should be everlastingly booked for a folly by a proverb; and the history of our generation is of good augury. I have watched very young students for nearly forty years, and I have seen a growing and permanently maintained improvement in several important points. Above all in truthfulness. When I began teaching, the teacher was nearly, as in old time, the common enemy, against whom all stratagems were fair. It is not so now. When once the word honour has been mentioned between us, I should no more think of cross-examining a student upon his veracity than I should think of doing the same to a Member of the Council. When my young hearers come to my age and see, as surely they will, even a still better state of things than this, I hope each one of them will feel the assurance in his conscience that he has done his part to bring it about.

I now proceed to matters connected with the success of our Students.

Mr. E. H. Busk gained the Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy. Mr. Frank Watson gained the Jews' Commemoration Scholarship. The Andrews Entrance Exhibitions were gained by Mr. George Serrell, Mr. James Morton Pask, and Mr. George Goodair Dey, all from the North London Collegiate School at Camden Town, which is thus placed in a most honourable relation to us. In the University
of London, in 1865, 2 out of 7 Masters of Arts were from our College; 7 out of 18 Bachelors of Laws; 6 out of 48 Bachelors of Arts; altogether, adding medical degrees, 26 out of 111 degrees, the whole coming from 32 Institutions. At the First Examination for Bachelor of Arts 10 out of 119 belonged to us; at the First Examination for Bachelor of Science, 3 out of 5. At Matriculation, 26 out of 375 were from our College and School.

Mr. Jonas Ashton won the Gold Medal at the Examination for the M.A. degree in Mathematics. Mr. L. M. Aspland gained the Scholarship at the LL.B. degree. Mr. T. C. Jarvis, Mr. J. S. Ainsworth, and Mr. L. A. Mendes gained Honours in the same. At the Second B.A. Examination for Honours in Logic and Moral Philosophy, Mr. F. J. Carey gained the Scholarship, and Mr. J. T. Clegg gained Honours. At the First B.A. Examination, Mr. E. B. England, Mr. D. Fitzgerald, and Mr. T. G. Lee gained Honours in Latin; Mr. A. S. West and Mr. James Mortimer, in English; Mr. E. B. England, Mr. D. L. Moses, and Mr. T. G. Lee in French. At the First B.Sc. Examination in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Mr. Tempest Anderson gained the Exhibition, and Mr. Theodore Maxwell gained Honours.

At Cambridge, Mr. Percy Harding gained a Scholarship at Sidney Sussex College; and Mr. A. S. Wilkins and Mr. Frank Watson gained Scholarships at St. John’s College.

In the recent Examination for the M.A. degree, Mr. J. Estlin Carpenter, Mr. F. Jas. Carey, and the Rev. Fred. Leonard, passed with distinction; the first, though second in the list, being announced as of merit sufficient for the medal. Mr. Charles Graham took the degree of Doctor in Science.

Some changes have taken place in the body of Professors. On the retirement of Mr. Potter from the Chair of Natural Philosophy, that chair was subdivided. Dr. T. Archer Hirst was appointed to the chair of Mathematical Physics, and Mr. George Carey Foster, a former student of the College, to the chair of Experimental Physics. The retirement of Mr. Donaldson, who assumes the title of Emeritus Professor, was followed by the appointment of Mr. Thomas Hayter Lewis. Very recently, we regret to state, Mr. Waley has been compelled by the duties of his profession to retire from the Chair of Political Economy; and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has retired from the Chair of Gujarati. The Professorship of Telugu having been vacant for some years, the Council, incited by the high reputation of Mr. C. P. Brown for knowledge of that language, offered him the Chair, and the offer was accepted. Mr. H. J. Roby has been appointed to the Chair of Jurisprudence, on the retirement of Dr. Sharpe; and Mr. E. P. Wood, for a term, to the Chair of Hindu Law. Mr. Khettar Mohun Dutt, of Bengal, has been appointed teacher of Bengali for this Session. Our office staff has received an important addition in Mr. John Robson, B.A., who has been appointed Assistant Secretary.

A medal was presented to Mr. Donaldson by the Royal Institute of Architects, on his retirement from our body; and the same Institute made an offer, which was accepted, of a Silver Medal, to be competed for annually, during their pleasure, by Students of Architecture in our College. I am informed that the funds proving larger than was expected, two such medals will be annually awarded.
But the most marked event of this Session, as concerns the body of Professors, has been the retirement of Professor Masson from the Chair of English, on his appointment to the same Chair in his own University of Edinburgh. Mr. Masson gained among us that estimation which makes us feel his gain to be some set-off against our loss. No one ever left with us a higher character for efficiency to his pupils, aid to his colleagues, and genial intercourse with both. What we hear from Edinburgh renders all good wishes superfluous; we therefore substitute congratulations.

The Chair of English has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Henry Morley. During the interval, the Council gladly accepted the offer of Dr. Wm. Ballantyne Hodgson to conduct the Class. Dr. Hodgson had previously made the College his debtor for instruction in Social Science, given in the School on the retirement of Mr. Shields. He has thus supplied, with high honour, the place of two teachers of no common endowments, and I am happy to add that he is now a member of the Council.

An alteration of a week in the beginning and ending of the Session, made for the convenience of Students attending the Examinations of the University of London, may demand a word without comment. For a very different reason, little space will serve to allude to Mr. Grote's magnificent Marmor Homericum, which has been before the eyes of all this day. Such a gift speaks for itself in the language of all mankind, and the only question is whether adequate terms of acknowledgement have been found. Its juxtaposition with such a rare monument of art as the Flaxman Gallery is part of the merit of the conception, independently of the liberality of the gift. Nor must the designer and fabricator, the Baron de Triqueti, be forgotten, who refused to receive any compensation beyond actual expenses.

The Trustees of the Gilchrist Fund have founded three Scholarships of £100 a year each, tenable for three years, to be held by natives of India studying in any department of this College. Other Scholarships are also to be founded, of the same term and half the value, in which the College has this interest, that the holders of some of them will be required to attend some of our Classes. All particulars will of course be duly announced.

A handsome present of books, belonging to the late Dr. Boott, has been made by his widow. From the very commencement of the College, down to his recent death, Dr. Boott was, in his own quiet way, one of the most active members of the Council, and perhaps the most regular attendant.

We have reason to regret the retirement of Lord Romilly, rendered necessary by official duties, from the Council, of which he has been for thirty-five years a member.

We lament the death of another Member of the Council, Dr. MacKenzie, who studied medicine in this College. And we have also to lament the loss of one of our most distinguished Students, a Student of no College but our own, the late Judge Hargreave, whose life it is to be feared was shortened by the juncture of heavy judicial duties with mathematical investigations, in which he had had great success, and had gained a widely-known name.

Our College and Hospital have sustained a very severe loss by the death of Mr. Frederick Goldsmid, one of our earliest pupils, long a most assiduous Member of our Council, and, too early, our testamentary benefactor. All connected with the College will remember
how his valuable services were enhanced by the kindness of his disposition and the courtesy of his manner.

It has been announced to the public, but not in these words, that the South Wing of the College, for the use of the School, is half-built. What has been said, however, is tantamount to this in the minds of all who know the truth of the old Schoolman's proverb, *Principium est diminutum totius.* Mr. Samuel Sharpe, a Member of the Council, has given £1000 to be the nucleus of a fund for the above purpose; he hopes that this fund will be augmented by others who will think it too long to wait until this munificent gift, with its accumulations, shall suffice for the undertaking.

This subject brings me to the Evening Classes, towards the preliminary expenses of which the same Mr. Sharpe has contributed £200. It is to be tried next Session whether there be not sufficient demand for evening instruction among persons to whom this College is accessible. I need not lengthen this Report by more than distinct allusion; suffice it that the instruction is to be elementary, and that it will be made to adapt itself to the average wants of those who actually attend. The details will be speedily published.

I will now no longer detain the Meeting from its main business.

After the Distribution, the Very Rev. The Dean of Westminster addressed the Meeting as follows:—

MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—it is with some diffidence that I address you on this occasion, because I come amongst you as one whose life has been chiefly spent in connexion with the most ancient educational institutions of the country, and I come to address one of the most modern. Of course, my associations are those most nearly connected with those ancient institutions, and therefore it is with difficulty that I am able to enter into the associations and recollections which, as I see by the enthusiasm of your assembly, so greatly endear this institution to you. But I must beg of you to accord to me that kind indulgence which you would entertain towards a stranger who landed on your shores from a distant country; and I have thought that perhaps the best use I can make of this occasion will be to answer the kind of questions which we may suppose would be put to a stranger under such circumstances, as in the old Homeric times, "Who are you?" "Whence have you come?" and "What have you got to tell us of that distant country which may be of any profit to us?" Now the distant country from which I come is my own University of Oxford. In the first place, I have a pleasure in dwelling upon this, because I consider that the University of Oxford is, in a certain sense, the parent of the University of London. You came here, your predecessors came here, because at that time they sought in vain admission to the gates of the old Universities. You were set up here, not as the enemies of those old Universities, but rather as their admirers. These, if I remember right, are the circumstances of the foundation of your College, and the specific grounds that were alleged for its erection. You would have been the sons of Oxford if she would have let you come. Had the same wise legislation prevailed in the University of Oxford thirty years ago which has prevailed during the last twelve years, you, in all probability, would have been students at Oxford and Cambridge, drinking in all the influences of
those academic paradises, and giving to them your best gifts in return. For my part, would that it had been so! would (if it be not heresy to say so within these walls) that the stern necessity of those times had not compelled the erection of a separate College here! It would have given me far greater pleasure to have been addressing you as members of the same great University. How greatly both of us would have gained,—how greatly we should have gained,—and (may I say it without presumption?) how greatly you would have gained also, this is not the place to enlarge upon. But I may rejoice, that the great mistake made in the University of Oxford thirty years ago has been partially retrieved, and is in process of being still more retrieved; and it gives me sincere pleasure to hear that three distinguished Students from this College have in the last year gone to the University of Cambridge; and I trust that, as time advances, a yet larger number will go to Oxford.

However, so it was. The old University would not receive those who wished to come, and thus they were driven forth into the wilderness of London, and the result was the foundation of this College. It was like the descent of the Dorians,—the migration of the Dorians into Peloponnesus. *Spartam nactus es; hanc exorna.* Is too late to recall the past. You cannot go over the Saronic gulf again; but you must make the very best of what you have here.

And to draw the best lessons that can be drawn from your present situation, I would again go back to my own University, as that with which I am best acquainted. It is always better to hear a man speak of what he does know than of what he does not.

Any one of you who has acquaintance with Oxford, will know that there is a University College there as well as here—the College to which I was once attached, and in which I spent twelve happy and laborious years as Tutor and Fellow. Many as are the differences between that University College and this, there are points of analogy and resemblance which it is very instructive to trace. The name of University College in Oxford carries us back to the first beginning of the University there; just as the name of University College here carries us back to the beginning of the University of London. University College, Oxford, was the first germ of the University of Oxford. It was founded, as the tradition runs, by Alfred. It passed through two centuries of dubious life. Then came an accident called the Norman Conquest, which threw it into some temporary confusion. Since that time it has gone on in an uninterrupted course of prosperity and usefulness for 800 years. I wish to consider what are some of the causes, why out of that seed of University College, Oxford, has grown the University of Oxford; and why, in the same way, out of this seed of University College, London, has grown the University of London, and any results that may spring up hereafter.

No doubt there are many peculiarities about Oxford which do not belong to this place. There was its connexion with all the ecclesiastical Institutions of the time; then there was the passion which prevailed in the middle ages for oral instruction; there were the munificent donations of various benefactors (though I am glad to hear that this has been imitated here in a measure by the splendid donations that have been commemorated to-day). On these characteristics, which belong to Oxford specially, I will not dwell. But there are two causes on which I will enlarge, because they seem specially applicable.
to every rising place of education, and specially useful to be borne in
mind by all students.

First, there is the lasting effect of any sincere work in any branch
of study. If you look back to that old University College, it was, no
doubt, a mere herding together of hungry students in the midst of
a morass and a forest. Its object was to teach studies which are now
taught nowhere. The theology, the logic, the science taught in those
days was the most arid and repulsive possible. Still, on the whole, it
went on growing, because it was a place of serious and bona fide work.
It grew, and was fostered by its benefactors, because they had the sense
to make the most of what they had. It grew into a College for
statesmen and scholars; and besides, it gave birth to one College after
another, each differing widely from the other; and thus gradually it
became the nucleus of the greatest University in England, the nursery
of rulers in Church and State, and we might almost say, of the most
beautiful city in Christendom. In many respects this applies to your­
selves. I do not say that the University of London can ever be what
the University of Oxford was. The times are past, the modes of life
are changed. Nevertheless, a good stroke of work here, and now, in
the 19th century, and in the heart of London, is just as valuable and
effective as it was in the middle ages, and in the groves of the Isis and
the Cam. People may object to the education here, as we might
have objected to the old education at Oxford. Some may say, “It is
not all that we wish it to be.” Some may complain that it omits
subjects dear to all of us, necessary for all to know; some may com­
plain that it is too restricted; others that it embraces too many
things. Never mind. The main point is, that in those subjects of
study which are important, whatever may be said of them, some good
work has been done. “Half a loaf is better than no bread.” That
proverb, which in its Latin form was quoted by the Dean of Faculty
in his Report, says that “the half is the best part of the whole;” and
the Greek proverb goes further still, and says that “the half is better
than the whole.” And this is true, because the half contains the
whole, and you cannot get the whole unless you have the half first.
Therefore work done in this College is sure to do o:ood be yo::
third duty of any
student whatever. The description which Chaucer gives, in one of
the prize books that was given to-day, of the poor Oxford Student
in the 14th century, is really as touching and true now and here as it
was then and in Oxford. I dare say you may remember the lines:—

“For him was dearer at his bed’s head,
Twenty books clothed in black or red,
Of Aristotle, and his philosophy,
Than robes rich, or fiddle, or psaltrey;
But all that he might of his friends have lent,
On bokes and on learning he it spent.
Of study took he most care and heed,
Not a word spake he more than was need,
And that was said in form and reverence,
And short, and quick, and full of high sentence;
Sounding in moral vertue was his speech,
And gladly would he learn and gladly teach.”

That, you may depend upon it, is the true character of the faithful
student everywhere. It is because such faithful students are found
here that University College has thriven, and, like that other Uni-
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

It has given birth to King's College, that fine Institution, with which I have the honour to be officially connected, and which sprang into existence only because University College existed before. It has given birth to the University of London, whose jurisdiction is acknowledged by more than twenty Colleges in all parts of the kingdom. And let me add this. The only part of this Institution which I had visited before I had the honour of coming here to-day was your Hospital. I do not exactly know how the foundation of that Hospital was regarded during the alarms and troubles that beset the foundation of this College; but I feel certain that there is not a Churchman in the land, however fastidious, and however zealous, that would not welcome in the appliances of University College Hospital, in its appliances for the moral and religious, as well as physical welfare of its patients, the fulfilment of his best aspirations. Therefore I say, work on; do with all your might whatsoever your hands find to do. Work will engender work, and truth will engender truth, and charity will engender faith, and small beginnings will lead to great ends. Means of union, and concord, and combination, which were hardly dreamt of before in our philosophy, will spring out in ways which we do not expect; and that which at first awakened suspicion and alarm, will afterwards win the admiration and applause of the very persons who felt the alarm most keenly when the Institution first started. "Qui laborat orat." Sound, healthy work forces our hearts upwards and onwards, into regions beyond ourselves.

This leads us to another cause which strengthened the old University of Oxford, and which is one of the most powerful levers of education everywhere. It is the extraordinary appreciation and admiration which that old University displayed, especially in its first beginnings, for eminent men—the appreciation both among the students and the teachers for great gifts, wherever they might be, and under circumstances however disadvantageous and strange they might be found. It seems at first sight a common quality to admire high gifts, but in fact it does not come so naturally to us as we are ready to suppose. And it is because of its being peculiarly exemplified in the old Medieval Universities that I call your attention to it, as seen in them. I will give two or three instances. When Duns Scotus first came to Oxford he came from an outlandish country beyond the sea; but the University of Oxford thought nothing of that. She only looked at the fact that he was "the most subtle doctor of the age." She established him there, and notwithstanding his barbarous manners and uncouth appearance, 30,000 students flocked to imbibe learning from his lips. Roger Bacon, again, the patriarch of English Science and of English Criticism, though all the world had turned against him as a wizard, was received and cherished and glorified by Oxford. Wickliffe, again, was despised and persecuted by the then rulers of ecclesiastical policy; the mobs of London rose against him; Oxford was the only place where he could have his own way, and where he was protected till the close of his life. In spite of his extravagances, she had the eye to discern the burning and shining light within him, and he became the day-star of the European Reformation. Then, again, when the new learning arose in Europe, the founders of the Colleges of that age were not content with picking up anybody in this country as Professors, but they ordered their Colleges to go forth and look out for persons to teach those new languages wherever they could find...
them. They were to go to Italy, beyond the Po; even to the distant Greece. One of these strangers was the great Erasmus. He was a foreigner; he was a Dutchman; he had conversed and lived with foreigners. No doubt they might have found a common-place Englishman to do the same work; but they were content with nothing less than the best. They brought him to Oxford, and would have kept him there had he chosen to stay. I mention those instances to show how Oxford became the centre of such an irresistible attraction; and the longer Oxford lives, she, I trust, will advance increasingly in the same way. I dwell on this because it exemplifies a general principle. It is this keen susceptibility of the great gifts given to men; this veneration, humility, and enthusiasm which induced those ancient students to sit at the feet of those ancient teachers, it is this that must be the mainspring of all education whatever. Your venerable President (Lord Brougham), in an address which he made here ten years ago, observed, that the effect of the teaching here, if good for anything, would be to lead your minds upwards to Heaven as the guide of your principles and the source of your hopes, and there to fix your thoughts. But what is true in that highest of all senses of those grand old religious words, Sursum corda, “Lift up your hearts,” is also true in the lower intellectual sense of which I am now speaking. We may say Sursum mentes, “Lift up your minds towards those who are above yourselves.” Find out, if you can, those who rise above the common herd, and then, when you have found them out, lift up your minds, and look up to them with a reverential gaze. Try, if you can, to distinguish what is greatly good from what is only moderately good. Try to distinguish, if you can, genius from mere common-place. Try to distinguish heroism from mediocrity. Read great books, and let little books take care of themselves. Place a high standard of excellence before you, and, if you can, be discontented with everything else. That is one secondary object of the prize-books which have been given to you to-day. They are chosen on account of the peculiar charm and excellence of the works themselves; and it is delightful to think, in giving such books away, that we are not only giving the students the best reward of their labours, but giving them something which will be the means of continuing their education as long as they shall live. But more than this, your College has drawn together at different times since its formation distinguished persons and distinguished Professors from all parts, and also distinguished students. It is impossible not to be struck by seeing how students are drawn hither from all parts of the world; from a much larger sphere than was possible in the middle ages. I might dwell on some who have been connected with this College at different periods. I might dwell on the omnifarious learning and the brilliant gifts of your octogenarian President (Lord Brougham); and I might touch on the names of many of your Professors. But I prefer, if you will allow me, to confine myself to two names of individuals with whom I am personally acquainted.

Let me speak, first all, of one not among your Professors, but one who is, by his office, most intimately connected with this place, and who will be long remembered by his magnificent donation of the Marmor Homericum, Mr. Grote, your Treasurer. He must not be afraid that I am going to speak about his personal qualities. I speak of him as I trust posterity will speak of him, and as you all ought to know him, through his History of Greece. Take that book, look at it well.
Observe, as you read it, the scrupulous care with which every particle of evidence is weighed. Observe, also, the conscientiousness with which truth is never sacrificed to effect, in which the stern necessity of fact is never sacrificed to any supposed graces of style. Observe the fruitful results which are attained by silently meditating on passages of ancient writers, word by word, and sentence by sentence. Observe, also, the dispassionate courtesy with which the author always treats his opponents. Those remarks are instances of the way in which, irrespectively of the information conveyed, the study of a superior mind, or a superior book, may stimulate and elevate you, though you may never hope to gain a like fame. I can truly say that in my own profession, and in my own studies, I have been again and again reminded, by the study of Mr. Grote's History of Greece, how high a standard of excellence is set before every student, every theologian, every one concerned in researches into the past, and controversies of the present.

That is one example which I give; I turn to another, an instance of a totally different kind. He of whom I speak, although his name has not been mentioned to-day, was a Student of this College, and he afterwards became a Fellow of that other University College in Oxford, where I became acquainted with him. Some of you must remember the lively speech which Dr. Woolley made from this chair to the School of University College, in the course of last year. Every one present will remember that shortly after he had addressed you he went out on his return to Australia, and perished in that ill-fated steamer, the "London," in the Bay of Biscay. Since that time I have received accounts of the way in which the tidings of that sad catastrophe were received in Sydney, and the great regret occasioned by his loss. But the reason why I dwell upon it is this. He was not one of those great intellectual lights of whom I have been speaking; but he had a peculiar faculty of attracting and stimulating the young, and a singular uprightness and truthfulness and devotion of character, which require a little reflection to appreciate, but which cannot fail to do immense good to those who appreciate them, by the very fact of the appreciation. I was very much struck by the sentiments that were expressed at the meeting which was held in Sydney, after the news arrived, by one who had been an admiring pupil of his, now an eminent lawyer in that colony. He said, "For myself, the remnant of my life I dedicate to his memory, and, with God's help, I will so live that, if his pure spirit can take an interest in the things of earth, he may never think that he has lived in vain." Now to have inspired a sentiment of that kind is, I think, the highest reward that any teacher can look to. It is the reward that the Highest of all Teachers has set before us all, namely, so to act that there shall be those who will consider that they have incurred a debt to their teacher which can be paid only by living and working worthily of him. You may remember, perhaps, a saying of Benjamin Franklin, which was recently quoted by Mr. Mill in the House of Commons, to the effect that he made a rule of lending money to those in distress on condition that they should feel themselves bound, not to pay it back to him, but to give it to some other person in distress, on condition that that other person would do the same, and so keep the stream of benevolence always fresh and flowing. That is exactly what ought to take place in education. It is exactly that course of give and take which ought to go on constantly in every Institution like this. Nay, more, if from your teachers, if
from your fellow-scholars, who are often your best teachers, you have learnt anything worth knowing—any better or higher views of life and truth—remember that this is the best, and often the only way in which you can discharge the debt, namely, by so living and working that you may hand on that better light to others, that they may hand it on again. It is a debt like that of which Milton says—

"By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharged."

This it is which makes life worth living for, which makes it worth while to teach, and worth while to learn. It is in this way that, in the hard race of life and the long race of ages, the torch of goodness and truth is caught up from hand to hand. And if, by taking a share in the foundation of this College, you, my Lord, have been in any way a partaker in creating a sphere for any such grateful recollections—for any such generous aspirations—for any such high hopes as may have been breathed into any of the students here, of freedom, of justice, of charity, of faith—it cannot but be a consolation to think, at the close of a long and laborious life, that, as far as this College is concerned, you will not have lived in vain.

LORD BROUGHAM,—I am sure I only anticipate what is in every person's mind who sits in this room, when I express, on behalf of you and the College, our great thanks to the Very Rev. the Dean for what he has done this day: first, for his attending to distribute the prizes, and in the next place for that excellent, most interesting, and most useful address which he has delivered; in which I doubt whether his advice and recommendations to all young men or his defence of this College are the most conspicuous. That advice must ever be kept in their minds, and especially that recommendation of "Susrum corda," "Let all men look above themselves, and try to imitate those who have gone before." I also greatly thank our Very Rev. Chairman, the Dean, for the defence of this College—for putting away all idea of rivalry with or disinclination towards the old Universities. This institution was founded mainly to enable parents to have their children under their own roof while receiving a university education. Some prefer to send their young people to Oxford and Cambridge, but there are others who prefer, in the first place, the economy, and in the next place the comfort, of having their children about them at the time they are attending the University. And instead of there being any degree of disinclination towards those great bodies, of which my Very Rev. friend is an ornament—instead of our feeling any disinclination towards Oxford and Cambridge—on the contrary, nothing pleases us more than preparing students for receiving the honours of those two great Universities; and many of them have received those honours. In like manner, we have no jealousy whatever of King's College. In fact, it would be unnatural to have such a feeling, because King's College followed upon this, and is the child of this College. Then there is the University of London. I say not a word against the University of London; and it is unnecessary that I should say one word in its praise, conducted as it is by able and learned men. But I ought to add that when the Chancellorship of the London University has been twice offered to me, and pressed upon me by the Government, I refused it. Why? Not from any disinclination towards the University—not from a doubt of its usefulness—but because of my connexion with this
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

College. I considered that my being President of that University was incompatible with my presidency of this Institution. I have since become the President, or Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, an office which I hold at this day. From that University, being 400 miles off, it is utterly impossible that there should be the slightest collision or inconsistency between that and my presidency of this College; for the duty at Edinburgh devolves on my learned and most distinguished friend Sir D. Brewster, whom I have appointed my Vice-Chancellor. I have stated this on a former occasion, but it is well that I should allude to it now in the presence of the Very Rev. the Dean. Let me once more thank the Very Rev. Chairman, on the part of the College, and on the part of this great assemblage, for undertaking the distribution of prizes, and for his admirable, interesting, and most useful address.

The Very Rev. the Dean briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated.

SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS FOR PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIP IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Examiners. The Professor of Political Economy in the College, and W. B. Hodgson, LL.D. Scholar, Mr. Edward Henry Busk (£20 per annum for three years), November 1865.

ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS, £30 per annum for three years.—Mr. George Serrell, Classics and Mathematics combined. Mr. George Goodair Dey, Classics. Mr. James Morton Pask, Mathematics.

ANDREWS PRIZES, £25, to students of one year’s standing, upon the result of the College Examination. CLASSICS.—Mr. Arthur H. Higgs. MATHEMATICS.—Mr. Frank Salter.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS, £50 each, to students of two years’ standing, upon the result of the College Examination. CLASSICS.—Mr. Frank Watson. MATHEMATICS.—Mr. W. E. Alston Ayrton.

JEWS’ COMMEMORATION SCHOLARSHIP, £15 per annum for two years.—Mr. Arthur H. Higgs.

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZE, £5.—Mr. E. H. Busk.


FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Prospectus.

SESSION 1866-67.

Dean.—Professor WILSON FOX, M.D.
Vice-Dean.—Professor WILLIAMSON, PH.D., F.R.S.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by Professor RINGER, on Monday, the 1st of October, at 3 o'clock.

WINTER TERM.—begins on Monday, the 1st of October, and ends on Saturday, the 30th of March.

SUMMER TERM.—begins on Wednesday, the 1st of May, and ends on Saturday, the 27th of July.

CHRISTMAS VACATION.—will commence on Saturday, the 22nd of December, and continue till Tuesday, the 1st of January, both days inclusive.

** The attention of Students commencing their professional Studies is specially directed to the regulation of the Medical Council requiring that application for Registration be made to the Branch Registrar by every such Student within fifteen days after the commencement of professional study. Forms of application for such Registration and all requisite information are furnished on application at the Office of the College. See also p. 85.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, MEDALS, AND PRIZES.

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

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

Notice of intention to compete, addressed to the Secretary, must be left, before 2 o'clock, on or before Thursday, 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 1866.

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

Clinical Medals founded by Dr. Fellowes.—Dr. Fellowes's Clinical Medals, one Gold and one Silver, 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, Prizes, 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., and again, during the Session, from 6 to 9 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

The Medical Library is open daily from 9 to 6 during the Winter, and from 9 to 5 during the Summer Term. Students are allowed, on certain conditions, to take books out of the Libraries for use at home.

The Museum of Anatomy and Pathology, under the direction of Professor Sharpey, assisted by Mr. A. Bruce, F.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. Cluff, 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 2nd of October until the end of July, with a short recess at Christmas and at 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.

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

VACCINATION.—See page 83.

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.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

Physicians.
Dr. Jenner, F.R.S., Dr. Hare, Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Harley, F.R.S., Dr. Wilson Fox, Dr. Sydney Ringer.
Dr. Graily Hewitt, Obstetric Physician.
Dr. Hillier, Physician to the Skin Infirmary.

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

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

Clinical Lectures. See p. 82.
Out-Patients are seen daily by the Medical and Surgical Staff of the Hospital.

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

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

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

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

Practical Pharmacy.—Under the superintendence of Dr. Rickards, 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, the Obstetric Assistant, and the House Surgeons reside in the Hospital, paying for their board.
COURSES OF LECTURES IN THE COLLEGE.

WINTER TERM.

From 1st of October to 30th of March.

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

For all the Classes marked thus ☼, the fees to Students, who in a former Session have paid the College Matriculation Fee, will be charged in pounds, not guineas.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

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

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

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

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 microscopical demonstrations.

During the first month of the Session, Dr. J. Russell Reynolds, the Holme Professor of Clinical Medicine, will give the section of the Course relating to diseases of the Nervous System.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

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

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

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

The subjects included in this Course are—1. General Anatomy, comprehending an account of the structure and properties of the textures of the human body. 2. Physiology, or a systematic exposition of the phenomena which present themselves in the living body, and of the general principles or laws by which they are regulated.

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

Daily, except Saturday, from 11 to 12 A.M. (p. pp. 23, 24.)

ANATOMY.—Professor Ellis.

Lectures, Daily, from 12 to 1.

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

The Lectures include Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.—This Department will comprise a 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 to those in other classes, there will be at the close of the Term a separate Examination (with Honours) for students of the first year.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

In the Dissecting-room the Pupils will be directed in their studies during several hours daily by the Demonstrators, Mr. PHILIP BROOKES MASON, M.R.C.S., and Mr. JAMES S. CLIFF, 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.m. (p. 22.)

** 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.**

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Professor J. MARSHALL, F.R.S.

Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 4 to 5 p.m.

Fee for the Term, £4 14s. 6d.; Perpetual, £6 6s. 6d. p. 75. 67.

This Course will be divided as follows:

1. GENERAL SURGERY, including a review of the morbid and reparative processes occurring in the body, so far as these relate to the practice of Surgery; an account of the effects of injuries on the body generally, and a consideration of the leading principles of treatment of surgical injury and disease.

2. SPECIAL SURGERY, or a consideration of the nature and treatment of the injuries and surgical diseases affecting particular parts of the body.

3. THE OPERATIONS OF SURGERY, considered generally and in detail.

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.
Fee, £1 1s.
Under the head of Anatomy and Physiology, an account of the structure and mode of development of the dental tissues will be given, with the anatomical characters of each class of teeth.
Under the head of Irregularity or Malposition, the abnormal position which the teeth frequently assume will be treated of, and the means resorted to for their reduction explained.
Under the head of Pathology, the diseases of the dental tissues and their treatment will be considered.
An account will be given of the different operations on the teeth; and the method of restoring lost teeth by artificial means will be explained.
The Course will consist of twelve lectures, and will be illustrated by drawings, models, microscopic and other preparations.

SUMMER TERM.
From 1st of May to 27th of July.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.
Professor Graily Hewitt, M.D.
Daily, except Saturday, from 8 to 9 A.M.—Fee for the Term, £4 4s.; Perpetual, £6 6s. p. 75. 4s.
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 for the Term, £3 3s.; Perpetual, £4 4s. p. 75. 4s.
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 microscopic demonstrations.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.
Professor Harley, M.D., F.R.S.
Demonstrations, Monday and Saturday, from 9 to 11 A.M.
Fee for the Term, £3 3s. p. 75. 4s.; 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 in 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.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

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

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 10 to 11 A.M.
Fee for the Term, £3 3s. p. 75. 6. 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 of communities.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Professor Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S. (v. pp. 24-26.)

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

Professor Ringer, M.D.

Daily, except Saturday, from 12 to 1.—Fee for the Term, £4 4s.; Perpetual, £6 6s. p. 75. 5.

The subjects treated of in this Course will be:
1. Materia Medica, including the history, physical and chemical characters, and physiological action of all the substances used in the treatment of disease.
2. Therapeutics, or the influence of Medicines in diseased conditions of the animal economy, the mode of combining remedies, and the art of prescribing.

The Course will be fully illustrated by the aid of a Museum, and the more important processes and modes of testing displayed by experiments.

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

Daily, except Saturday, from 3 to 4 P.M. From early in May.

This Course embraces an outline of the Structure, Characters, Classi-
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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

MENTAL DISEASES.

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

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

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

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

Various forms in which Insanity presents itself:—

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

Second Group.—Cases in which the depression of spirits is transient, and the opposite condition, or elation of mind, is the predominating feature.

Acute mania, its symptoms, stages, and termination.

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

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

Fourth Group.—Congenital Idiocy.


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

The relations of the Insane. The legal and medical definition of Insanity. The responsibility and irresponsibility of the Insane. The plea of Insanity.
## TIME TABLE

### TABLE OF MEDICAL CLASSES.

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* Also from 6 to 7.30 p.m.

† Other Meetings will be announced when the Class has assembled.
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

WINTER AND SUMMER TERMS.

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

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

CLINICAL SURGERY.

Professor Erichsen.
Professor Marshall, F.R.S.

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

Mr. Henry Thompson will deliver Six Clinical Lectures on Surgery in the course of the Session.

CLINICAL MIDWIFERY.

Professor Graily Hewitt, M.D.

Clinical Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women will be delivered once a fortnight.

Midwifery cases are attended by Students of the Hospital under the superintendence of the Professor, and with the immediate aid of the Obstetric Assistant.

CLINICAL OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

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

OPHTHALMIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

Mr. Streatfeild will give a series of Demonstrations of the healthy and the diseased states of the eye as seen with the Ophthalmoscope.
FEES.

Cases will be shown, and clinical remarks made on the characteristic appearances. The Demonstrations will be given in the Evening.

SKIN DISEASES.

Dr. Hillier will deliver a course of Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Skin, once a fortnight.

VACCINATION.

The Certificates of Proficiency and Instruction in Vaccination required by the Privy Council and by the Royal College of Surgeons respectively, may be received from Mr. George Lewis Cooper at the Vaccine Station, No. 3 Caledonian Road, King's Cross; or from Mr. George Simpson, Tottenham Court Road Chapel, Tottenham Court Road, subject to the payment to either of those Gentlemen of the fee charged by him.

TERMS OF ADMISSION TO THE HOSPITAL PRACTICE AND CLINICAL LECTURES.

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, £23 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.

Resident Medical Officer's Fee, 10s., Office Fee, 5s., in addition to the above.

Pupils other than as above specified are admissible on payment of fees somewhat higher. Information respecting these may be obtained on inquiry at the Office of the College.

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

prescribed for the Licence of the College of Physicians, for the Diploma of the College of Surgeons, and for the Licence of the Society of Apothecaries, £93 3s.

This Sum may be paid at once or distributed in payment over three years, as follows (or otherwise, at the option of the pupil):—
1st Winter Term:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>£  s.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anatomy and Physiology</td>
<td>9 9 P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anatomy, with Dissections</td>
<td>10 10 P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital (Physicians' or Surgeons' Practice, 6 months)</td>
<td>11 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1st Summer Term:—

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

Total, 1st year: £54 6

2nd Winter Term:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>£  s.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>6 6 P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>8 8 P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital (final payment)</td>
<td>10 10 P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2nd Summer Term:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>£  s.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midwifery</td>
<td>4 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Jurisprudence</td>
<td>3 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total, 2nd year: £32 11

3rd Summer Term:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>£  s.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pathological Anatomy</td>
<td>3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
<td>3 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total, 3rd year: £6 6

Total for three years: £93 3

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

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

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

DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

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

July and August:—For M.B., the First in July and August, the Second in November;—For M.D., in November;—For B. Surgery, in November and December.

* * * The Courses of the Medical Faculty of this College are recognized by the Universities of Scotland as Academical 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 71, every Medical Student should be registered at the commencement of his professional study; but he cannot be registered until he has passed a Preliminary Examination in Arts.

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

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

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

The times at which Examinations in Arts are held by such bodies in London are, June or July, and December, by the Royal College of Surgeons; and January, April, and September (1860, 28th and 29th), by the Society of Apothecaries.

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

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

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

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

   Notice of intention to compete, addressed to the Secretary, must be left, before 2 o'clock, on or before Thursday, 27th September, at the Office of the College.

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 Caesar and Xenophon.
- Translation of short English sentences into Latin.

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

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

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

**Natural Philosophy.**
- *Elementary Mechanics.*—Composition and Resolution of Statical Forces. The Simple Machines (Mechanical Powers), and the Ratio of the Power to the Weight in each. Centre of Gravity. The General Laws of Motion, and the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated. Laws of the Motion of Falling Bodies.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.—Pressure of Liquids and Gases, its equal diffusion, and variation with the depth. Specific Gravity, and the 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.


FELLOWSES 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.

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

REGULATIONS.

_Period of Competition._—The time for the Competition 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 re-
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, 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 vivid 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 1865-66.

[For the Method of awarding the Prizes and Certificates of Honour, see page 56.]

On Monday, 7th May, the Prizes and Certificates of Honour for the Winter Term were publicly distributed, at the request of the Council, by

THE HON. GEORGE DENMAN, Q.C., M.P.

PROFESSOR SHARPEY, Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, on the part of his colleagues and himself, read the following REPORT.

On the part of the Faculty of Medicine, I have the honour to present a Report of our proceedings for the past year. This duty properly belongs to the Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Harley; but we are deeply concerned to have to explain that he is absent on account of a severe affection of the eye, from which he has suffered intensely since the early part of the winter. Happily, the last accounts of him are more favourable, and we venture to hope that ere long he will be able to resume his duties in the College. In the meantime Dr. Ringer, Professor of Materia Medica, has, with the approval of the Senate, kindly undertaken to carry on Dr. Harley's Course of Medical Jurisprudence.

We are glad to announce this year a considerable rise in the number of Students attending the Medical Classes of the College. It may be remembered that three years ago we had to make an announcement of an opposite kind. There had then been a sudden falling off in the attendance in this College in common with the Medical Schools generally throughout the kingdom. This depression, as explained at the time, was owing to an important step that had been taken in reference to the future education of medical men. The General Medical Council had recommended, and the several Medical Licensing Bodies had adopted, a Regulation by which Candidates for Diplomas must undergo an examination in General Education before commencing the prescribed course of professional study. It will hardly be disputed that eventually this measure must have the effect of raising the general attainment and of promoting the intellectual culture of young men intended for the medical profession, and of preparing them to enter with the best advantage upon professional study; but its immediate operation, as was expected, has been to reduce the number of Students in the Medical Schools. There are signs, however, that this trying but salutary crisis is now being happily passed. In the Academical Year of 1862-63 we had 180 Students, of whom only 41 were new to the College; in 1863-64, our total was 149, including 42 new entries; last year the total had risen to 161, and the new to 48; and in the present year the entire number is 193, and the number of new Students 67.

The general conduct of our Pupils and their application to academical work have been such as all would desire to see in a body of young men engaged in fittingly preparing themselves for a profession which demands close and sustained attention throughout a long and varied
course of study; and we are especially happy to report that the spirit generally prevailing among them has been excellent.

The Atkinson-Morley Surgical Scholarship of £45 per annum, tenable for three years, has been conferred on Mr. Philip Brook Mason, of Burton-on-Trent.

The Lorridge Prize of £40 for General Proficiency in Medicine and Surgery has been adjudged to Mr. Bryan Holme Allen, of London.

The Filliter Exhibition in Pathological Anatomy, of £30, was awarded to Mr. John Williams, of Llangadock.

Of the three Entrance Exhibitions of the respective values of £30, £20, and £10, tenable for two years, offered for competition to Students who are about to commence their first Winter's attendance at a Medical School,—the first was gained by Mr. Richard Thomas Smith, the second by Mr. H. N. Martin, and the third by Mr. J. T. Darby.

Since the last year, several of our Students have, as usual, proceeded to Degrees, or have passed the earlier Examinations, prescribed during their progress, at the University of London.

At the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, Mr. Francis William Gibson was mentioned as having displayed special proficiency; and Dr. Edwyn Andrew obtained a Gold Medal on taking the Degree of Master in Surgery.

At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, Mr. George Oliver obtained the second place in Honours and a Gold Medal; and both he and Mr. Bryan Holme Allen were reported to have evinced sufficient proficiency to qualify them for the Exhibition. Mr. Oliver also obtained a like honourable mention in Midwifery.

At the first Examination for Bachelor of Science, which includes the Preliminary Scientific Examination for M.B., Mr. Tempest Anderson, one of our own Entrance Exhibitioners of last year, obtained the University Exhibition in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

It was stated in our Report of last year that the Council had gladly accepted the offer of Dr. Sankey to deliver a Course of Lectures on Mental Diseases during the Summer Term of that year. A considerable number of Students took advantage of the opportunity thereby offered to them of gaining insight into a department of Medicine of which the importance becomes every day more and more recognized; and the result has been such as to lead to the permanent institution of a Lectureship on Mental Diseases, and to the appointment of Dr. Sankey to the office. With the view also of rendering his instruction as real and practical as possible, Dr. Sankey has made arrangements for periodical visits, with his Pupils, to a Lunatic Asylum, where actual cases of insanity in its various forms may be studied; and we venture to hope that the institution of this Course of instruction will serve to enhance the efficiency of the Medical School.

The Professorship of Midwifery and the office of Obstetric Physician to the Hospital, which had become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Murphy, have been filled by the appointment of Dr. Graily Hewitt, who had been formerly a distinguished pupil of the College. Dr. Hewitt has been performing his duties at the Hospital during the Winter Term and has now begun his Lectures in the College.

No other incident has occurred since our last Report which calls for special notice.

The Professors then 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 pp. 97, 98.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—We have now arrived at the termination of the business of to-day; but it is usual on these occasions for the Chairman to address a few words to those who may be assembled to participate in and witness the proceedings. I must, however, claim your indulgence on this occasion, because I have only a very limited knowledge of the subject to which you have been devoting your whole attention for months and perhaps years. I am unable, I fear, to say anything upon the subject which will prove of advantage to any of you; but I wish you to feel that I came here in consequence of the deep sympathy I have with you in the pursuit of this noble study which has brought you all here to-day. My friend, Mr. Atkinson (the Secretary), amongst other documents with which he has furnished me in order that I might be able to discharge the duties which devolve upon me to-day, has placed in my hand a list of the names of those gentlemen who for thirty-two years past have filled the Chair on occasions such as this. And, upon running through that list, I find the names of those whom I have been brought up to look upon with reverence. Amongst many others, I find that my own father occupied the place which I now have the pleasure of occupying. I have no doubt that the same kind feeling which induced those who have the management of affairs on this occasion to desire that I should preside over you, actuated those who had the management at that time in causing them to desire that my father should occupy a similar position. He had, and I have also, peculiar ties to the medical profession; such, perhaps, as few other men in this country can claim to. You will not expect me to enlarge upon the importance of the profession which most of you have determined to make your own, or to go very far back and speak of the illustrious men who have belonged to that profession in former times. But when I tell you that Hunter, Baillie, Denman, and Brodie had blood in their veins with which I have the honour of being closely connected, I am sure you will say that I used no idle words when I stated that no one in this profession, or any other profession, has a right to feel greater sympathy in the cause than I do. There is no nobler profession in existence than this, nor does any other profession involve more self-sacrifice on the part of those practising it for the good of our fellow-creatures. That I take to be the test of a great profession. I would not enlarge upon the claims which this country has upon the whole world for the part it has played in contributing towards the advancement of the medical profession. I need not go back to past generations to mention instances. I need not go out of this room to find names which would cast lustre on the profession. It is a great thing that so much good is being done to mankind by that profession, and at the present moment, indeed for the last thirty or forty years, no body or school has been doing more towards the advancement of the medical profession than University College, London. The Report which has just been read proves it to the hilt. It is a most interesting report. There is one thing in the Report which I could not help noticing, and
that is, that when steps have been taken to benefit the institution to
the utmost, the effect may often be to limit the number of those who
aspire to distinction; but that which at first appears to be damaging,
may in the end be a means of doing increased and increasing good.
It was only the natural result of requirements which had been made
that there should be a diminution in the number of Students. Those
who made those requirements knew well that they were right, and that
they would improve the teaching and the perfection of the teaching in
this institution. The number of Students appears to be larger than it has
for some years past, and to be still on the increase. The number of new
Students who joined during the past year was 67, and the total number
of Students is 193. What a vast addition to the future good of mankind
is involved in these 193 students! Some of you may make light of
this for the moment I dare say, and feel that that power cannot be
vested in you; but if you, by sincerely following this noble profession,
prove the instrument of spreading amongst mankind the benefits which
it confers, I have not said too much. Multiply by thousands this 193,
and assume that to be the number of cases of beneficence and good
which will be conferred upon their fellow creatures by that body of
students. I do not exaggerate in the least when I say that. These
students come from all parts of the globe. We have heard of men
who have to-day got prizes coming from the Mauritius, and of one
coming from Barbadoes. Men come here from all parts of the world,
and depart from these shores, to teach results which have never been
surpassed, and never been equalled. Take all these things to heart,
and do not forget that you are to go forth into the world as instruments
of good—some to one part, and some to another part of this great
island, and in fact to every part of the habitable globe. A vast amount
of happiness and comfort to mankind will thus radiate from this
central spot on which we stand, into every quarter of the world;
commencing its march, as it were, up those gangways that I see all
around me. I will not detain you with many other observations.
I must, however, say a few words before sitting down with reference
to those gentlemen who have carried away the prizes which were
the objects of their desire and aspiration. In the names of all
present—friends, relations, and teachers—I congratulate you. I con­
gratulate you from the bottom of our hearts upon the success which
you have achieved. I would also address a few words to those
who have not achieved success, or those who had achieved a success
less than that which they wished to achieve. I would ask them
not to be discouraged, for there is nothing so good in the world
as success, except the attempt to deserve success. There is not one
of you who, by the success you have achieved, or the endeavour you
have made to obtain it, has not laid a foundation which may on
some future occasion bring you into the first ranks among the
students of your profession. The medical profession is one of great
trial and danger, although many of you never think of that; and, at
the same time, it is one of the greatest possible cultivation, so far as
intellect is concerned. The trials and dangers of the profession are
great, and you cannot have a better illustration of that than that case
which we have heard of to-day—a case which must have made
a deep impression upon you all. A gentleman who has worked
among you has fallen in the discharge of his duty. That is what
every one of you will be liable to during every hour of your life, so
long as you follow the profession you have chosen. That profession,
although attended with great danger, is the means of doing the
greatest good to our fellow-creatures. It is a profession of the greatest
importance, and one of the most honourable in existence. In the
Report it has been brought out that there has recently been established
in the University College a new Professor teaching a new professional
subject of Mental Disease—Professor Sankey. It appears that that
study would be pursued with great advantage. As a lawyer, I can
say a word or two in favour of such a Professorship as that. We
find medical men called upon to express opinions in cases of the
greatest importance. These may be most able gentlemen, and the
opinions they express may have been arrived at after a careful exami-
nation, but still we do find these medical gentlemen, from the mere
fact of not having had systematic teaching in these matters, unable to
put into words or give reasons for, their opinions in cases where these
opinions are known to be of the greatest value and entitled to full
consideration. By systematic teaching in the subject of mental
diseases, we shall cease to see those unsatisfactory reasons given for
medical opinions in courts of justice. I have seen it frequently.
Gentlemen who, from want of systematic teaching, are unable to put
into words or give reasons for that which might be worth attending
to if they could but have stood the test of cross-examination. I
remember an illustration of this. A man was on trial, for the wilful
and deliberate murder of a child eight years of age. He was eighteen.
A medical man was called. His friends endeavoured to prove that he
was insane; but the only evidence of insanity given was, that from
his earliest youth he had been most cruel, delighted in doing that
which I am afraid some of you are in the habit of doing, although
without cruelty—that is, skinning cats: committing acts of cruelty
for cruelty's sake, and it was argued that he was therefore necessarily
insane. Medical gentlemen were examined to rebut this case of in-
sanity. Those gentlemen said that they had seen him constantly in the
prison, that he was not insane, and that he was perfectly responsible
for his actions. But they were asked this question, "Should you say,
Sir, if a man were to put a harmless, unoffending, little boy out of the
world by a cruel death in order that he might himself be hanged (for
this was the prisoner's own way of accounting for the act), that he
was sane." To this both the medical gentlemen answered that they
should not exactly say he was sane, but must be labouring under some
delusion. They had not scientifically studied mental diseases, and had
not tested the ground of their opinion. It is not certain that in this
case those gentlemen might not have proved the innocent means of
procuring an acquittal by reason of that answer. The judge, however,
was an acute judge, and he asked them this question, "Perhaps, Sir,
you will tell me what the delusion was under which this man is
supposed to be labouring?" and there was an end of the matter, for
none of those gentlemen were able to answer the question. The judge
in his summing-up shrewdly remarked that if his real object was to
get himself hanged his reasoning was good, and proved him quite
free from any delusion in that respect. The profession is of increasing
importance, for more demands are being made upon it every day.
Every day we have cases put to the gentlemen of the medical pro-
fession, and questions asked which are of the greatest importance,
and which require the greatest vigilance, and I regret that the
profession has not up to this time received—I do not say that it has
not received great honour on the part of the public—but it has not
DIS'F'IBUTION OF PRIZES.

received that honour which is its due from those who have the distribution of honours. I do trust that the time is not far distant when navy-surgeons, who are generally first-rate well educated medical men, shall not be placed on a par with the junior midshipmen of the ship, but shall be considered men who are at least on a par with the clergyman or with the lieutenants. They are to all intents and purposes important officers, and not of the lower grade. In this instance I certainly do not think the medical profession has received due honour, and much might be done, and I trust it will be done in that direction before long. I trust you will all stand up for your rights in such a matter as that, as well as in all other such matters, and by your conduct show that you are, as by your profession you ought to be, among the ablest and noblest men of the community. I will now thank the Professors who have gathered here to do their duty on this interesting occasion, and thank you all for the honour you have done me, and wish you all heartily God speed in that honourable profession which you have joined.

Mr. Romilly then rose and said, I beg leave to propose a vote of thanks to the Hon. George Denman for presiding, and for the interest which he has evinced in the Institution.

The proposition was put and carried by acclamation.

The Hon. G. Denman:—Let me thank you for the very kind way in which you have received that proposition. I like it all the more after hearing the discriminating and disinterested applause with which you received your friends and rivals who had done themselves honour by winning the prizes which I have just placed in their hands.

SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS FOR PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

SESSION 1865–66.

GENERAL PROFICIENCY PRIZE.—LONGRIDGE PRIZE (£40).—Bryan Holme Allen of London.

FILLITER EXHIBITION IN PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY (£30).—John Williams of Llangadock.

ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP (£45 per annum for three years).—Henry Clothier of Haslemere.

ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS (£30, £20, and £10 per annum for three years).—Richard Thomas Smith of Hebdenbridge, £30; H. N. Martin of Royston, £20; J. T. Darby of Derby, £10.

WINTER TERM.


SUMMER TERM.


PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, Professor WILSON FOX, M.D.—Gold Medal. H. C. Wigg of Geelong.


LISTON CLINICAL MEDAL.—Gold Medal. C. B. Laxon of Coventry.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE.

SESSION 1866-67.

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

VICE-MASTER,

Masters.

Latin, Greek, English, Geography, History

Joseph Watson, M.A., late of Caius College, Cambridge.
Mr. Bower.
The Rev. Henry Ierson, M.A.

William Scarnell Lean, M.A. Lond.
Talfourd Ely, M.A. Univ. of Ldon.
Samuel Davison, Ph.D.

Mathematics


J. Anthony Spencer, B.A. Univ. of Ldon.
J. Lambert White, B.A. Univ. of Ldon.

Mathematics, Arithmetic, &c.

Mr. Davis.

Mr. Cartmell.

Applied Mathematics and Arithmetic

Mr. Spencer.

Chemistry and Experimental Physics

Mr. Charles Haughton Gill.

Social Science

Vacant.

French

Charles Cassal, LL.D., Prof. Univ. Coll.
M. Tapson.
M. Cerexhe.

M. Bocquet, Bachelier ès Lettres.

German

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

Writing

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

Mr. Stephens.
Mr. Robert S. James.

Mr. Walter.

Mr. Thomas Ballard.
Mr. Robertson.

Drawing

Mr. R. Castellote.

Henry Malden, M.A., Professor of Greek, has the charge of the highest Greek Class.
The School Session is divided into three Terms; viz. from the 25th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, from Easter to about the beginning of August. The Vacations are Three Weeks at Christmas, Ten days at Easter, and Seven Weeks in the Summer.

The Head Master, Vice-Master, and other Masters will attend at 9.30 A.M. on Tuesday, September 25th, on Tuesday the 15th January, and Tuesday the 30th April, 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 26th September, Wednesday 16th January, and Wednesday 1st May; any delay in this respect will be regarded as a serious offence.

The Hours of attendance, except for the Junior Department, are from 9.30 to 3.45, with One Hour for Recreation.

For Pupils of the Senior Department the payment for each Term is £7, to be paid in advance. For them no charge is made for ordinary stationery, but Books, and Drawing and Chemical Materials, are provided for them as required, and a charge is made accordingly.

In the Junior Department, for Pupils between the ages of seven and nine, the hours of attendance are from 9.35 to 3.40; in which time Two Hours altogether are allowed for Recreation and Dinner. (See Special Prospectus.)

The yearly payment for each Pupil of the Junior Department is £18: Term Fees, and 10s. 6d. for Stationery, of which £6 3s. 6d. are paid in advance in each Term on the first day on which the Pupil begins to attend the School after the Vacation.

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, as the Classes of the College will then be better suited to his age and attainments, he will not be allowed to remain in the School beyond the end of the current Session, except in special cases by permission of the Head Master.

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

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.

The lessons in Drawing are given in the Afternoon on Wednesday and Saturday, when there is a half-holiday from the ordinary business of the School. Pupils who learn Drawing may attend on both days, or on one only. There is also a Writing Class on the Wednesday afternoon for some of the boys.
A Hebrew Class meets once a week 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 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 12.30 to 1.30, except during the latter part of the Summer Term. Fee 10s. per term, paid in advance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Holloway School Fund.**

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

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

The Head Master will be happy to see them on
Mondays, between 11.30 and 1;
Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 12.30 and 3.45;
Fridays, between 11.30 and 1, and at 3.45.
The Vice-Master will be at leisure for the same purpose,
Every morning between 9 and 9.30;
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 3 p.m.

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.

Boarders are received in their houses by—
T. Hewitt Key, Esq., the Head Master, 21 Westbourne Square, W.
E. R. Horton, Esq., the Vice-Master, 219 Hampstead Road, N.W.

And also by the following Masters:—
A. M. Bower, Esq., 8 Rochester Road, Camden Road, N.W.
J. Anthony Spencer, Esq., 6 Junction Villas, Upper Holloway, N.
J. Lambert White, Esq., 34 Loraine Road, Holloway, N.
Joseph Watson, Esq., 9 St James’s Terrace, Upper Westbourne Terrace, W.
Alfred Davis, Esq., 67 Huntingdon Street, Barnsbury, N.
Monsr Tapson, 96 Adelaide Road, N.W.
Dr. Straka, 73 Offord Road, Barnsbury, N.
Monsr Victor Cerexhe, St. James’s Parsonage, Hampstead Road, N.W.
H. W. Fisk, Esq., Perth Villa, Bartholomew Road North, Kentish Town, N.W.
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—

- 9.30 to 10.10, lesson.
- 10.10 to 10.30, lesson.
- 10.30 to 11, lesson.
- 11 to 11.30, lesson.
- 11.30 to 12.30, play under proper supervision, with drilling twice a week: refreshment if desired.
- 12.30 to 1, lesson.
- 1 to 1.30, lesson.
- An interval of an hour for play and dinner.
- 2.30 to 3, lesson.
- 3 to 3.30, lesson.

There are half-holidays on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday; on these days all the boys go home at 1.

Luncheon or dinner, if required, will be provided by the manager of the refreshment-room in the College for those boys whose friends may wish them to remain at the School during the 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. Horton, Professor Cassal, Mr. Bower, Mr. Lambert White, Mr. Tapson, and Mr. King take part in the instruction.

The instruction is so arranged that one hour's preparation in the evening, 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 the 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 Term Fees, and 10s. 6d. for Stationery, of which £6 3s. 6d. are paid in advance in each Term on
the first day on which the Pupil begins to attend the School after the Vacation. 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.

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

See the general Prospectus for other particulars.

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**DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.**

**AUGUST 2ND, 1866.**

**JULIAN GOLDSMID, Esq., M.P., Fellow of the College, in the Chair.**

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

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


1 Arthur Joseph Waley would have attained a respectable place but for his inability, through illness, to attend the final and chief examination.

2 Blind received the Essay prize last year.


CHEMISTRY.—1. Practical Chemistry. Pr. 1st. Robert Wil-


1 Received the prize last year.
2 It has been determined at the end of each Session to select some of the Prize Drawings (for superior excellence) to become the property of the School, so conferring the highest reward in this branch.
CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


After the Distribution of the Prizes, the CHAIRMAN spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have now performed one portion of the duty of Chairman on occasions such as this. It is that portion which I doubt not gives the greatest satisfaction to a large majority of those present here to-day. It has by this time become the custom for the Chairman to address a few words both to the successful and to the unsuccessful pupils; and this is the second part of my duty which I
am now about to discharge. I think, too, that it is well that this custom should be observed, as it is a fitting conclusion to the proceedings of the day. I wish to say at the outset that I was somewhat surprised when the Head Master asked me to take the Chair on the present occasion. I was surprised, because I never, unfortunately for myself, was a pupil of this School. On entering its precincts, therefore, to-day, I may well use the pious invocation of the poet,

"Phoebe, fave; novus ingreditur tua templis sacerdos!"

I may well use these words, appearing amongst you as a stranger to the School, and yet not entirely a stranger to the foundation. On further consideration, then, I do see a remote cause for the choice of a Chairman that the Head Master has made. For I think he must have been actuated by his knowledge of the fact that for many years I myself was a partaker of the advantages of the instruction afforded by an institution kindred to this, viz. University College, whose prizes are also distributed in this theatre. More than once have I stood amongst the eager crowd of expectant prize men behind those back benches, where I now see so many of the heroes of the proceedings we have just witnessed. I can therefore feel with all those who have come here this afternoon in anxious expectation of obtaining the reward of their industry. I can feel and understand the anxiety, I had almost said the trepidation, with which they must have waited till the moment came for the announcement of the prizes in their several classes—the trying moment when they found all their exertions amply repaid. From the cheering, which assuredly has not been wanting, it appears to me that the unsuccessful Candidates do not bear any great grudge towards those who have obtained prizes; and I am glad to see this proof of generous rivalry. I have no doubt the feeling which actuates the unsuccessful Candidates might be expressed in these words, "We rejoice—we all rejoice that you (the successful Pupils) have won the Prizes this time; but next time, if possible, we will have them." And this is well. I desire, however, to remind both the successful and the unsuccessful Candidates that little is done in this world by ability alone, unless with that ability are also combined industry and perseverance. I think the annals of this country will bear me out in the assertion that the most distinguished men of England have not been those who have obtained the highest position at school. Consequently in this fact is to be found to some extent a source of encouragement to both the successful and the unsuccessful Candidates; for if those who are successful earn for themselves in future life a name, a good repute, they will have thereby gained double honour, to which, no doubt, they all aspire; and those who are not successful now can console themselves with the prospect that by perseverance and industry they have the hope of obtaining hereafter, in their various walks of life, a satisfactory position, aye, even renown. At the same time I would remind you all, whether you be at school, at college, or in after life, that it is your duty to remember that it is not for mere personal gratification alone that you have gained these distinctions, but that it is also for the satisfaction of those who are nearest and dearest to you. I have no doubt that many of you a few minutes ago gladdened the hearts of friends and relations by coming so often to the platform to receive the prizes of your industry. And whilst upon this portion of the subject, I cannot but remark upon one who has made himself
preeminently conspicuous here to-day. But it is not only here that he has carried off a great number of prizes; he has also highly dis­tinguished himself in the wider arena of the University of London, and he has thereby not only won honour for himself, but has reflected the highest credit on his School. For from what I have been told, I un­derstand that in a competition of 400 Students from all parts of the world at the last Matriculation Examination of the University, the gentleman of whom I am speaking carried off the Blue Riband of honourable competition; for he was placed first of the 400 Candi­dates, and thus won the Exhibition open to all comers. I need not say that he of whose exploits I am now telling you is Mr. Robson. Such ther are the high rewards of his industry, energy, and perseve­rance. I am sure from your enthusiastic cheers that you all share with him the joy he must feel on this great event.

Whilst I am speaking of the University of London, I may remark that it is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to me, as an old Student of the University College, and also as a Graduate of the University of London, that these two Institutions join in promoting each other's welfare; for I always remember that out of the University College arose the larger and grander Institution, the University of London, which has succeeded in spreading abroad over a vast area the benefits of education and knowledge. The more boys, therefore, from the University College School distinguish themselves in the University of London, the greater will be the gratification of all those who take an interest in the success of both Institutions. Such results are especially gratifying to the masters of the School. It is my duty to remind you of the share which the masters have in the proceedings of to-day. You must all have a pretty good idea of the amount of labour the masters have to go through; the amount of anxious atten­tion they have to bestow on all the boys in order to produce the gratifying results which have been exhibited; and you must also know how much they have thereby contributed to your welfare. But you do not know how anxious and wearisome, and often how laborious, is the task which the masters have to accomplish. If it were not for their zeal and energy they would assuredly never be able to perform the arduous and difficult duties devolving upon them. Only those who have assisted in teaching know fully how great is the labour of teaching. Hereafter, when you come to consider these things, you will see the truth of the words which I am now uttering. Again, I would urge on you to remember that the education you receive here is but the commencement of the education you will be receiving all through life—but a preparation for the great struggle which all present will have to enter on some few years hence. The better, therefore, the education, the more probable is it that you will be able to esta­blish for yourselves a good position in the world. I believe that if a man possesses a good education and the advantages of health and strength, there is nothing in the world that he may not accomplish, nothing that he may not aspire to. Consequently the advantage of a good education is permanent. It is the position from which to start in your race in the world. Hereafter, when engaged in the work and in the struggles of life, you will look back with pleasure to the time passed here. I believe no person ever remembered the school to which he belonged in his youth without feelings of great satisfaction and affectionate regard. Men remember all through life the friendships they formed there, and enjoy that remembrance. But still there are
some regrets connected with those reminiscences, for many early associations will have been severed by distance, and even by death; some will have died in distant countries, some earning for themselves high characters in the service of their Sovereign, others in the service of humanity, as ministers of religion, as surgeons, as men of science. When I look back into the past I have to regret many, many such; but still my regret is mingled with a sad pleasure,—for though I feel regret that they have passed away and are no longer with me, I feel pleasure from the remembrance of their honourable careers. Great, too, is the advantage which can be derived from the example of these departed friends. Let it induce you to lead worthy lives, and thereby to render yourselves constantly worthy of the friendship which existed between you.

To pass to another subject. I agree with the Head Master in highly appreciating the advantage of interrupting your studies by physical exercises. There is an old proverb, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." It is a very true, an exceedingly satisfactory proverb. I have no doubt that after the labours that you have recently gone through you will have no objection to spend some time in the country—some time in relaxation and recreation. Indeed, it is due to you all that you should. I have no doubt but that you will all thoroughly enjoy the holidays you have so well earned. The other day I was reading a poem of Catullus, and some few lines struck me as being very appropriate to the present occasion, and I should like to recommend them to your attention. The lines are,—

"Jam mens praetrepidans a vet vagari;
Jam laeti studio pedes vigescunt,
O dulces comitum valete coetus,
Longe quos simul a domo profectos
Diverse variae viae reportant."

I hope if by the time you meet again next Session the head boy has not translated these words, that the Head Master will kindly comply with the request I now make, to give them to you as an exercise. Then, I think, their appropriateness will be acknowledged by you all.

Before sitting down, I have to say, both to the successful and unsuccessful pupils, that I hope the holidays just commencing may be merry ones to one and all alike, and that you will return to school next autumn with renewed health and strength, and with an increased desire to apply yourselves to your studies.

It now only remains for me to thank you for the kind attention with which you have listened to these few remarks of mine, and to wish you good-bye.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOLARS, EXHIBITIONERS, &c.

LONGRIDGE GENERAL PROFICIENCY EXHIBITION.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

£40.

PRIZEMEN.

1846. Wm. Henry Ransome, Cromer.
1847. Thomas Park, Lincoln.
1848. William Bayldon, Royton.
1850. Thomas George Fitz-Gerald, London.
1853. Frederick William Sayer, Newport, Isle of Wight.
1854. Dr. Frederick Clarkson, Whitby.
1855. John D. Scurrab, Padsham.
1856. James Gibbs Blake, Taunton.
1859. Thomas Charles Kirby, Bodicote, Oxfordshire.
1860. W. John Smith, Basingstoke.
1861. Henry Charlton Bastian, Plymouth.
1862. William Henry Griffin, Banbury.
1863. Alexander Bruce, London.
1864. Philip Brookes Mason, Burton-on-Trent.

DR. FELLOWES MEDICO-CLINICAL MEDALS.

Vide page 87.

CLINICAL MEDALISTS, ETC.

   Wm. Carey Coles, Burton on the Water, Gloucestershire, Gold.
   Matthew Thomas, Lond., Gold.
   J. Deakin Heaton, Leeds, Gold.
1842. Charles J. Hare, Leeds, Gold.
   Thomas Leonard, Lond., Silver.
   Thos. S. Lee, Cambridge, Silver.
   Howell Morgan, Devynnock, Brecon, Certificate.
   Henry Fearnside, Otley, near Leeds, Gold.
   John T. Pearce, St. Austell, Certificate.
   George Stansfield Deane, Liverpool, Silver.
   Robert Bowman, Richmond, New South Wales, Silver.
   Jos. Lister, Upton, Essex, Gold.
   A. J. attracted to Bangor, Gold.
   Thomas Hillier, Newmarket, Silver.
1853. Wilson Fox, Wellington, Somersetshire, Gold.
   William Smart, Balsham, Cambridgeshire, Silver.
   George Buchanan, Lond., Gold.
1854. *Frederick W. Sayer, Newport, Isle of Wight, Gold.*
- Frederick G. Clarkson, *Whitby, Silver.*

- Edwyn Andrew, *St. Austell, Silver.*


- Rajendra Chandra Chandra, *Calcutta, Gold.*

1858. *William George Groves, Devonshire, Gold.*


**ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP.**

*Vide page 88.*

£45 per annum for three years.

1860. *Isidore B. Lyon, London.*
1861. *Henry Charlton Bastian, Falmouth.*
1862. *William John Smith, Basingstoke.*
1864. *Alexander Bruce, London.*
1865. *Philip Brookes Mason, Burton-on-Trent.*
1866. *Henry Clothier, Haslemere.*

**LISTON CLINICAL MEDALS.**

*Vide page 89.*

1854. *John Z. Lawrence, London.*
1866. *C. B. Laxon, Coventry.*

**FILLITER EXHIBITION IN PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.**

*Vide page 91.*

£30.

1861. *John Talfourd Jones, Brecon.*
1863. *Alexander Bruce, London.*
1864. *Philip Brookes Mason, Burton-on-Trent.*
1865. *John Williams, Llangadock.*
MEDICAL ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

Temple Augustus Orme, £20.
Henry Cass, £10.

H. N. Martin, £20.
J. P. Darby, £10.

FLAHERTY SCHOLARS.

£50 per annum for four years.

MATHEMATICS.


CLASSICS.

1839. Charles Peter Mason, London.
1848. John Hatton Taylor, Manchester.
1850. Alfred Wills, Birmingham.

The Flaherty Scholarships were discontinued on the establishment of the Andrews’ Scholarships, and the employment of the Flaherty Fund towards the erection of the New Library and the Lecture Rooms beneath it.

ANDREWS’ SCHOLARS.

LATIN, GREEK, MATHEMATICS, AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.


CLASSICS.

Oct. 1866. James S. Cluff, Kildress, Second or Extraordinary Scholarship, £60.
EXHIBITIONERS, SCHOLARS, ETC.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Oct. 1860. Horatio Nelson Grimley, 
  Birmingham, £85.
Oct. 1861. Horatio Nelson Grimley, 
  £85.
Benjamin Kisch, London, 
  Second or Extraordinary Scholarship, £60.
Oct. 1862. George Campbell De Morgan, 
  London, £85.
Oct. 1862. Philip Magnus, London, 
  Second or Extraordinary Scholarship, £60.
Oct. 1863. Numa Edward Hartog, 
  London, £85.

TO STUDENTS OF TWO YEARS' STANDING UPON THE RESULT OF COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, v. page 13.

CLASSICS.


MATHEMATICS.


TO STUDENTS OF ONE YEAR'S STANDING.

CLASSICS.


MATHEMATICS.

July 1866. Frank Salter, Leamington, £25.

ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

£30 per annum for three years, v. page 12.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND PHYSICS.


MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.


CLASSICS.


JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIP IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Vide page 33.

£20 per annum for three years.

1862. Theodore Waterhouse, Reading.
EXHIBITIONERS, SCHOLARS, ETC.

RICARDO SCHOLARSHIP IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Vide page 33.*

£20 per annum for three years.


JOSEPH HUME SCHOLARSHIP IN JURISPRUDENCE.

*Vide page 33.*

£20 per annum for three years.


JEWS' COMMEMORATION SCHOLARSHIP.

£15 per annum for two years.

*Vide page 32.*

## FELLOWS OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

### ARTS.
- 1843: Jacob Wales, M.A.
- 1844: J.G. Greenwood, B.A.
- 1845: Wm. Arthur Case, M.A.
- 1846: Chas. Peter Mason, B.A.
- 1847: George Jessel, M.A.
- 1848: The Rev. S. Newth, M.A.
- 1849: Bunnell Lewis, M.A.
- 1850: Rich. Holt Hutton, M.A.

### LAWS.
- 1843: John R. Quain, LL.B.
- 1844: J. J. Harrow, LL.B.
- 1845: Chas. J. Foster, LL.D.
- 1846: Fred. John Wood, LL.D.
- 1847: Wm. Shae, M.A.
- 1848: Timothy S. Oster, LL.B.
- 1849: Henry Matthews, LL.B.
- 1850: William Fowler, LL.B.
- 1851: Francis Guthrie, LL.B.
- 1852: Alfred Wills, LL.B.
- 1853: Philip Green, LL.B.

### MEDICINE.
- 1844: F. W. M. McKenzie, M.D.
- 1845: Richard Quain, M.D.
- 1846: E. A. Parkes, M.D.
- 1847: C. B. Sewell, M.D.
- 1848: J. W. Bucknill, M.D.
- 1849: B. Garrod, M.D.
- 1850: J. Denkin Heaton, M.D.
- 1851: Edward Ballard, M.D.
- 1852: John Topham, M.D.
- 1853: Edward Ballard, M.D.
- 1854: Wm. Hy. Ransom, M.D.
- 1855: John B. Reynolds, M.D.
- 1856: D. Brown, M.D.
- 1857: Joseph Lister, M.B.
- 1858: Henry Thompson, M.B.
- 1859: George Buchanan, M.D.
- 1860: Thomas Hillier, M.D.
- 1861: William Morris, M.D.
- 1862: Henry N. B. Brench, M.D.
- 1863: Henry Thorne, M.D.
- 1864: A. B. Garrod, M.D.

## GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

### DOCTORS OF LAWS.
- 1849: Foster, Charles James, M.A.
- 1850: Scree, Rev. Edward.
- 1851: Thomson, Andrew.
- 1852: Spicer, Thomas T., M.A.

### MEDICINE.
- 1844: F. W. M. McKenzie, M.D.
- 1845: Richard Quain, M.D.
- 1846: E. A. Parkes, M.D.
- 1847: C. B. Sewell, M.D.
- 1848: J. W. Bucknill, M.D.
- 1849: B. Garrod, M.D.
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- 1853: Edward Ballard, M.D.
- 1854: Wm. Hy. Ransom, M.D.
- 1855: John B. Reynolds, M.D.
- 1856: D. Brown, M.D.
- 1857: Joseph Lister, M.B.
- 1858: Henry Thompson, M.B.
- 1859: George Buchanan, M.D.
- 1860: Thomas Hillier, M.D.
- 1861: William Morris, M.D.
- 1862: Henry N. B. Brench, M.D.

## NOTES.
- a Late Professor of Political Economy, U.G.L.
- b Principal of Owens College, Manchester.
- c Late Vice-Master University College School.
- d Member of Senate of Univ. of London.
- e Prof. of Mathematics, New College, London.
- f Prof. of Latin, Queen's College, Cork.
- g President of Cheshunt College.
- h Mathematical Master, Harrow School.
- i Professor of Political Economy, Owens College, Manchester.
- j Late Judge in Landed Estates Court, Ireland.
- k Professor of Hygiene, Army Medical School, Netley.
- l Visitor of Lunatics, Court of Chancery.
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

1855. Fox, Wilson.
1856. Garrod, Alfred Baring.
1857. Goodridge, H.F.A.
1850. Goodwin, Samuel.
1851. Goodwin, Thomas.
1852. Goodwin, Wm. M.G.
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1866. Goodwin, Wm. M.G.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

1839. Adler, Marcus Nathan.
1840. Ashton, Jonas.
1841. Aspland, Lindsay M.
1842. Ashton, John Burford.
1843. Ashton, Wm. M.
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Masters of Science.

1855. Hamilton, James.
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Bachelors of Laws.

1855. Ainsworth, John S.
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1865. Jarvis, Thomas Charles.
1857. Knot, George.
1866. Lawrence, Edwin.
1866. Lawson, W. G.
1854. Leonard, Rev. F. M. A.
1864. Lewis, Thomas Hanson.
1852. Martineau, Philip M.
1849. Mathews, Henry.
1855. Mendes, Lewis A.
1866. Millan, Fred. Chas. I.
1841. Mullen, Samuel.
1861. Alfred, Henry James.
1863. Bastian, Henry Charlton, M.A.
1884. Best, Palenon.
1856. Bruce, Alexander, B.Sc.
1861. Buchanan, Albert.
1857. Castaneda, Michael.
1851. Chard, Octavius Edw. P.
1845. Cooke, John.
1833. Decastro, James Cato.
1861. De Noeg, Athencodoro.
1853. Ekin, James.
1844. Evans, John.
1843. Fearnside, Henry.
1840. Fox, Edw. Lloyd Harries.
1859. Gasquet, J. Raymond.
1868. Bruce, Alexander, M.B.
1862. Clifford, Rev. John, B.A.
1886. Copland, William Chaterton, B.A.
1883. Finch, Fred. George, B.A.
1863. Aiton, Henry.
1845. Agnis, John C.
1850. Allchison, George.
1857. Allin, Henry.
1859. Anstie, John.
1849. Apps, John.
1853. Ashton, Eccles Shorrock.
1847. Ashton, Ralph Shorrock.
1875. Bakewell, Percy.
1843. Bankart, Frederick F.
1856. Barker, William N.
1852. Barnes, Alfred.
1853. Barnes, Jas. Richardson.
1865. Beal, Edward Wm.
1861. Beals, James Samuel.
1851. Beddoes, John.
1844. Beevor, Thomas.
1862. Benecke, Ernest Charles.
1864. Fay le, Joshua.
1853. Hensman, Alfred Peach.
1856. Rennell, John.
1851. Heath, Richard C.
1855. Harris, Wm. Hetherington.
1864. Hartog, Numa Edward.
1853. Harbour, Edward Henry.
1852. Guthrie, Frederick.
1864. Hannen, Nicholas John.
1844. Hall, Thomas.
1845. Guyer, John G.
1846. Hahn, Jonas C.
1864. Grubb, Samuel S.
1853. Greg, Albert.
1862. Grimley, Rev. Horatio N.
1865. Green, Frederic.
1843. Gowring, George J.
1855. Gielgud, Adam John C.
1860. Grant, James.
1852. Giles, Samuel.
1840. Gifford, Charles.
1840. Gibson, Robert.
1848. Field, Leonard.
1851. Field, Rogers.
1890. Finch, F. George, D.Sc.
1853. Fison, Rev. Thomas.
1855. Fordyce, James Quayle.
1849. Fordham, J. Hampden.
1855. Foster, George Carey.
1858. Page, Edward Joseph.
1854. Foster, Michael, M.D.
1860. Fox, Francis Edward.
1860. Field, Jonas.
1891. Fox, Wilson.
1851. Fry, Edward.
1855. Gilbert, Francis W., M. D.
1846. Gibbon, Robert.
1833. Gibson, Rev. Robert H.
1850. Evans, Evan.
1854. Evans, John Lane.
1848. Fellowes, Wm. Mazeroet.
1850. Fenton, Roger.
1849. Ferguson, John Joseph.
1856. Field, Basil.
1848. Field, Horace.
1891. Field, John Henry.
1880. Finch, F. George, D.Sc.
1853. Fison, Rev. Thomas.
1855. Fordyce, James Quayle.
1849. Fordham, J. Hampden.
1855. Foster, George Carey.
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1860. Fox, Francis Edward.
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1850. Evans, Evan.
1854. Evans, John Lane.
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1850. Fenton, Roger.
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1856. Field, Basil.
1848. Field, Horace.
1891. Field, John Henry.
1853. Storrar, James Russell.
1854. Burman, Mark C. T.
1856. Tagg, Armuel.
1856. Taylor, Rev. R. Vickerman.
1855. Taylor, Rev. Sedley.
1861. Teevan, John Watson.
1852. Teevan, Wm. Frederic.
1854. Thomas, Barnard.
1855. Thomas, Rev. J. Roadway.
1849. Thornely, Alfred.
1858. Thornely, John.
1856. Thornely, John.
1851. Todd, George.
1859. Taylor, Rev. R. Vickerman.
1863. Tagg, Arundel.
1847. Bailey, George Hewlett.
1848. Bailey, George Hewlett.
1866. Anderson, Tempest.
1841. Beaumont, Matthias H.
1847. Ball, Richard Dechamp.
1848. Ball, Richard Dechamp.
1853. Bache, Robert.
1844. Bache, Robert.
1841. Blomfield, Thomas Alfred.
1859. Booth, Samuel.
1847. Bramwell, Chas. Crighton.
1844. Cadge, William.
1837. Carter, Robert.
1846. Carver, Edmund.
1864. Clothier, Henry.
1866. Chaff, James Stanley.
1845. Edwards, Daniel Thiel.
1851. Evans, Charles Reeves.
1865. Evans, Julian A. Michael.
1831. Flower, William Henry.
1841. Fox, Joseph John.
1864. Fox, Joseph John.
1844. Grimesdale, Thos. Frederick.
1865. Allchin, William Henry.
1866. Barnes, Edgar George.
1869. Carter, James.
1869. Case, Henry.
1892. Coxeter, James John.
1895. Darby, John Thomas.
1885. Davis, Ethelred.
1883. Graves, Bordell.
1886. Greenfield, Wm. Smith.
1854. Troop, John Henry.
1861. Tupp, Alfred Cotterill.
1854. Wainwright, Rev. Eob. E.
1846. Watson, William.
1841. Watts, Henry.
1861. Weston, Asley Samuel.
1855. Whistaker, William.
1839. White, James Lambert.
1855. White, Rev. Robert.
1850. Whitehouse, Jas. Chas.
1864. Wicksteed, Philip Henry.
1851. Grundy, Robert.
1843. Hakes, James.
1858. Halley, Ebenezer.
1840. Hamilton, Edward.
1887. Hind, John Marriott.
1886. Hughes, John P.
1894. Hughes, John Pearson.
1846. Hughes, John Pearson.
1842. Humphreys, Thomas.
1886. Hurst, Adam Rayn.
1846. Irvine, Jas. Pearson, B.A.
1841. Jacob, Henry Long.
1835. James, John.
1866. Jeffreson, George Edw.
1837. Kempster, Felix Henry.
1890. King, Edmund Cornish.
1846. Ladd, Frederick Foreman.
1849. Langham, J. Phillipson.
1859. Langmore, John W.
1866. Legg, John W.
1866. Long, Thomas Richardson.
1866. Loy, Flower Richardson.
1890. Mahony, Edward.
1836. Mason, Philip Brooks.
1844. Matthews, Charles Revere.
1846. Matthews, Joseph Farmer.
1841. Mathews, Thomas Patrick.
1834. Morris, John Griffith.
1865. Poore, George V.
1840. Power, Wiltos H. T., B.A.
1884. Read, Charles.
1843. Rigby, James.
1846. Hughes, John F.
1865. Roche, James Martin.
1846. Sandwith, Humphrey.
1849. Seriven, John Barley.
1890. Shillitoe, Buxton.
1864. Smith, Chas. Jas. Hardy.
1858. Smith, Thomas Bower.
1853. Spencer, Geo. Othwaythe.
1853. Spencer, William Isaac.
1865. Squarcey, Charles Edward.
1842. Taylor, Henry Sharp.
1854. Theobald, Robert Masters.
1843. Titchener, George Edward.
1854. Veale, Thomas Thistle.
1861. Waters, John Maquin.
1850. Weaver, John Davies.
1849. Webster, George.
1860. Whatson, John Davies.
1850. Williams, Alborough L.
1845. Williams, Alfred.
1864. Williams, John.
1853. Woodforde, Alfred.
1865. Rogers, William Moon.
1866. Salt, Frank.
1866. Smith, Richard Thomas.
1863. Stickney, John.
1883. Thomas, John Davies.
1863. Whitwell, John Maude.

UNDERGRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

UNDERGRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.
### UNDERGRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

**UNDERGRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST B.SC. EXAMINATION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Anderson, Tempest</td>
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<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Calthorp, Christopher W.</td>
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<td>1866</td>
<td>Moore, S. Peche, LL.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Salter, Frank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Scott, James</td>
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**UNDERGRADUATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Adams, Thomas</td>
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<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>Adler, Hermann Nathan</td>
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<td>1866</td>
<td>Benson, James Bourne</td>
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<td>1866</td>
<td>Buchanan, John Edgar</td>
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<td>1866</td>
<td>Carter, Alfred Morgan (S)</td>
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<td>1866</td>
<td>Davis, Josiah Wathen</td>
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<td>Dodge, Theodore Ayraukt</td>
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<td>England, Edwin R.</td>
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<td>Holson, Herbert Rd.</td>
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<td>1866</td>
<td>Jones, Francis H.</td>
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<td>1861</td>
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<td>1860</td>
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**UNDERGRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, WHO HAVE PASSED THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**

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<td>Cozens-Hardy, C. W. H</td>
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</table>
MATRICULATION (Continued).

1862. Crompton, Edward.
1850. Crosby, Thomas Boor.
1866. Cumberbatch, Alph. E.
1853. Cummins, George.
1850. Cunningham, William C.
1840. Curran, Thomas Henry.
1861. Darbishire, C. Henry (S).
1851. Davison, William.
1866. De Morgan, Edward L.
1860. De Morgan, Edward L.
1852. Dignan, William.
1850. Ding, Thomas.
1862. Ding, Edward Hickman.
1852. De Morgan, Edward L.
1847. Dignon, George.
1858. Dillon, Edward (S).
1853. Lawson, A. P. (S).
1840. Dissan, John.
1841. Dunlop, John.
1857. Dunlop, Robert.
1860. Earland, Thomas.
1850. Earland, William.
1859. Ellis, Barrow Helbert.
1849. Ellis, Edward.
1863. Ellis, William Rob. (S).
1862. Franklyn, Henry Bowles.
1839. Francis, Philip.
1849. Fraser, John.
1850. Gilmour, Robert.
1839. Gillett, Joseph.
1846. Gilbert, Joseph.
1847. Gillet, Joseph.
1853. Gibson, John Reeve.
1848. Gilchrist, James.
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1850. Gillett, Joseph.
1847. Gilmour, Robert.
1856. Gillett, Joseph.
1845. Gill, Francis.
1841. Gill, Francis.
1849. Gill, Francis.
1847. Gill, Francis.
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

MATRICULATION (Continued).

1865. Solomon, Lewis.
1895. Scilly, Hy, S. (S).
1860. Southey, George Lockee.
1851. Southey, Henry Willes.
1846. Speciall, William.
1850. Squire, John.
1890. Stagg, Robert.
1893. Statham, Robert (S).
1853. Stallybrass, H. Martyn (S).
1876. Steel, Robert.
1845. Sterling, E. Conningham.
1854. Sterling, Hauteville H. J.
1845. Stewart, Robert.
1892. Stines, Jacob Cohen.
1850. Stocker, Henry Medland.
1857. Strachan, Josiah.
1854. Swift, James.
1861. Stagg, Robert.
1848. Thomas, Frederic John.
1854. Thomas, John.
1857. Thomson, Maxwell (S).
1856. Thurburn, Edward Alex.
1842. Tudman, Arthur.
1852. Sipperton, Alfred Malpas.
1850. Trend, Henry Gristock.
1846. Trend, Joseph.
1861. Tippo, Gerald John (S).
1846. Tuxford, James Edward.
1856. Varicas, Horatio Gabriel.
1890. Varicas, Lionel Emanuel.
1860. Venning, Edward (S).
1880. Walker, Sazuel.
1856. Waller, Chas. Beaumont.
1843. Wallis, John Edward.
1856. Ware, Richard (S).
1855. Warmington, Cornelius M.
1844. Warren, Thomas Richardson.
1855. Whishaw, John Charles.
1866. White, Leedham (S).
1855. Whitworth, John.
1856. Widnell, Josiah T.
1866. Wilcox, Arthur Thos. (S).
1850. Williams, F. Smeeton.
1863. Williams, Humphrey Lloyd (S).
1848. Williams, Isaac Mennell.
1850. Williams, James Watkin.
1845. Winter, William.
1854. Woods, James (S).
1884. Woolf, Sidney (S).
1835. Worthley, Richard (S).
1856. Wotton, Henry.
1840. Wylde, John Robert.
1842. Youngh, R. J. Girdleston.
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HONOURS.

M.A. (Continued).

TO THE FIRST IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1840. Waley, Jacob.
1844. Jessel, George.
1847. Todhunter, Isaac.
1852. Batty, R. Braithwaite.
1858. Routh, Edward J.

1854. Savage, James.
1860. Solomon, Joseph Maurice.
1863. De Morgan, George Campbell.
1865. Ashton, Jonas.

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

1842. Shaen, William.
1844. Jessel, George.
1847. Todhunter, Isaac.
1850. Todhunter, W. Bower.
1852. Batty, R. Braithwaite.
1853. Routh, Edward J.
1854. Savage, James.
1860. Solomon, Joseph Maurice.
1863. De Morgan, George Campbell.
1865. Ashton, Jonas.

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

JURISPRUDENCE.

1839. Quain, John Richard, Scholarship.
1840. Wood, Frederick 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.
1851. Wills, Alfred, Scholarship.
1852. Guthrie, Francis; and Tayler, John Hutton, equal, Scholarship.
1853. Green, John Philip, Scholarship.
1855. Waugh, George.
1856. Millar, Frederick Charles James.
1857. Oats, Henry Carne.
1862. Bompas, Henry Mason, A.M.
1863. Cozens-Hardy, Herbert H., Scholarship.
1865. Aspland, Lindsey Middleton, Scholarship.
1866. Busk, Edward Henry, Scholarship.

CONVEYANCING.

1843. Hargrave, Charles James.
1850. Fowler, William.
1855. Charles, Ebenezer.
Winterbotham, Henry Selife Page.
1860. Field, Allan.
1865. Aspland, Lindsey Middleton.

LAW OF THE COURTS OF EQUITY.

1846. Millar, Frederick Charles James.
1858. Charles, Ebenezer.
Thomson, Andrew.
Winterbotham, Henry Selife Page.
1860. Field, Allan.
1862. Bompas, Henry Mason, A.M.
1865. Aspland, Lindsey Middleton.

LAW OF THE COURTS OF COMMON LAW.

1858. Charles, Ebenezer.
1865. Aspland, Lindsey Middleton.

ROMAN LAW.

1862. 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. SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS, AND GOLD MEDALS OF THE VALUE OF £5, IN IV, V.—HONOURS.

I. PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

1840. Quain, R., Scholarship and Medal.
1841. Pott, John Phillips, Scholarship and Medal.
1840. Pott, John Phillips, Scholarship and Medal.
1841. Parkes, E., Medal.
1841. Carll, John B.
1841. Heath, John D.
1842. Williams, William Henry.
1842. Morris, James.
1841. H. E.
1840. Edwards, W. T.
1845. Timms, G. W.
1844. Hearne, Edwin.
1846. Bompas, J. C.
1847. Wiglesworth, H., Scholarship and Medal.
1849. Morris, James, Medal.
1850. Colborne, Wm. Henry.
1850. Hewitt, William M. G.
1851. Shearman, Charles James.
1851. Reynolds, John Russell.
1852. Thompson, John Russell.
1858. Bazire, Pierre Victor.
1862. Squire, Alexander J. B., Medal.
1840. Quain, Richard.
1843. Tapson, Alfred J.
1844. Harling, R. D., Scholarship and Medal.
1846. Bompas, J. C.
1847. Wiglesworth, H., Scholarship and Medal.
1849. Morris, James, Medal.
1850. Colborne, Wm. Henry.
1850. Hewitt, William M. G.
1851. Shearman, Charles James.
1851. Reynolds, John Russell.
1852. Thompson, John Russell.
1858. Bazire, Pierre Victor.
1862. Squire, Alexander J. B., Medal.

II. SURGERY.

1840. Bucknill, J. C., Medal.
1841. Potter, John Phillips, Scholarship and Medal.
1840. Pott, John Phillips, Scholarship and Medal.
1841. Parkes, Edmund A.
1841. Heath, John D.
1842. Garrod, Alfred.
1843. Ballard, Edward, Scholarship and Medal.
1843. Ballard, Edward, Scholarship and Medal.
1844. Harling, R. D., Scholarship and Medal.
1844. Harling, R. D., Scholarship and Medal.
1845. Timms, G. W., Medal.
1845. Hearne, E.
1848. Woodforde, Wm. T. G.
1849. Morris, James, Medal.
1850. Shearman, Charles James.
1850. Hewitt, William M. G.
1851. Thompson, Henry, Medal.
1851. Routh, C. H. F.
1852. Lister, John, Scholarship and Medal.
1854. Buchanan, George, Scholarship and Medal.
1856. Maudsley, Henry, Scholarship and Medal.
1856. Maudsley, Henry, Scholarship and Medal.
1857. Fox, William Tilbury.
1858. Bazire, Pierre Victor.
1863. Smith, Thomas Starkey.
1864. Best, Palemon.
1858. Bazire, Pierre Victor.
1864. Best, Palemon.
1865. Fox, Edward L. Harries.
1866. Allen, Bryan H.
1870. Green, Thomas Henry.

III. MEDICINE.

1840. Strang, John D., Medal.
1841. Parkes, Edmund A.
1842. Garrod, Alfred.
1843. Ballard, Edward, Scholarship and Medal.
1844. Harling, R. D., Scholarship and Medal.
1844. Harling, R. D., Scholarship and Medal.
1845. Marshall, F. W.
1845. Timms, G. W.
1846. Timms, G. W.
1847. Brown, F. J.
1847. Goodridge, H. F. A.
1848. Bompas, J. C.
1847. Gopal Chunder Soal.
1848. Palmer, Edward.
1849. Sinatham, S. F., Medal.
1850. Morris, James.
1859. Shearman, Charles James.
1850. Hewitt, William M. G.
1851. Reynolds, John Russell.
1851. Thompson, Henry, Medal.
1852. Lister, John, Scholarship and Medal.
1854. Buchanan, George, Scholarship and Medal.
1856. Maudsley, Henry, Scholarship and Medal.
1857. Fox, William Tilbury.
1858. Bazire, Pierre Victor.
1859. Smith, Thomas Starkey.
1860. Smith, Thomas Starkey.
1861. Gee, Samuel Jones.
1862. Smith, Thomas Starkey.
1864. Best, Palemon.
1860. Smith, Eustace.
1861. Gee, Samuel Jones.
1862. Smith, Thomas Starkey.
1864. Best, Palemon.
1865. Fox, Edward L. Harries.
1866. Oliver, George.
1867. Allen, Bryan H.
1870. Green, Thomas Henry.

IV. MIDWIFERY.

1840. Strang, John D., Medal.
1841. Quain, Richard.
1847. Wiglesworth, H.
1850. Hewitt, William M. G.
1851. Thompson, Henry.
### M.B. (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Winterbotham, W.</td>
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<td>1862</td>
<td>Smith, Thomas Starkey</td>
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<td>Jones, John Talfourd</td>
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<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Fox, Edward L. Harris</td>
<td>Scholarship and Medal</td>
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<td>1865</td>
<td>Oliver, George</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bruce, Alexander</td>
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<td>Snow, William Vicary</td>
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<td>Allen, Bryan H.</td>
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### Forensic Medicine

<table>
<thead>
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<td>1863</td>
<td>Jones, J. Talfourd</td>
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<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Fox, Edward L. Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scholarship and Medal</td>
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<td>1865</td>
<td>Bruce, Alexander</td>
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<td>Allen, Bryan H.</td>
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### B.A.

#### Scholarships, £50 per annum for 3 years—Honours

#### In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>Waley, Jacob</td>
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<td>Hargrave, Charles</td>
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<td>1841</td>
<td>Newth, Samuel</td>
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<td>1842</td>
<td>Todhunter, Isaac</td>
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<td>Jones, W.</td>
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<td>1844</td>
<td>Fox, Edward L. Harris</td>
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<td>Bruce, Alexander</td>
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<td>1846</td>
<td>Smith, Thomas Starkey</td>
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<td>1847</td>
<td>Roberts, Frederick</td>
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<td>1848</td>
<td>Winterbotham, W.</td>
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<td>1849</td>
<td>Jones, J. Talfourd</td>
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<td>1850</td>
<td>Fox, Edward L. Harris</td>
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<td>1851</td>
<td>Bruce, Alexander</td>
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<td>Allen, Bryan H.</td>
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#### In Classics

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Hurnard, Wm. F.</td>
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<td>1851</td>
<td>Scott, John C. A.</td>
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<td>Allen, Bryan H.</td>
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GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

**HONOURS.**

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

### IN LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Waterhouse, Theodore</td>
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<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Winterbotham, Rayner</td>
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<td>1862</td>
<td>Aspland, Lindsey-Middleton</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Carpenter, Joseph Estlin</td>
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### IN CHEMISTRY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<td>1850</td>
<td>Hunt, Edward</td>
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### EXAMINATION IN ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Teeran, William F</td>
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### EXAMINATION IN VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND STRUCTURAL BOTANY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Lea, Richard</td>
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### EXAMINATION IN THE HEBREW TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, IN THE GREEK TEXT OF THE NEW, AND IN SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
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<td>1840</td>
<td>Gibson, Robert</td>
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### Further Examination.

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>Bompas, Henry Mason</td>
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</table>
UNDERGRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HONOURS.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.—HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1862. Kisch, Benjamin, B.A.

Biology.

1863. Bruce, Alexander, Knox, George Walter.


CHEMISTRY.

1863. Knox, George Walter, Scholarship.

GEOLGY AND PALEONTOLOGY.

1861. Leach, John Comyns, Scholarship.

1862. Hackney, William, Scholarship.

1863. Knox, George Walter, Scholarship.


CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY.

1862. Hackney, William.

LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1863. Roberts, Frederick Thomas.

1864. Magnus, Philip.

II. UNDERGRADUATES.

M.B. FIRST EXAMINATION.

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

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY*

1841. Ballard, E., Exhibition and Medal.
1842. Harling, B. D., Exhibition and Medal.
1843. Jackson, Alfred, Exhibition and Medal.
1844. Cadge, Wm., Exhibition and Medal.
1845. Ransom, Wm. H., Exhibition and Medal.
1846. Littleton, Thos., Medal.
1847. Morris, James, Medal.
1848. Thompson, Hen., Medal.
1849. Lister, Joseph, Medal.
1850. Hillier, Thomas, Exhibition and Medal.
1851. Tunzelmann, Julius W. von, Medal.
1852. Laurence, J. Z., Medal.
1853. Edwards, St. John, Medal.

CHEMISTRY*

1841. Ballard, E., Exhibition and Medal.
1842. Hakes, Jas., Exhibition and Medal.
1843. Grimsdale, T. F., Exhibition and Medal.
1844. Ransom, W. H., Exhibition and Medal.
1845. Randell, Cornelius W., Medal.
1846. Cammack, Thomas Armstrong, Medal.
1847. Hewitt, Wm. M. G., Exhibition and Medal.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY*

1842. Edwards, William Thomas, Medal.
1843. Hakes, Jas., Exhibition and Medal.
1851. Tunzelmann, Julius W. von, Medal.

STRUCTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY, FOR GOLD MEDAL*

1841. Heaton, John D., Medal.
1850. Lister, Joseph, Medal.
1851. Tunzelmann, Julius W. von, Medal.


* Exhibitions and Medals discontinued after 1860.
† Equal with another; the Exhibition divided.
M.B. FIRST EXAMINATION (continued).

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

ANATOMY.
1863. Deas, Peter Maury, Exhibition and Medal.
Mason, Philip Brookes, Medal.
1864. Irvine, James Pearson, Exhibition and Medal.
1866. Cluff, James S., Exhibition and Medal.

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

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, MATERIA MEDICA, AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.
1863. Deas, Peter Maury, Exhibition and Medal.
Mason, Philip Brookes, Medal.
1864. Irvine, James Pearson, Medal.
1866. Cluff, James S., Exhibition and Medal.

B.Sc. FIRST EXAMINATION.

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

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
1861. Fox, Edward Lloyd Harries, Exhibition.
1862. Bruce, Alexander, Exhibition and Medal.
1863. Irvine, Bryan Holme, Exhibition and Medal.
1866. Cluff, James S., Exhibition and Medal.

BIOLOGY.
1861. Hackney, William, Exhibition.
1866. Cluff, James S., Exhibition and Medal.

M.B. PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

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

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
1861. Bruce, Alexander, Exhibition.
1862. Mason, Philip Brookes, Exhibition.
Nunnely, F. B.
Allen, Bryan H.
1863. Whitwell, J. Maude.

BIOLOGY.
1862. Mason, Philip Brookes, Exhibition.
Willoughby, Edward Francis.
1865. Hurstone, Adam P.
Dessé, Ethelrid.

1865. Cass, Henry.
Roberts, Richard Lawton.
1866. Martin, H. N.

B.A. FIRST EXAMINATION.

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

MATHMATICS AND MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.
1859. Goldsmid, Albert A.
1860. Stiebel, Jacob.
Grinley, Horatio N.
Kisch, Benjamin.
1861. De Morgan, George Campbell.
1861. Magnus, Philip.
Watson, Henry Charles.
1862. Hackney, William.
1863. Hartog, Numa Edward.
1866. Jennings, Gilbert D.
132 UNDERGRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HONOURS.

B.A. FIRST EXAMINATION (continued).

LATIN.

1859. Adler, Hermann N.
     Martin, Charles T.
     Winterbotham, Rayner.
1860. Teeran, John W.
     D'Avigdor, Elim H.
     Ogawa, James B.
     Wilkins, Augustus S.
1861. Benecke, Ernest C. 
     Magnus, Laurie.
1862. Adler, Hermann N.
     Waterhouse, Theodore.
     Hobson, John A.
     D'Avigdor, Elim H.
     Kisch, Benjamin.
1863. Watson, Charles Henry, Prize.
     Thornton, Joseph S.
     Older, William A.
     Harvey, Robert, Prize.
     Godfrey, Henry.
1864. Adler, Hermann N., Prize.
     Laxon, Charles B.
     Waterhouse, Theodore.
     Goldsmid, Albert A.
     D'Avigdor, Elim H., Prize.
     Nathan, Nathaniel.
     Kisch, Benjamin.

1860. Roscoe, Alfred.
     Martin, Charles T.
     Winterbotham, Rayner.
1861. Benecke, Ernest C.
     Ogawa, James B.
     Wilkins, Augustus S.
1862. Adler, Hermann N.
     Waterhouse, Theodore.
     Hobson, John A.
     Winterbotham, Rayner.
1860. Jones, Owen.
     Peto, Henry.
1861. Magnus, Laurie. 
     Magnus, Philip. 
     Ogawa, James B.
1869. Goldsmid, Albert A.
     Wells, Arthur A.
1860. D'Avigdor, Elim H.
     Kisch, Benjamin.
1861. Watson, Charles Henry, Prize.
     Thornton, Joseph S.
     Older, William A.
     Harvey, Robert, Prize.
     Godfrey, Henry.
1862. Lean, William S.
1863. Magnus, Philip.

ENGLISH.

1860. Roscoe, Alfred.
     Martin, Charles T.
     Winterbotham, Rayner.
1861. Benecke, Ernest C.
     Ogawa, James B.
     Wilkins, Augustus S.
1862. Adler, Hermann N.
     Waterhouse, Theodore.
     Hobson, John A.
1860. Jones, Owen.
     Peto, Henry.
1861. Magnus, Laurie. 
     Magnus, Philip. 
     Ogawa, James B.
1869. Goldsmid, Albert A.
     Wells, Arthur A.
1860. D'Avigdor, Elim H.
     Kisch, Benjamin.
1861. Watson, Charles Henry, Prize.
     Thornton, Joseph S.
     Older, William A.
     Harvey, Robert, Prize.
     Godfrey, Henry.
1862. Lean, William S.
1863. Magnus, Philip.

FRENCH.

1860. Roscoe, Alfred.
     Martin, Charles T.
     Winterbotham, Rayner.
1861. Benecke, Ernest C.
     Ogawa, James B.
     Wilkins, Augustus S.
1862. Adler, Hermann N.
     Waterhouse, Theodore.
     Hobson, John A.
1860. Jones, Owen.
     Peto, Henry.
1861. Magnus, Laurie. 
     Magnus, Philip. 
     Ogawa, James B.
1869. Goldsmid, Albert A.
     Wells, Arthur A.
1860. D'Avigdor, Elim H.
     Kisch, Benjamin.
1861. Watson, Charles Henry, Prize.
     Thornton, Joseph S.
     Older, William A.
     Harvey, Robert, Prize.
     Godfrey, Henry.
1862. Lean, William S.
1863. Magnus, Philip.

GERMAN.

1860. Roscoe, Alfred.
     Martin, Charles T.
     Winterbotham, Rayner.
1861. Benecke, Ernest C.
     Ogawa, James B.
     Wilkins, Augustus S.
1862. Adler, Hermann N., Prize.
     Laxon, Charles B.
     Waterhouse, Theodore.
     Goldsmid, Albert A.
     Nathan, Nathaniel.
     Kisch, Benjamin.

EXHIBITIONS AT MATRICULATION.

£30 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS.

IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1838. Haighwaeve, C. J.*
1839. Todhunter, Isaac.
1840. Davison, William.
1841. Spencer, Joseph A.
1845. Eatty, Robert Braithwaite.

1850. Savage, James.
1853. Savage, Thomas.
1856. Solomon, Joseph Maurice.*

IN CLASSICS.

1838. Mason, Charles Peter*.
1839. Ellis, Barrow H.
1840. Dent, 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, Temptie Auguas, Prize of £5.
1866. Robson, W. H. (8), Exhibition of £20 for two years.

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

*Students of the College, successful Competitors at the Examinations.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Names</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Butler, Wells</td>
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<td>Jones, William Brittain, B.A.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Young, William, B.A.</td>
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<td>1836</td>
<td>Boult, Swinton H., M.A.</td>
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<td>1891</td>
<td>Carstairs, Joseph.</td>
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<td>Merington, Charles Edward.</td>
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<td>1892</td>
<td>Tripp, Alfred Cotterell.</td>
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<td>1893</td>
<td>Kralle, John.</td>
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<td>1895</td>
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<td>1864</td>
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<td>1865</td>
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<td>Tagg, Arundel.</td>
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<td>Tucker, Henry St. George.</td>
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<td>Thaine, William.</td>
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<td>1866</td>
<td>Crowe, William Henry.</td>
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<td>Fleet, John Faithfull.</td>
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#### FIRST EXAMINATION

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<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Bradbury, James Francis.</td>
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<td>Bradbury, Edward A.</td>
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</table>

### EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MEDICAL SERVICE

*Students of the College, successful Competitors at the Examinations.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1855</td>
<td>Soorjo Coomar Goodeve Chuckerbutty, M.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 1855</td>
<td>Boon Hayes, M.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1857</td>
<td>Byramjo Basumree.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 1857</td>
<td>Banbury, Richard.</td>
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<td>Mott, Albert A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 1858</td>
<td>Dr. Bajendra Chandra Chandra.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 1858</td>
<td>Whishaw, John C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 1859</td>
<td>Alles, William E.</td>
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<td>Paucess, James, M.D.</td>
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<td>Selous, Edric.</td>
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<td>1862</td>
<td>Power, Wilmot H. T.</td>
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<td>1863</td>
<td>Scott, Frederick B.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Waters, John Mangin.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE, 1865-66.

Faculty of Medicine.

MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

* Denotes previous Studentship in the Faculty of Arts.

a, b, c, d, e, f denote offices at Hospital discharged by Students as follows:—

d. Physician’s Assistant.

e. Obstetric Assistant.

f. Ophthalmic Assistant.

Date of entry.
1863-64. Alford, Samuel, Taunton.
1863-64. Bevan, John, St. Ives, Cornwall.
1863-65. Briscoe, Thomas, India.
1863-64. Cass, Henry, Cores.
1865-66. Clark, Andrew, Sudbury.
1863-64. Creed, John M., Melbourne, S. Australia.
1863-64. Cuff, Alfred, Jamaica.
1863-66. Darby, John Thomas, Derby.
1864-65. Deane, John, Reading.
1863-64. Docking, Thomas, Brigg, Lincolnshire.
1864-65. Dubois, Lewis Victor, Mauritius.
1863-64. Forder, Joshua L. W., Mauritius.
1863-64. Forder, Joshua L. W., Mauritius.
1863-64. Foster, Joseph, Sonning.
1865-66. Fox, Thomas Colcott, Broughton.
1863-64. Groom, Ch. Frdk., London.
1864-65. Havard, David, Newport, Pembroke.
1863-64. Hay, Thomas Bell, London.
1863-64. Hensman, Arthur, Northampton.
1862-63. Hughes, John Pearson, Llandowery.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date of entry</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place</th>
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**STUDENTS NOT MATRICULATED.**

- Barff, Frederick, London.
- Beach, Fletcher.
- Bradshaw, Jas. D., Walthamstow.
- Burns, Dr. London.
- Calhoun, Christopher, London.
- Copland, Ernest C., Chelmsford.
- Donovan, Jno. Clarke, London.
- Ducat, Dr. Andrew David, London.
- Duguid, Wm., London.
- Flint, Edw., Canterbury.
- Hammum, Jas. E., London.
- Haviland, Dr. Edward S., London.
- Horne, Alex., London.
- Jones, David E., Aberystwyth.
- Newberry, William.
- O’Ferrall, A. M.
- Parsons, H. Franklin, London.
- Ritchie, Hugh, London.
- Steele, Hy. M., Liverpool.
- Thomas, Owen Roberts, Liverpool.
- Wallis, Edw., Bodmin.
- Williams, W. H., London.

### Faculty of Arts and Laws.

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1864-65. Watson, Frank, Kensington.
1864-65. West, Alfred S., Caversham.
1863-64. Williams, Benjamin, Kinver, Staffordshire.

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**NUMBER OF STUDENTS**

**IN THE COLLEGE DURING THE SESSION 1865-66.**

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FORMER PROFESSORS OF THE COLLEGE.

RETIRED PROFESSORS

WHO HOLD THE TITLE OF EMERITUS PROFESSOR.

Creasy, Sir Edward S. ........ Emeritus Professor of History, April 1860.
Donaldson, Thomas L., Ph.D. .... Emeritus Professor of Architecture, July 1865.
Graham, Thomas, F.R.S. .... Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, Aug. 1860.
Hoppus, Rev. Dr., F.R.S. .... Emeritus Professor of Mental Philosophy and Logic, July 1866.
Merlet, P. F. ................ Emeritus Professor of French, January 1861.
Newman, Francis W. .......... Emeritus Professor of Latia, July 1866.
Parkes, Edmund A., M.D .... Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine, June 1863.
Potter, Richard, M.A. ........ Emeritus Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, July 1866.
Quain, Richard, F.R.S ........ Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery, August 1866.
Waley, Jacob, M.A. .......... Emeritus Professor of Political Economy, July 1866.
Walshe, Walter Hayle, M.D .... Emeritus Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, February 1863.

Italics denote decease.

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<td>1833-36</td>
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<td>Long, George, M.A.</td>
<td>Greek Language and Literature</td>
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<td>1835-36</td>
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<td>Midwifery</td>
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<td>Parkes, Edmund A., M.D.</td>
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<td>1837-38</td>
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<td>Potter, Richard, M.A.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sharpe, Jos., LL.D.</td>
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<td>1860-61</td>
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<td>1830-31</td>
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<td>Bengali Language and Hindu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taylor, John, M.D.</td>
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<td>1840-41</td>
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<td>Taylor, Tom, M.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tivoli, Cesare de</td>
<td>Italian Language and Literature</td>
<td>1861-62</td>
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DEANS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professor of</th>
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<tr>
<td>Turner, Edward, M.D.</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>1828-29 — 1833-36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vaughan, Rev. Robert, M.A.</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>1834-35 — 1837-38</td>
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<td>Vignoles, Charles</td>
<td>Civil Engineering</td>
<td>1840-41 — 1842-43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Von Streng, Baron</td>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>1853-54 — 1855-66</td>
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<td>Walsh, Walter Hayle, M.D.</td>
<td>Pathological Anatomy</td>
<td>1841-42 — 1847-48</td>
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<td>Walsh, Walter Hayle, M.D.</td>
<td>Principles and Practice of Medicine</td>
<td>1848-49 — 1861-62</td>
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<td>Clinical Medicine</td>
<td>1829-30 — 1830-31</td>
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<td>Webster, Thomas, F.G.S.</td>
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<td>1831-32 — 1835-36</td>
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<td>White, George James Pelly, M.A.</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>1838-39 — 1847-48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Williams, Charles J.B., M.D</td>
<td>Principles and Practice of Medicine</td>
<td>1846-47 — 1851-52</td>
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<td>Woodcroft, Bennet</td>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>1855-56 — 1856-57</td>
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DEANS OF FACulties.

In alphabetical order.

P Stafford Carey, A.M. (Arts) 1843-4.
Charles Cassal, LL.D. (Arts) 1866-7.
Arthur Hugh Clough, A.M. (Arts) 1852-3.
Samuel Cooper, Esq. (Medicine) 1839-9, 1839-40.
Auguste Morgan, Esq. (Arts) 1836-7, 1845-6, 1854-5, 1865-6.
Thomas L. Donaldson, Ph.D. (Arts) 1858-9.
John Elliotson, M.D. (Medicine) 1833-4, 1834-5.
George Viner Ellis, Esq. (Medicine) 1854-5, 1855-6.
Wilson Fox, M.D. (Medicine) 1866-7.
Robert Edmond Grant, M.D. (Medicine) 1847-8, 1848-9.
Robert Liston, Esq. (Medicine) 1846-7.
George Long, A.M. (Arts) 1842-3.
P. F. Merlet, Esq. (Arts) 1840-1.
Francis W. Newman, Esq. (Arts) 1847-8, 1859-60.
Richard Quain, Esq. (Medicine) 1836-7, 1837-8.
Anthony Todd Thomson, M.D. (Medicine) 1832-3.
Walter Hayle Walsh, 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.
### DEAN OF FACULTIES

*Arranged in the order of Dates.*

#### ARTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professor</th>
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<tr>
<td>H. Malden</td>
<td>1832-33</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. H. Key</td>
<td>1833-34</td>
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<tr>
<td>G. J. P. White</td>
<td>1834-35</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. Malden</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. De Morgan</td>
<td>1836-37</td>
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<td>J. Hoppus</td>
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<td>P. F. Merlet</td>
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<td>R. G. Latham</td>
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<td>P. S. Carey</td>
<td>1843-44</td>
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<td>R. Potter</td>
<td>1844-45</td>
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<td>A. De Morgan</td>
<td>1845-46</td>
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<td>H. Malden</td>
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<td>F. W. Newman</td>
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<td>T. H. Key</td>
<td>1848-49</td>
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<td>A. J. Scott</td>
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#### MEDICINE

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<td>T. Graham</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>W. Sharpey</td>
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<td>G. V. Ellis</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. Jenner</td>
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<td>W. Jenner</td>
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<td>A. W. Williamson</td>
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<td>A. W. Williamson</td>
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<td>J. E. Erichsen</td>
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<td>W. Sharpey</td>
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<td>W. Sharpey</td>
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<td>G. Harley</td>
<td>1865-66</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. Fox</td>
<td>1866-67</td>
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## Professors of the College, with Dates of Appointment.

### Faculty of Arts and Laws.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professor of Appointed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dean.</strong> — Charles Cassal, LL.D.</td>
<td>French Language and Literature</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Vice-Dean.</strong> — Augustus De Morgan</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward Spencer Beesly, M.A.</td>
<td>Ancient and Modern History</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. P. Brown, Esq.</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. E. Cairnes, M.A.</td>
<td>Political Economy</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Carey Foster, B.A.</td>
<td>Experimental Physics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theodor Goldsticker, 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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<tr>
<td>Adolph Heimann, Ph.D.</td>
<td>German</td>
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<td>Th. Archer Hirst, Ph.D., F.R.S.</td>
<td>Mathematical Physics</td>
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<td>Thomas Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S.</td>
<td>Comparative Grammar</td>
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<td>Henry Malden, M.A.</td>
<td>Greek</td>
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<td>Rev. D. W. Marks</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
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<td>Henry Morley, Esq.</td>
<td>English Language and Literature</td>
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<td>John Morris, F.G.S.</td>
<td>Geology and Mineralogy</td>
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<td>Daniel Oliver, F.R.S.</td>
<td>Botany</td>
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<td>William Pole, M.I.C.E., F.R.S.</td>
<td>Civil Engineering</td>
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<td>Charles Rieu, Ph.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John A. Russell, LL.B.</td>
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<td>John Robert Seley, M.A.</td>
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<td>Wm. Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.</td>
<td>Physiology</td>
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<td>G. Volpe, Esq.</td>
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<td>Alexander W. Williamson, F.R.S.</td>
<td>Practical Chemistry</td>
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<td>E. P. Wood, B.A.</td>
<td>Hindu Law</td>
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### Faculty of Medicine.

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<thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dean.</strong> — Wilson Fox, M.D.</td>
<td>Pathological Anatomy</td>
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<td><strong>Vice-Dean.</strong> — Alexander W. William-son, Ph.D., F.R.S.</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Viner Ellis, Esq.</td>
<td>Anatomy</td>
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<td>John E. Erichsen, Esq.</td>
<td>Holme Clinical Surgery</td>
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<td>Charles John Hare, M.D.</td>
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<td>George Harley, M.D., F.R.S.</td>
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<td>Gratly Hewitt, M.D.</td>
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<td>Wm. Jenner, M.D., F.R.S.</td>
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<td>T. Wharton Jones, F.R.S.</td>
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<td>John Marshall, F.R.S.</td>
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<td>J. Russell Reynolds, M.D.</td>
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<td>Sydney Ringer, M.D.</td>
<td>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</td>
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<td>Wm. Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.</td>
<td>Anatomy and Physiology</td>
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### Junior School.

**Head Master.** — T. Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S., 1832.

**Vice-Master.** — E. R. Horton, M.A., 1866 (d).

**Secretary to the Council.** — Charles C. Atkinson, 1835.

(a) Latin, 1828, v. p. 141.
(b) Pathological Anatomy, 1849, v. p. 141.
(c) Faculty of Medicine, 1836.
(d) Assistant Master, 1856.
THE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

REPORT

TO THE

GENERAL MEETING of Members of the College, February 28th, 1866,

by the Council.

EXTRACTS

relating to Subjects affecting the Academic Interests of the College.

[A few of these subjects 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 1864-65.

STUDENTS.

"The number of Pupils in the College during the Session 1864-65 was 804: viz. 384 Students and 420 Boys in the Junior School. The Students of the Faculty of Medicine were 163, of whom 60 were new Students: the Students of the Faculty of Arts and Laws were 221, including 11 attending the Evening Classes of French and Geology. The new Students in the General Classes were 135. The Students of Analytical Chemistry in the Birkbeck Laboratory were 29. The highest number of Boys in the School in any one Term was 349.

"The receipt for the Session 1864-65 from Students and Pupils for Fees, omitting fees for Hospital Practice, was £11,877 17s. Of that sum, £2864 4s. was received for attendance on Medical Classes, £3909 18s. for attendance on the Classes of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, and £5013 15s. 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, was £3573 19s. 6d. The College portion was £2503 17s. 6d. The sum of £1005 9s., 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 177, of whom 54 are new Students; new entries to the Hospital 50; Students of the Faculty of Arts and Laws 212 (of whom 119 are new Students); Analytical Chemistry 24. The number of Boys in the Junior School is 351, which exceeds the number by which the School has ever before been attended in any Term. At the corresponding period of last year it was 337. There is thus an improvement in every department of the College this year, as compared with the last, which was itself in advance of the preceding year.

"The Classes of the Faculty of Arts, in which there is an increase of Students this Session, are, Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Drawing, Geology and Mineralogy, History, Political Economy, and Law. The number in the Class of Chemistry, of Students of both faculties, is 128; up to the same date last year it was 98. It is difficult to institute a comparison of the number of Students now attending the Natural Philosophy Classes with that of last year, on account of the division into two Classes of Mathematical Physics and Experimental Physics;
but it may be stated that last year the number in the single Class was 45, and that in the two Classes together this year there are 80 entries."

**COLLEGE PRIZES.**

The names of the Prizemen of the year 1865 are given at pp. 67, 97.

"**THE SCHOOL.**

"The satisfaction derived by the Council from the increase of Pupils in the School, as shown in the earlier passages of this Report, and from the evidence thus afforded of the estimation in which the School is held, is confirmed by the Report of their Committee, on whom it has devolved to inquire into its progress and condition during the last Session, and up to the present time.

"The Committee observe that the numbers during each term of the last Session were considerably larger than those of the corresponding terms in the Session 1863–64 (although that Session exhibited a sensible increase above either of the two immediately preceding), and that the numbers of the first term of the present Session present a still larger increase above the number of the corresponding term in any of the four preceding years. Respecting the condition of the School during the last Session, the Council are assured, from the testimony borne by all the Masters generally, and especially by the Vice-Master, that the discipline of the School and the good behaviour of the Pupils has been creditable and complete; that good order has been maintained, while the number of punishments has been diminished; and that the amount of effective study and of instruction has been on the whole satisfactory.

"Of the Mathematical and Physical departments the Reports are quite favourable, especially the Class of Physics conducted by Mr. Gill, which appears to be alike popular and effective.

"The School recently established for beginners is found to work as favourably as can be expected.

"The Council have learned with regret that, at the end of the Session, Mr. Shields was compelled, by an increase of his duties elsewhere, to relinquish the Social Science Class, which he had hitherto conducted with so much ability and success. Until a permanent successor can be appointed, Dr. Hodgson has undertaken the conduct of the Class; and the thanks of the College are due to him for this obliging service.

"The Council, after inquiry and mature consideration, determined, as one of the means of improving the financial position of the College, to raise the Term Fee for all boys, except those in the Beginners' School, from £6 to £7, omitting the charge of 3s. 6d. per term for stationery to the boys paying the higher fee. This augmented scale of fees commenced with the present term; and the Council learn from the Report of their Committee that its first application has been found coincident with numbers not merely undiminished but even somewhat enlarged.

"The former Pupils of the School who in the College Examinations obtained Prizes and Certificates of Honour were:—Andrews Scholarship for Mathematics, Mr. Numa E. Hartog; Andrews Prize of £25 for Mathematics, Mr. W. E. Alston Ayrton; Andrews Scholarship to Students of Two Years' standing, Mr. Percy J. Harding.

"In the ordinary Classes of the College, all the highest Prizes in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy were gained by former Pupils..."
of the School, Mr. Percy Harding obtaining the highest place in the highest Classes of both subjects, and Mr. Alston Ayrton the highest places in the next highest Classes of the same. On the side of Languages, Mr. Robert Charles obtained the Prize in the Junior Classes of both Greek and German. In the Class of Comparative Grammar, the first and second Prizes were won by former Pupils of the School, Mr. Lewis Solomon and Mr. Frederick Toplis, both of whom obtained distinction in other ways also. The former gained the first Prize in Mineralogy, besides five Certificates, viz. in the Lower Senior Division of Mathematics, standing next after the Prizeman, and in German, Civil Engineering, Geology, and Architecture. Mr. Toplis obtained the first Prize in Geology, and one of two equal Prizes in the branch of Architecture that deals with construction. The Prizes for Political Economy and English Law have been awarded to Mr. Edward H. Bask.

"On the Medical side, Mr. Temple Orme gained an Entrance Exhibition of £20; Mr. Toplis a Medal in Chemistry; Mr. Alfred H. Garrod, the Silver Medal in Botany. To Mr. Edward De Morgan were awarded, first, a Prize in the Special Class of Clinical Medicine, and then the Fellowes Gold Medal."

DEGREES.

The Degrees of the University of London taken by Students of the College in the year 1865 are given in pp. 119-122.

"PROFESSORSHIPS.

"Important changes in the Professorships have taken place since the last General Meeting. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Chair of Midwifery was resigned by Dr. Murphy at the close of the Session. Nine applications for the office were received; that of Dr. Graily Hewitt obtained the preference, and on him the appointment was conferred. Dr. Hewitt received his professional education in the College.

"The Report of last year informed the General Meeting that an offer by Dr. Sankey, late Medical Superintendent of the Female Department in Hanwell Asylum, to give a Course of Lectures on Mental Diseases, had been thankfully accepted. A very efficient and instructive Course was given by him during the Summer Term. Subsequently the Council resolved to institute in the College a permanent Lectureship on Mental Diseases. Their intention was duly advertised, and five Candidates presented themselves. Dr. Sankey was one of these, and he received the appointment.

"In the Faculty of Arts, Mr. Potter retired from the Professorship of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

"During the consequent vacancy, the question whether it would be desirable to separate the subjects of Mathematical Physics and Experimental Physics was taken into consideration; and the Council, advised by the Senate, after a survey of the qualifications of the Candidates who presented themselves, to separate the branches of Instruction, adopted the recommendation. The Candidates were in number as follows:—For the Mathematical and Experimental Chairs united, three; for the Mathematical Chair, either alone or united with the Experimental, two; for the Mathematical alone, three; for the Experimental alone, one. Dr. Thomas Archer Hirst was chosen for
the appointment of Professor of Mathematical Physics, and Mr. George Carey Foster for that of Experimental Physics. Mr. Foster was a former Student of the College, and took the Degree of B.A. in the University of London.

The intended resignation by Dr. Donaldson of the Professorship of Architecture was announced in the last Report. In this case, as in that of the Professor of Natural Philosophy, the expediency of having the two branches of the Professorship separate or united was considered, but with an opposite result. Mr. Thomas Hayter Lewis, one of the two Candidates, proved to be prepared, and well qualified, to undertake both departments, that of Architecture as a Fine Art, and Architecture as a Science, and he was appointed Professor, with the duty of instructing the Class in both branches. Dr. Donaldson has assumed the title of Emeritus Professor. A Medal bearing his portrait, struck at the instance of his professional brethren 'to commemorate his zealous and eminent services in promoting the study of Architecture,' was presented to him, at a Meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects on the 15th of January last, by the President, A. J. B. Hope, Esq., M.P.; and soon afterwards a Resolution was passed by the Institute and communicated to the Council of the College, that a Silver Medal struck from the same die would be given annually by the Council of the Institute, so long as it appears to them to be desirable, to be competed for by the Students of Architecture at University College, at the disposition of the Professor of that Class. The Council of the College accepted the offer with thanks.

With a view more especially to meet the requirements of Candidates for the Civil Service of India, the Council have appointed a Professor of Telugu. This office had been vacant since the resignation, in 1859, of Mr. John Dowson, who, between the years 1855 and 1859, had been Professor of Hindustani and Telugu. The Council having been advised by the Senate that Mr. O. P. Brown, reputed to be the first Telugu Scholar of the day, would probably be willing to undertake the duties of the office, offered to appoint him Professor of Telugu in the College, and he accepted the invitation.

At the commencement of the present Session, Professor Masson received from the Government the appointment of Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh, and resigned the Chair of English Language and Literature, which he had held in the College during thirteen years. He was able to attend to the instruction of his Class during the first fortnight of the Term, and Dr. William Ballantyne Hodgson kindly offered to conduct its studies until a successor to Mr. Masson was appointed. The offer was gratefully accepted. On the resignation of Mr. Masson the Council recorded their sense of the benefit the College had received from his valuable services during the period that he had held the Chair of English Language in the College, and their hope that he would meet with equal success in the University of Edinburgh. The applicants for the vacant Chair were fifteen. They had all good qualifications, and some of them were gentlemen of eminent distinction in our current literature. Of these Mr. Henry Morley was selected for the appointment.

At the close of the last Session the Professorship of Jurisprudence was resigned by Dr. Joseph Sharpe. Six candidates applied for the vacant office. The Council appointed Mr. H. J. Roby, M.A., to the Professorship.
"The Professorships of Hindu Law and of Bengali became vacant in consequence of Professor Tagore's departure for India shortly after the close of the last Session. The vacancy in the Professorship of Hindu Law was advertised. Three candidates presented themselves, and Mr. E. P. Wood has been appointed Professor for the remainder of this Session and for the next Session."

"FACULTY OF ARTS.

"CHANGE IN TIME OF OPENING AND CLOSING SESSION.

"An alteration in the time of the Summer Matriculation of the University of London from the first Monday in July to the last Monday in June yearly, rendered it necessary to reconsider the customary time for the Distribution of Prizes to the Students of the Faculty of Arts, which had been the 30th of June, or a day as near to that as possible. Under the new regulations it became almost certain that that day would fall within the period of the University Examination, which lasts five days; and the consequence was that a considerable number of the Junior Students of the Faculty could not be present at the Distribution of Prizes. As a remedy for this inconvenience, without shortening the time of study and teaching, it was decided that in future the Session of the Faculty of Arts, which to that time had begun generally on the 15th of October, or on a convenient day of the week nearest to the 15th, should begin on the 8th of October, or a convenient day of the week nearest to that, and end on or about the 26th June. This change will be attended by the advantage of bringing the commencement of the Session in both Faculties as nearly together as would be convenient.

"GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS.

"At their Session on the 13th of January, the Council received from Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Secretary of the Gilchrist Educational Fund, in the name of the Trustees, Dr. Charles Holland, F.R.S., Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S., Dr. Robert Verity, M.D., William Burnley Hume, Esq., and George Grote, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., a communication as follows:—

"'Sir,—I am directed to request that you will inform the Council of University College that the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Fund propose to appropriate a sum of £300 annually to the establishment of a Scholarship of the value of £100 a year, tenable for three years, to be held by a native of India whilst prosecuting a course of Academic Study in University College, in either of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Science, or Medicine.

"'It is the intention of the Trustees that the Exhibitioners shall be selected by competitive examination from candidates who shall have been previously studying at one of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and that the appointment be made in a three years' rota from each of these Universities in turn.

"'I am in correspondence with the Authorities of the Presidential Universities in regard to the conditions of this nomination; and I have good reason to hope that the scheme to be adopted will secure a regular succession of Exhibitioners well qualified to benefit, under judicious guidance, by the advantages thus placed within their reach.

"'The Trustees, however, cannot contemplate the position of natives
of India left entirely to themselves in this metropolis without serious apprehensions for their welfare, and they are therefore especially anxious to learn whether the Council can hold out the definite prospect of any arrangement by which these Exhibitioners can be placed under the care of some gentleman who would especially charge himself with their supervision, and who would hold himself responsible to the Trustees for the due application of the funds which would be paid into his hands. Some arrangement of this kind is considered by the Trustees as essential to the success of the scheme, and they hope that the Council will not find it difficult to form one.

"It is desirable that I should add that the Trustees feel themselves bound by the terms of the Gilchrist Trust to reserve to themselves the power of making any change which may hereafter seem to them desirable in the conditions of this appropriation, or even of withdrawing it altogether if the result should not prove satisfactory. But no change would be made without ample notice,"

"The Council will carefully consider the question of providing for the residence of Native Students.

"Dr. Gilchrist was a subscriber for two original shares in the College, and always evinced a warm interest in its prosperity. Other Scholarships in which the College is somewhat interested have been formed by the Gilchrist Trustees. These are Scholarships of £50 a year, tenable for three years, for the assistance of Students while preparing for Degrees in the University of London. A Scholarship will be annually awarded to the Student passing highest in the Summer Matriculation of the University, who shall previously have been approved in other respects by the Principal of University Hall. Scholars will be required to attend annually in University College at least three courses of lectures, of which one must be in a modern language.

"MR. SAMUEL SHARPE'S DONATION.

"At a Session of Council on the 1st of April a donation was received from Mr. Samuel Sharpe, accompanied by the expression of a wish that the sum should be applied towards the expenses of any Evening Classes that might be established in the College.

"The Council passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Sharpe for his generous donation, and they have lately resolved that a special meeting of the Council shall be summoned for an early day in the month of March for the reconsideration of the subject of Evening Classes.

"MARMOR HOMERICUM.

"At a Session of Council on the 4th of November last, the Secretary reported that the setting up of the Marmor Homericum of the Baron Triqueti, presented to the College by Mr. Grote, the Treasurer, had been completed, and that, for the more convenient viewing of the work at all seasons, Mr. Grote had caused three arches of the Cloister to be inclosed with glass at his expense. It was then resolved unanimously: 'That the Council desire on the occasion of this splendid gift to the College to record the deep sense which they entertain of the liberality and zeal and unceasing devotion to the interests of the College, as well as to those of the University of London, of which it is the parent, which have marked the conduct of Mr. Grote during the long period of his connexion with this Institution.'
At a Session of Council on the 2nd of December, a letter dated 11th November, from the Treasurer, was read, as follows:

I am very much gratified to be assured of the kind appreciation entertained by the Council of such services as I have been able to render to University College as well as to the University of London.

In regard to the Marmor Homericum, I rejoice to learn that it has given as much satisfaction to others as it has to myself. I feel it both a pleasure and a duty to mention, in justice to the distinguished artist to whom alone the excellence of the work is owing, that Baron de Triqueti declined to receive any further recompense for the Marmor than what was just sufficient to meet the expenses (in themselves very heavy) actually incurred in executing it, and that he felt earnest interest in associating his name, in this classical design, with an Institution so catholic in its educational usefulness, and so accessible to all lovers of Art as University College.

It was resolved unanimously: 'That the Council gratefully appreciate the liberal feeling of Baron de Triqueti, and his friendly sympathies towards University College; that they highly value the noble monument of his invention and genius, which now decorates their Cloisters, as calculated to impart to their Students an interest in Classical study, and an improved taste, and as adding to the College itself new attraction and dignity in the eyes of the public.'

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

The Council have been agreeably reminded of their late esteemed colleague Dr. Boott, and the numerous gifts of books for which the College Library is indebted to him, by a donation from his Widow of a collection of works of Science consisting of sixty volumes. A gift has been received from Dr. William Francis of a set of the London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine, 2nd and 3rd Series, 1827 to 1850; and from Sir Roderick Murchison a valuable collection completing the set (a small portion only of which was possessed by the College) of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and a Catalogue of the contents of Mining Record Office, &c.

A beautiful Model in plaster of a portion of the Royal Exchange has been generously contributed by Mr. Tite, M.P., to the means of instruction for the Classes of Architecture in the College; and Mr. Jabez Hogg has presented an Equestrian Statue of Richard I. by the sculptor Mr. J. Wyatt. This is a very acceptable addition to the collection of Casts in the Drawing School of the College.

RETIREMENT OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

At their Session on the 9th of December, the Council received with very great regret a letter from the Master of the Rolls, in which he resigned his office as Member of the Council. He stated that the occupation of his time by the duties of his office and by his engagements relative to the Code of Laws for the East Indies, rendered this step imperative upon him, and that he severed with regret a tie of thirty-five years' standing, and a connexion which he had considered a great honour to him, and, as a means of doing good, very gratifying to him.

DEATH OF DR. MACKENZIE.

The Council regret the loss of the services of their late colleague,
Dr. Mackenzie, who died in July last at an early age. After a very distinguished career as a Medical Student of the College and a Graduate of the University of London, Dr. Mackenzie was appointed a Fellow of the College in 1844: in 1861 he was elected a Member of the Council.

THE LIBRARIES.

The Library contains about 50,500 Volumes, and 10,800 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, procured 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 Blackburne 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.

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. Aleres 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 Perene Collection is in progress of formation. The dividends of £1730 three per cent. Consols, bequeathed by Dr. Peene, 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 pp. 157 seqq.

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: v. 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 Carawell 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.
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 Salicetum Woburnense, a Catalogue of Willows, in the collection of plants at Woburn; both unpublished works, given to the College by the late John Duke of Bedford.

Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons, and other Parliamentary publications, presented by the late Lord Denman.

Catalogue of the Library of the City of London.

A Collection of Parliamentary Reports, and several volumes of general literature, by the 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.

The Orations of Hyperides for Lycophron and for Euxenippus, printed in Fae-Simile from the original MS. discovered in Western Thebes in Upper Egypt in 1847, by Joseph Arden, Esq., F.S.A., with notes and illustrations by the Rev. Churchill Babington, M.A., F.L.S.; presented by Joseph Arden, Esq.*


* The other Orations of Hyperides lately discovered and published in Fae-Simile have been purchased for the Library.
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, Mānava-Kaṭpa-Sūtra, together with the Commentary of Kumarila-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 Hafiz, 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. Macnaghten; 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 Fownes, in accordance with his desire, by his Father.

The Journal de Physique from 1773–1820, in 94 volumes; the Mémoires du Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle, vol. i. to vol. vi. 1820; Annales du Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle, with Plates, 24 vols. 1802–1813; Bulletin de la Société Géologique de France, 1st and 2nd series, 23 vols. 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 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.

Presents of useful books, exceeding in every case fifty in number, have been made by the following friends of the College:—Dr. Boott; Charles Brooke, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.; W. D. Christie, Esq.; Miss Duckworth, who gave a portion of the library of the late Samuel Duckworth, Esq.; 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.

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 "West-
ern 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."

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**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.
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.

Ettmüller (Ludovic.). Lexicon Anglo-Saxonicum. 8vo. Quedlinburg. 1851.


---. Cours de Physique. 8vo. Bruxelles. 1837.
---. Ditto. Second copy for Hospital.
Lindemann. Plautus. 8vo. Lipsiae. 1844.
---. Corpus Grammaticorum Latinorum Veterum. (3 vols.) 4to. Lipsiae. 1831–33.
—. 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.
—. Orchomenos. 8vo. Breslau. 1844.
Müller (L.). De Re Metrica Poëtarum Latinorum. 8vo. Lipsiae. 1861.
Nash (W.). Talusin, or the Baris and Druids of Britain. 8vo. London. 1858.
—. British Fossil Reptiles. 4to. London. 1849–55. (6 parts.)
Plato's Republic. Translated into English by Davies and Vaughan. 8vo. Camb. 1858.
Leipzig. 1858-63.
1852.
1851, 1861.
Rheinisches Museum, v. Welcker (below).
Richthofen. Altfriesisches Wörterbuch. 4to. Göttingeu. 1840.
Schieche. Compendium der Vergleichenden Grammatik.
Schwegler (Dr. A.) Römische Geschichte. (3 vols.) 8vo. Tübingen. 1855-56-58.
Smith, Dr. Wm. Dictionary of the Bible. 3 vols. 8vo. London. 1863.
Streblikke (Dr. F.) De Oliveto Andreae Gryphi. (pp. 12.) 4to. Gedani. 1858.
Tissot. Targot, sa Vie, son Administration, etc. 8vo. Paris. 1862.
‘ΤΙΕΡΙΔΗΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΔΗΜΟΣΟΝΟΥΣ. Babington. 4to. London. 1850.
Valentin (Dr.). Charakterbilder und Gruppen aus der Cultur- und Literaturgeschichte des Achtzehnten und Neunzehnten Jahrhunderts. New ed. 8vo. Mainz. 1865.
———. Romans de la Table Ronde. (1 vol.) 12mo. Paris. 1860.
Westergaard. Radices Lingae Sanscritae. 4to. Bonn. 1841.

ADDITIONS TO THE PEENE COLLECTION,
SESSION 1865-66.*

Bayle, E. Cours lithographique de Minéralogie et Géologie.
———. Emendationes Lucili. Berol. 4to. 1854-59.
———. De carminibus bucolicis Calpurnii et Nemesiani. 4to. Lips. 1854.
———. Emendationes Eschyleae. Berol. 4to. 1860.
Henle und Pfeuffer. Zeitschrift für rationelle Medizin. 1st Reihe, Band 6-11; Neue Folge, Band 1-8; 3rd Reihe, Band 1-25.

* Besides Periodicals.
Poggendorff. Annalen der Physik und Chemie. Berol. 3 vols. annually,
beginning with vol. cxvii.
1846-56.
1861.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.—FROM
FEBRUARY 1865 TO SEPTEMBER 1866.

LIBRARIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donations</th>
<th>Purchase</th>
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<tr>
<td>271 Volumes</td>
<td>205 Volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207 Pamphlets</td>
<td>214 Pamphlets</td>
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Making the number of Volumes in each Collection:

In the General Library (now including the
Ricardo Library, that of Mr. Holmes,
the Parliamentary Library of the late Mr.
Hume, and the Law Library, as well as
the Morrison Chinese Library) 10,000
Volumes)

45,637 Volumes.

50,532 Volumes.

Total........ 50,532 10,789

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

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<td>Abdollah, Seyd</td>
<td>Halle, John怒ney, Esq.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adler, Marcus N., Esq., M.A.</td>
<td>Hargrave, Mrs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anonymous</td>
<td>Haug, Martin, Esq., Ph.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Army Medical Department, Bombay</td>
<td>Haughton, The Rev. Samuel, M.D., F.R.S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bell &amp; Dady, Messrs.</td>
<td>Hirst, Professor, F.R.S.</td>
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<td>Betts, John, Esq.</td>
<td>Hodgson, W. B., LL.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bould, Mrs.</td>
<td>James, John Frederic, Esq., F.R.C.S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown, Professor</td>
<td>Jevons, W. Stanley, Esq., M.A.</td>
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<td>Buchanan, George, M.D.</td>
<td>Jones, T. Wharton, Professor, F.R.S.</td>
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<td>Colchester, The Rev. Vicar &amp; Churchwardens of St. Peter’s Church</td>
<td>Knight, John Collyer, Esq.</td>
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<td>Commissioners in Lunacy</td>
<td>Lersner, Elise, Esq.</td>
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<td>for Publishing Ancient Laws of Ireland</td>
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<td>De Morgan, Professor</td>
<td>Haughton, The Rev. Samuel, M.D., F.R.S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom</td>
<td>Haughton, The Rev. Samuel, M.D., F.R.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis, Professor (Parts of Work)</td>
<td>Haughton, The Rev. Samuel, M.D., F.R.S.</td>
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<td>Erichsen, Professor</td>
<td>Haughton, The Rev. Samuel, M.D., F.R.S.</td>
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<td>Ewart, Joseph, M.D.</td>
<td>Haughton, The Rev. Samuel, M.D., F.R.S.</td>
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<td>Foster, Professor</td>
<td>Haughton, The Rev. Samuel, M.D., F.R.S.</td>
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<td>Francis, William, Ph.D.</td>
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<td>Ganz, Frederick James, Esq., F.R.C.S.</td>
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<td>Goldstucker, Professor</td>
<td>Haughton, The Rev. Samuel, M.D., F.R.S.</td>
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Utrecht

26

Library Committee of the Corporation of London

2

Manchester Free Library

1

Masson, Professor

1

Morley, Professor

8


Newman, Professor

19

Pettigrew, James Bell, M.D.

3

Quain, Professor, F.R.C.S.

4

Radford, Thomas, M.D.

9
MUSEUMS.

Vols. Pamp.

Ritchie, Charles G., M.D. ..... 0 1
Royal Institute of British Architects ..... 0 9
Russell, The Right Hon. the Earl, K.G. ..... 1 6
Secretory of St.ata for India ..... 1 1
Smithsonian Institution, U.S. ..... 8 1
Society of Antiquaries ..... 2 3
Royal Asiatic, of Bengal ..... 0 48
Royal Statistical. ..... 1 1
Royal Pharmaceutical. ..... 0 18
Royal Royal Asiatic, of Great Britain and Ireland ..... 0 2
Royal Medical and Chirurgical ..... 2 6

Society, Royal, of Literature ..... 0 1
" Statistical ..... 0 7
" Zoological ..... 0 8
Streatfeild, J. F., Esq. ..... 0 2
Sylvester, J. J., Esq., M.A., F.R.S. ..... 1 0
University of London ..... 6 0
Walton & Maberly, Messrs. ..... 1 0
Wells, J. Scelscript, M.R.C.S. Eng. ..... 1 0
M.D. Edin. ..... 1 0
Williams, Joshua, Esq. ..... 2 0
Williams, Professor ..... 1 0
Wilson, Joshua, Esq. ..... 1 0
Wood, John, Esq., F.R.C.S. ..... 0 1
Wright, W., Esq. ..... 0 1

DONORS TO THE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

Between February 1864 and August 1866.

Prof. Ellis. Dr. Hillier. Mr. Thompson. Mr. Mason.
Prof. Eriehsen. Prof. Jenner. Dr. Bastian. Mr. Orme.
Prof. Harris. Prof. Murphy. Mr. Calanderian. Mr. Price.
Prof. Harley. Prof. Quain. Mr. Creed. Mr. Spencer Wells.
Prof. Graily Hewitt. Mr. Rodwell. Dr. Finch. Mr. Williams.
Mr. Berkeley Hill. Mr. Berkeley Hill. Dr. Jeffreysen.

A series of Specimens illustrating the results of Gunshot Injuries to Bones, obtained by Mr. Bruce during the late war in Germany, is in course of preparation, and when ready will be placed in the Museum.

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., C.B., a collection of specimens filling 22 drawers in handsome oak cases;—from Mr. Alfred Wills, a Fellow of the College, of two hundred specimens of Carboniferous Fossils of the 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.
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, to which 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 Shield Room of the Gallery. For an account of the proceedings in raising the fund, and a further account of the Collection, see p. 238 of the Calendar for 1863-64, and the Calendar of
THE STATUE OF FLAXMAN.

For the Marble Statue, in sitting posture, of Flaxman, by a late eminent Sculptor, Mulgrave L. Watson, placed at the foot of the inner steps leading to the Hall, the College is indebted to 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 the Sculptor, 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 MARMOR HOMERICUM.

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 ages 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.—Il. i. 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

† The Hymn to Apollo.
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.—Il. 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 Sienna 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 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 Belvedere, and other excellent casts in plaster from celebrated antique works; a fine cast of the Laocoon, presented by Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.; several copies in marble and lead of ancient statues, presented by the late Dr. Fellowes; and an equestrian statue of Richard I. by Mr. J. Wyatt, presented by Mr. Jabez Hogg.

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

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., is placed in the Anatomical Museum.

MEMORIALS.

THE STATUE OF LOCKE.

About the year 1808 a subscription was set on foot by several admirers of John Locke, for the purpose of erecting 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. All Members of this Committee 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 £2600.

MARBLE BUSTS.

1. ANDREW AMOS, Esq., first Professor of Law in the College. Sculptor, Mr. Edward Ryley. Presented by Students of Mr. Amos's Class.

2. J. R. BENNETT, Esq., first Demonstrator, and afterwards Joint Professor of Anatomy in the College. Presented after his decease in April 1831, by Students of the Class of Anatomy.

3. EDWARD TURNER, M.D., first Professor of Chemistry in the College, 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. Died in 1847. The Bust was executed by Mr. Thomas Campbell, at the expense of Patients, Pupils and Friends of Mr. Liston, and presented by them to the College. See also "Liston Medals," page 72.

5. JOHN PHILIPS POTTER, Esq., M.B. Lond., F.R.C.S., Fellow of the College. Died in 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.
MEMORIALS.

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 BROUGHAM,** by Mr. Wm. Behnes, Sculptor. Presented by Mr. Behnes.

**SIR ROBERT CARSWELL,** by M. Dutrieux, Sculptor, of Brussels. Presented by Lady Carswell, June 1861.

**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 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 commemorating the Public Services and Virtues of the late Mr. Joseph Hume, resolved, in pursuance of a recommendation of a Committee appointed to consider and report 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 Jurisprudence 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. 11d. Consols.

* 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.
MEMORIALS.

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 follows:

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

MR. JEREMY BENTHAM.

The skeleton of the late Mr. Jeremy Bentham in a sitting posture, in a suit of his clothes—the face a portrait in Wax, by Dr. Talrych, is deposited in the College by his Executor, Sir John Bowring, LL.D.

In the Council Room there is a Portrait, in relief, in plaster,
of Mr. Bentham,—a Medallion by a deceased French Sculptor of high repute, M. Pierre Jean David, of Angers; also a Kitkat portrait in oil of him when a young man, presented by Sir John Bowring.

DR. BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

In the Council-Room is also a Portrait in oil of Dr. Gilchrist (for further information respecting whom see p. 149), painted in Paris by an Italian artist, Signor Branconi, presented by Sir John Bowring.

COOK MEMORIAL PRIZE.

After the decease (in May 1860) of the Rev. William Cook, A.M., who for twenty-one years had been chief Mathematical Master of the School, the Pupils of the School, both former and present, joined in testifying their regard for his memory, by raising 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.

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 Beer.

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 abodes 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, Mechanics' Institution, Reading-Room, or Literary or Scientific Association in the United Kingdom, maintained by Working Men, or to which Working Men and Youths have access, gratis, or at a small charge.

Collections of Books and Maps, &c., each collection costing £15, have been presented to forty-seven Institutions. The following are those to which gifts have been made in 1865 and 1866:—1865: Camden Town Working Men's Club and Institute; Greenock Mechanics' Institution; Guildford Mechanics' Institution. In 1866: Belfast People's Library Institution; Newcastle-on-Tyne Mechanics' Institute; Fazeley Club Library and Reading-Room; Working Men's College, Great Ormond Street, London.

The Committee of the Council charged with the details of the administration 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 1865–66.—Mr. R. D. Powell, M.B., Mr. Henry Arnott, M.R.C.S.

*Honorary Secretaries*.—Mr. Tempest Anderson, Mr. W. H. Alchin.

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.

For the Session 1865–66.

**President.**—Edward H. Busk, M.A.

**Vice-President†.**—Robert Hunter, M.A.

**Secretary†.**—Frederic Green, 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 8½ A.M. to 8½ P.M.; on Saturdays it closes at 2.

**President.**—Alexander Bruce, M.B.

**Treasurer†.**—Edward W. Beal, B.A.

**Secretary†.**—Edwin B. England.

**Literary and Philosophical Society.**

**Objects.**—The reading of papers on Literary and Philosophical subjects, with discussion thereon.

**Members.**—The Society consists of Ordinary Members elected by Ballot and of Honorary Members.

**Meetings.**—At times previously appointed by Committee.

**Subscription.**—Two Shillings and Sixpence per annum; entrance Fee, Two Shillings and Sixpence.

**Officers.**—President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, forming the Managing Committee.

* Elections at the beginning of the Session.

† Elections annual, at the beginning of the Session.
SOCIETIES.

FOR THE SESSION 1865-66.

President.—Robert Hunter, B.A.
Vice-President*.—Edward W. Beal, B.A.
Honorary Secretary*.—Edward Willoughby, M.R.C.S.
Honorary Treasurer.—George S. Joseph, B.A.

MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

President.—Professor De Morgan.
Vice-Presidents.—Professor Hirst, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Professor Cayley, F.R.S.
Professor Sylvester, F.R.S.
Secretaries.—George C. De Morgan, M.A.
Morgan Jenkins, B.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.
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 from time to time to hold General Meetings.

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

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

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

The College shall at a General Meeting choose the President, the Vice-President, the Treasurer, and 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.
COLLEGE LAWS.

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.—IX.

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. 178, Members of the College; and p. 179, 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.
Extract from Section IV.

6. The Council shall have power ..., as occasion shall require, to appoint and remove any Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher [vide extract from Charter, "The Council," p. 179]; but subject, as to the appointment of Professors, Lecturers, and Teachers, and as to the removal of Professors, to the regulations hereinafter contained [vide, especially, Ch. X. 10 & 11, and Ch. XIII. 4-7.]

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 form 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 their opinion thereon to the Council; and they shall do so, if required, within a fortnight, or such other longer period as the Council may fix. No appointment shall be made until either the Report shall have been made to the Council, or the time so limited shall have expired. The Council, however, may make an immediate appointment of a temporary substitute for any Professor whose Course has been suddenly interrupted.

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

[Then follows an enumeration of the various Professors belonging to each of the Faculties.]

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 propounded at the Meeting be specially adjourned, a Special Meeting shall be convened for the purpose of considering the matter, and such Special Meeting shall be held within one week of the day of adjournment.

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, or 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.
STUDENTS.

[Regulations by the Council and Senate or by the Council, Affecting Professors.]

1. Every Professor and Teacher is required to deliver the first three Lectures of his Course announced in the Prospectus of the Faculty; but unless four Students shall have entered to his Class before the delivery of the fourth Lecture, he is not required to continue the Course.

2. Professors, by leave of the Senate, confirmed by the Council, may in alternate years omit giving their Courses of Lectures.

3. The Professors of the Faculty of Arts, on the approach of the Christmas Vacation, shall ascertain, by such means as they respectively think fit, the progress made by the Students of their Classes, and report to the Council.

4. Every Professor of the Faculty of Arts keeps a Register of his Lectures, daily entering in it the subject of his Lectures.

5. The Professors insert in their Monthly Returns notice of the omission of Lectures, adding, where they think proper, the reason.

6. The Beadle of each Faculty and of the Hospital is provided with a book entitled "Register of Omitted Lectures:); and it is 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 Academical Year of the Extra Lectures in the previous Session of which they have had notice, stating the number and the Classes.

8. The sons of Professors, and of Professors who have died during their tenure of office, are admitted to all Classes of the College without payment of Fees.

9. In Professorships of which the Fees of Students do not exceed £125 in a Session, the Professor takes nine-tenths of the whole amount; when the Fees exceed the sum of £125, but do not exceed £300, the Professor takes the first £100 and half of the sum over £100; when the Fees exceed £300, the Professor takes two-thirds of the whole amount. The surplus in all cases is retained by the College.

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-
orderly, he may, if he think proper, report the Student, as is hereinafter directed.

3. The Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, if he deem the case urgent, may require the misbehaving Student to withdraw from the Class-room. He may also, if he think proper, report the Student.

4. If, during the attendance of a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher in his Class-room for the purpose of teaching, disorderly acts be of frequent occurrence in the Class; or if the same Student behave in the Class in a disorderly manner repeatedly, it is the duty of the Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher to report the circumstances.

5. Whenever a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher has occasion to report on the occurrence of disorder in his Class-room, or on the disorderly behaviour of a Student therein, he shall report as soon as possible after the occurrence. The report shall be in writing, and shall be made to the Dean of the Faculty to which the Class belongs.

Maintenance of Order throughout the College.

6. Any Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, while attending his Class-room for the purpose of teaching, may require any Student present to state his name, and the Class or Classes, Lecture or Lectures, to which he is entered. Any Professor, or the Secretary of the College, may, in any part of the College, and at any time (except in a Class-room, during the attendance thereof 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 undermentioned powers, charged with the cognizance of offences against Discipline in the College, as he considers most fit. Every act of misbehaviour defined in this Section of the bye-Laws to be 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 Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher of his Faculty, charging a Student by name with disorderly behaviour in a Class-room during the attendance therein of such Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher for the purpose of teaching, the Dean, if he think fit, may forthwith suspend the Student from attending any Course of Instruction, or from entering any place or places of Instruction, Study, or Recreation, pending the inquiry before the Dean into such Student’s conduct; or if the case be remitted to the Court of Discipline, until the case come before that Court: and every other Authority, hereinafter constituted for the cognizance of offences against Discipline in the College, shall possess the like power of suspension.

19. If the Dean, on receiving such Report, be of opinion that, supposing the charge proved, some sentence which he has the power of passing, would be adequate to the offence, he shall forthwith proceed to investigate the case. But if, on receiving such Report, or in any further stage of the investigation, he considers the offence of so grave a character that he could not himself visit it with an adequate sentence, or for any other cause which may seem to him sufficient, he shall remit the case to the Court of Discipline. Every case described by this Section of the Bye-Laws as a breach of discipline, and reported to the Dean, shall be remitted by him to the Court of Discipline.

20. Whenever the Dean investigates such a charge, he shall require the Student to attend before him in the College. If the Student attends, the Dean shall state to him the charge; and if the Student admits it to be true, the Dean shall record the admission; but if the Student denies the charge, in whole or in part, the Dean shall, in the Student’s presence, hear the evidence in support of it, and shall then hear any evidence, defence, or explanation, which the Student may have to offer. If the Student do not attend, the Dean shall hear evidence. Whether the Student attend or not, the Dean shall pronounce and record his judgment on the Student’s behaviour; and if he considers that behaviour to have been disorderly, he shall pass and record sentence accordingly.

The sentence may comprehend any one or more of the following Penalties:—

- **Admonition**, by the Dean.
- **Reprimand**, or **severe reprimand**, by the Dean, in private, or in the presence of the Faculty, or of a Class or Classes.
- **Suspension from attendance** on any Course or Courses of Instruction in the College, for any such time as will not, of itself, disqualify the Student from receiving a Certificate or Certificates of attendance on such Course or Courses.
- **Exclusion** from any place or places of Instruction, Study, or Recreation, in the College, for any period not extending beyond the end of the current 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, 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 cases 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, as the chief governing body of the College, the power which they possess of taking cognizance of the conduct of any Student, or of any matter relating to the discipline and good order of the College, and of dealing with the case as they may think fit.

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 replaced 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
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.

Whit-Monday 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.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

CALENDAR. 1866-67.

APPENDIX.

Examination Papers.—Session 1865–66.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS
IN CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND PHYSICS.

SEPTEMBER 1865.

EXAMINERS.

Classics.
Professor SEELEY, M.A. Professor MALDEN, M.A.

Mathematics.
Professor DE MORGAN.

Mathematical Physics.
Professor HIRST.

Experimental Physics.
Professor FOSTER.

LATIN.

Tuesday, September 26, from 10 to 1 A.M.

I. Translate:—


Cum venit, aulaeis iam se regina superbis
Aurea composit sponda, mediamque locavit;
Iam pater Æneas, et iam Troiana iuentus
Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro.
Dant famuli manibus lymphas, Cereremque canistris
Expediunt, ton-iisque ferunt mantelia villis.
Quinquaginta intus famulæ, quibus ordine longo
Cura penum stvvere et flammis adolere Penatis;
Centum alire totidemque pares atate ministri,
Qui daphibus mensas onerent et pocula ponant.
Nee non et Tyrni per limina ieta frequentes
Convenerit, toris iussi discumbere pictis.
Mirantur dona Æneae, mirantur Iulum
Flagrantisque dei vultus simulataque verba

a
Pallamque et pictum croceo velamen acantho.
Præcipue infelix, pessi devota futurae,
Expleri mentem nequit ardescerque tuendo
Phoenissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur.
Ille ubi complexu Æneas colloque pependit
Et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem,
Reginam petit. Hæc oculis, hæc pectore tota
Hæreit, et interdum gremio fovet, inscia Dido,
Insidiat quantus miseree deus. At memor ille
Matris Acidalie paulatim abolere Syceæum
Incepit, et vivo tentat prævertere amore
Iam pridem resides animos deoetaque corda.
Postquam prima quies epulis, mensæque remotæ,
Crateras magnos statuat et vina coronant.
Fit strepitus tectis, vocumque per ampla volvant
Atria; dependent lycini laquearius aureis
Incensi, et noctem flammis funalia vincent.
Hic regina gravem gemmis aureis poposcit
Impexitque nero paternam, quam Belus et omnes
A Belo soliti; tum facta silentia tectis:
Iuppiter—hospitalibus nam te dare iura loquentur—
Hunc hæc Tyriisque diem Troiaque profectis
Esse velis, nostrosque huius meminisse minores.
Adsit hostis Bacchus datore, et bona Iuno.
Et vos, o, ostia, Tyriis, celebreat faventes!
Dixit, et in mensam laticum libavit honorem,
Primaque, libato, summo tenus adigit ore.

II. Translate:—

TERENCE: 

Ch. Quamquam haec inter nos nupera notitia admodum est,
Inde adeo quod agrum in proximo hic mercatus es,
Nec rei fere sane amplius quicquam fuit;
Tamen vel virtus tua me, vel vicinitas,
Quod ego in propinqua parte amisit me,
Da quod reteram te adhortatur tua.
Nam hoc Deum atque hominum fidem, quid vis tibi?
Quid queris? annos sexaginta natus es,
Aut plus eo ut conicio: agrum in his regionibus 
Meliorum, neque pretii majoris, nemo habet;
Servos complures: proinde quasi nemo siet,
Ita tute attemne illorum officia fungere.
Numquam tam mane egrediem, neque tam vesperi
Domum revertor, quin te in fundo conspicer
Fodere, aut arare, aut a liquide ferre. Denique
Nullum remittis tempus, neque te reepis.
Hec non voluptati tibi esse satis certo scio.
At enim dices, "Quantum hic operis fiat, poenitet."
Quod in operæ faciendo operæ consumis tuæ,
Si sumas in illis exercendis. plus agas.
Ch. Horæ sum: humani nihil: a me alienum puto.
Vel me monere hoc, vel percontari puta.
Rectum est? ego ut faciam: non est? te ut deterream.
Ch. Mihi sic est usum: tibi ut oppus facto est, face.
ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

CH. An cuiquam est usus homini se ut cruciet? 
Ms. Mihi.

CH. Si quid laboris est, nollem: sed quid istnc mali est,
Qureso? quid Re te tantum meruisti? ME. Eheu!

CH. Ne lacrima: atque istnc quicquid est fac me ut sciam :
Ne retice: ne verere: crede, inquam, mihi,
Aut consolando, aut consilio, aut re juvero.

III. Translate:—

Et petitio magistratum divisa est in duarum rationum diligentiam, quamun
altera in amicorum studiis, altera in populi voluntate ponenda est. Ami­
corum studia beneficia et officii et vettutata et facilitate ac juventitate na­
turae parta esse oportet. Sed hoc nomen amicorum in petitione latius patet
quam in cetera vita. Quisquis est enim, qui ostendat aliquid in te voluntatis,
qui colat, qui domum ventitet, is in amicorum numero est habendus. Sed ta­
men, qui sunt amici ex causa justiore, cogitationis aut affinitatis aut sodali­
tatis aut alicuius necessitutinis, is carum et jucundum esse maxime prodest.
Deinde ut quisque est intimus ac maxime domesticus, ut is semet et quam am­
plissimum esse te cupiat, valde elaborandum est; tum ut tribules, ut vici, ut
clientes, ut denique amici, postremo etiam servi tui; sum fere omnis sermo
ad forensem famam a domesticis emanat auctoribus. Denique instituendi
sunt cuiusque generis amici; ad speciem homines illustres honore ac nomine,
qui etiam si sufragandi studia non navant, tamen afferant peitori aliquid dig­
nitatis; ad conficiendas centurias, homines excellenti gratia.—Q. Cicero.

IV. Render into Latin Prose:—

Amongst too many other instances of the great corruption and degeneracy
of the age in which we live, the great and general want of sincerity in conver­
sation is none of the least. The world is grown so full of dissimulation and
compliment that men's words are hardly any signification of their thoughts,
and if any man measure his words by his heart and speak as he thinks and do
not express more kindness to every man than men usually have for any man,
he can hardly escape the censure of want of breeding. The old English
plainness and sincerity, that generous integrity of nature, and honesty of dis­
position, which always argues true greatness of mind and is usually accom­
panied with undaunted courage and resolution, is in a great measure lost
among us. There hath been a long endeavour to transform us into foreign man.
ners and fashions, and to bring us to a servile imitation of none of the best of
our neighbours in some of the worst of their qualities.—ADDISON.

J. R. SEELEY, Professor.

GREEK.

Tuesday, September 26, from 2 to 5 p.m.

I. Translate:

XENOPHON: Cyrop., Book VIII. c. 7, §§ 9-12.

(Cyrus on his death-bed, to his two sons.)

Δει δὲ καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν με ἡδή σαφὴςὶατα καταλιπεῖν, ὡς ἄν μὴ ἀμ­
βλυάντος γενομένη πράγματα ἡμῖν παράσχει. Ἐγὼ φιλῶ μὲν ἄμφιτέρων
ὑμᾶς ὑμοῖς, ὡς παίδες τὸ δὲ προβολεῖνε καὶ τὸ ἡγεῖθαι ἐφ’ ὑμῖν καὶ
καὶ γαρὲς ὅλη γὰρ εἶναι, τοῦτο προστάτω τῷ προτέρῳ γενομένῳ καὶ πλείων
κατὰ τὸ εἶκος ἐμπείρη. Ἐπαινεῖθαι δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ὑστῶν ὡς τόπος τῆς
evin τε καὶ ἱστηκὼν πατριῶν, τοῖς προεξῆς ὑμῶν ἀδικῶν ἀλλὰ
καὶ πολλων καὶ δόκων καὶ λόγων ὑπείκειν καὶ ἡμᾶς, ὡς παίδες,
εὐφῶν ἐὰν ἀρχής ἐπαινεῖν, τοῖς µὲν γενεάτέρων προτιμᾶν, τοῖς δὲ ἱστηκῶν
προτετιμάσθαι ὡς σὺν παλαιὰ καὶ εἰθισμένα καὶ ἐννυμα λέγουσιν ἐμοῖ,
α 2
I. Name the Voice, Tense, and Mood of 
KaraAraiiv, rapoTrrav, raaTioa.
Orv, rapoTrravmo.
2. Decline TO drc6s.
3. Of what tense is the participle dcrµ1s?
from what present tense?
derived from what?
4. By what other name is Tanaoxares known?
Give the subsequent history of the two brothers.
II. Translate:
ILIAD, Book XVI. vv. 7-19.
Tipte deëkrooia. Patroklees; ypte eiooV
vpti, ypf/ yapmi mptioi d' otoe' apetlalVdV aoVfo,
eianou apvtovn, kai t' epempvnv nateprv,
dkpoosna e' oV pootteKvta, dpe' anelhtav tV
sleVos, Patrokle, tpravn Kova dkrroVv ejeV.
he tV MvmpdoVnV praqoaneV, eV evoi aTVu;
hte tiv' aygelhVn VhVpV e' ekleuV oioV;
[VneV maf' evf' fVsov MeuouoVe, 'Aekoeue vioV,
[ZeV V' AlkioV PnleV mete MvmpdoVnV,
ten ke maf' uprotatouv apkaloimVdV teprheou.
he yV y' 'ArgeVv drapoV, oV dleKouV,
nvyuV evf' ganaipovn upetoiapovn evveka ope;
[ekapt, meta ev' eKprh vioV, vna' etdovn aoVfoV.
5. Decline a proper name like Patrokleos in the uncontracted and the Attic forms.
6. From what present tense is the participle fo<i>'meVn?, and how formed?
7. Give the nominative case in the three genders of the adjectives dkaprou-
snna and tpravn.
8. What are the Attic forms equivalent to [VneV, teVnhVnV, olvKouV, ope?
9. Of what mood is etdovn? What is peculiar in the form?
10. Why are Menretius and Peleus named?
III. Translate:—
EURIPIDES: OREST., vv. 485-499.
(Argument of Tyndareus against Orestes.)
ProV toVde sofoiis tis aV aywv hVsoi VrV
te tV kalad tapis favaV, kai tV 'aV kalad,
tootou tis anforon ygeve' a' upoTvreroV;
Vstis tV mn dikanov ovo eKceVato,
oo' af' af' ysoi evi tV koivoV 'EllVnovn VV\nuov.
Vpte yf' evf' epetpeneVn 'AgVmeVnovn Bion,
plhgeiS 'VnatpV oVn xvpov karoV,——
aVtroVnV ' 'VroV oV yf' aVnVnV Vtop——
Vrop aVtnV epvdeiVv mn aVmatou ekVnV
11. Trace the etymology of ἀναπέπτομεν, step by step.
12. What form is used in Attic Greek for the present tense of ἐσκέψατο?
14. What is observable in the syntax of πληγύει θεατρός τῆς ἑρώτ?
15. What tense is χρῶν?
16. In the clauses ἔλαβαν ἄν, ἤρων, why is the Indicative Mood used?
17. Scan the first three lines and the last.

HENRY MALDEN, Professor.

MATHMATICS.

Wednesday, September 27, from 10 to 1 P.M.

1. The square on the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides. Prove this—if you can, in a way which dissect the two smaller squares, and shows them together equal to the larger. Apply Euclid's process to the squares on two sides of any triangle: what theorem is deduced?

2. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their corresponding sides. Prove this. What is the simplest way (in principle) of showing it where the sides are commensurable?

3. The three lines drawn through the vertices and the middles of the sides of a triangle meet in one point. Prove this. What is the simplest way (in principle) of showing it where the sides are commensurable?

4. Bought 17¼ cwt. for £266 11s. 6d. Allowing 12 per cent. for waste, &c., at how much per pound must the remainder be sold to give 17¾ per cent. profit on the outlay?

5. State and demonstrate the rule for converting a common into a decimal fraction, fully and clearly. What common fraction gives 0.009211841184....?

6. It is commonly said that a fraction is in its lowest terms when the terms have no common measure greater than unity. Prove this.

Show that the sum of two square numbers multiplied by the sum of two squares gives the sum of two squares.

7. Either extract the square root of 11.017 to eight decimal places, or find the positive root of 2x²+11x=417 to seven decimal places, or the positive root of 2x²+11x=417 to seven decimal places.

8. Divide the product of x−1, x−2, x+3, x−4, 2x−1, and 3x−1 by x³+3x²−2x−3.

9. Solve and verify some of the following equations:

(a.) \( \frac{(x−\frac{1}{2})(x+2)+(x+3)}{11} = (x+\frac{1}{2})(x−2) \).

(b.) \( ax−b(x+1) = \frac{2bx−a}{3a} \).

(c.) \( x^2+ax = ax^2+a \).

(d.) \( 31x−12y=302, 4x+31y=397 \).

10. Develope \( \frac{x}{1−ax^2+x^3} \) in a series of powers of \( x \); and prove it by easy verification when \( a = 2 \).
11. Prove the formulæ—

(a.) \[ \sin (\phi + \theta) = \sin \phi \cos \theta + \cos \phi \sin \theta. \]

(b.) \[ \sin (\phi + \theta) \sin (\phi - \theta) = \sin^2 \phi - \sin^2 \theta. \]

What is \[ \sin \phi + \sin \theta - \sin (\phi + \theta) \] nearly, when \( \phi \) and \( \theta \) are both very small?

12. Explain distinctly the advantage of 10 as the base of the system of logarithms employed in facilitating calculations.

13. If \( a, b, c \) be the sides, and \( A, B, C \) the angles of a triangle, prove the formulae:

\[ a^2 = b^2 - 2bc \cos C, \quad \tan \frac{A - B}{2} = \frac{a - b}{a + b} \cot \frac{C}{2}. \]

A. DE MORGAN, Professor.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

Wednesday, September 27, from 2 to 5 P.M.

1. Find the direction and magnitude of the resultant of two forces \( P \) and \( Q \) applied at a point \( A \) in directions inclined to each other at an angle \( \phi \).

2. Find the conditions under which a rigid body will be kept in equilibrium by three forces whose lines of action are parallel to one another, and in the same plane. Is this equilibrium always possible?

3. Define a couple and its moment, and show that, without altering its effect, a couple may be translated anywhere, or turned in any manner in its own plane.

4. What is meant by the centre of gravity of a body? Find the centre of gravity of three very thin, uniform, rectilinear bars attached to each other so as to form a triangle.

5. The extremities of a uniform bar, 5 feet long and 10 pounds in weight, rest on the shoulders of two men. At a distance of 1 foot from the centre of the bar a weight of 100 pounds is suspended. How much of the total weight has each man to bear?

6. What is meant, in dynamics, by the terms velocity and acceleration? The acceleration of gravity is said to be uniform, and, for the latitude of London, to be approximately represented by the number 32. Explain this.

7. If a body were projected vertically upwards, with a velocity of 64 feet per second, from the top of a chimney 80 feet high, in what time would it reach the ground, the resistance of the air being neglected?

8. What is meant by the mass of a body, and by its momentum? When is a body said to be perfectly elastic? Find the velocities, after direct impact, of two elastic spheres of equal masses moving towards each other with given velocities.

9. Define the terms density and specific gravity. A sphere of iron, 1 inch in radius, floats on the surface of mercury. Why? Find the volume of the immersed part, the specific gravities of iron and mercury being 7.8 and 13.6 respectively.

10. The index of refraction for rays of light passing from air into water is said to be \( \frac{4}{3} \); what is meant thereby? The angle of refraction can, in this case, never exceed a certain limit; find it. What is the apparent depth of an object vertically under the eye and 6 feet below the surface of water?

11. In what does the centigrade thermometer differ from that of Fahrenheit? Give a formula by means of which temperatures may be converted from one scale to the other.

12. Define the specific heat of a body. A mass of iron at 100° is plunged into an equal weight of water at 60°. The temperature of the iron sinks, and that of the water rises to 64°. What is the specific heat of iron?

T. A. HIRST, Professor.
ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Wednesday, September 27, from 2 to 5 P.M.

1. How is Sound propagated from a sounding body to the ear? Distinguish accurately between a musical sound and mere noise.

2. Upon what does the Pitch of a musical note depend? What relations do the notes composing a perfect major chord bear to each other?

3. The velocity of Light was first deduced from observations of one of Jupiter's satellites: state the nature of those observations, and explain how it was possible to deduce from them a measure of the velocity of light.

4. A lighted candle (to be considered here as a single luminous point) is placed at a distance of 6 yards from a flat vertical wall; and a flat screen, 6 inches square, is placed between them, parallel to the wall, with its centre in the perpendicular line drawn from the wall to the candle, and at a distance of 2 feet from the latter: what will be the size of the shadow cast by the screen upon the wall? and at what distances from the candle would screens of 12 inches and 18 inches square respectively cast shadows of the same size? At what distance from an object will 1 candle illuminate it as strongly as 9 candles at the distance of a yard?

5. What form of curved mirror will bring a pencil of parallel, divergent, or convergent rays respectively accurately to a focus? What is the position of the focus in each case?

6. A mixture of blue and yellow paint appears green, but a mixture of blue and yellow light does not: how is this?

7. How is it that a sheet of glass becomes more heated when held before a common fire, than it does when exposed to strong sunshine? Is the same difference observable with a transparent plate of alum or of rock-salt?

8. Express the following temperatures in degrees of the Centigrade thermometer:

\[-4^\circ F., 14^\circ F., 221^\circ F.; -20^\circ R., 43^\circ R.\]

Express the following in degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

\[-35^\circ C., -12^\circ-5 C., 125^\circ C.\]

9. What position does a dipping-needle take in these latitudes, when its plane of oscillation is perpendicular to the magnetic meridian? What is its behaviour under the same circumstances at the magnetic equator?

10. You have access to a source of positive electricity (e.g. the prime conductor of an ordinary electrical machine): how would you proceed to charge by means of it a Leyden jar, so that the inside coating of the jar should be charged \(a\) with positive electricity, or \(b\) with negative electricity? Would the greatest possible charge be the same in both cases? If not, in which case would the charge be greatest, and why?

11. Describe a Daniell's galvanic cell; and show, by a comparison of its mode of action with that of a simple couple of copper and zinc in dilute acid, why it furnishes a current of more constant strength than the latter.

12. Explain clearly the most accurate process you are acquainted with for comparing the electric conducting-powers of two wires.

G. C. FOSTER, Professor.
1. Production being the result of labour and capital in combination, and wages being the remuneration of the former, and profit of the latter, is it true, as has been contended, that any increase in the rate of profit must be at the expense of wages, and vice versa? Or may both wages and profit rise or fall simultaneously? If so, how? Distinguish between the rate and the amount of profit.

2. Examine the recent doctrine that Credit is Capital, and not merely its representative. By what arguments has it been supported?

3. A recent writer asserts that "it is not the competition of capital, but the accumulation of capital, which affects the average rate of profits." Examine this proposition, and give reasons for or against it.

4. Enumerate the three forms of capital; and mention any substance which assumes sometimes one, sometimes another of those three forms.

5. Give reasons for or against Adam Smith's classification of "productive and unproductive labourers."

6. Explain what some economists have termed "immaterial wealth." Give reasons for or against the use of the phrase.

7. On what grounds is the right of individual property in land to be defended?

8. Is it true, and if so how, that Rent is "not an element in the cost of agricultural produce?"

9. Adam Smith points out several advantages resulting from the division of labour. What farther advantage was pointed out by Mr. Babbage, and maintained by him to be more important than any or all of the others?

10. In some instances of late, an increase of wages has been demanded on account of recent rise in the price of food-stuffs. This rise in price being admitted, is the demand reasonable or unreasonable? On what principle can this question be determined?

W. B. HODGSON, LL.D., Examiner.
United States of America by the scarcity of silver coin in consequence of silver being at a premium, that "the Government should call in the whole of the silver currency and reissue it debased by an admixture of 20 per cent. of copper or zinc, so as to render the coin worthless to the foreigner while it remains a legal tender to the natives." What consequences would you anticipate if such a suggestion were acted upon?

8. Trace the effects, immediate and remote, which might be expected to ensue if, without any other change in the enactments of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, the authorized issue against securities were increased by a given amount,—say from fourteen to twenty millions.

9. Consider and discuss fully the following propositions:—
   a. "The superior limit of price is the point at which the difficulty equals the desirability; its inferior limit is the point at which difficulty disappears."
   b. "There are in England two commodities, coal and iron, the exports of which may be taxed without interfering with industry."

Where the answer is matter of opinion, it should be accompanied by a statement of reasons.

JACOB WALEY, Professor.
ipsi propter iudicia abalienati, renovabam atque revocabam. Quod ubi sensi me in possessionem iudicii ac defensionis meae constituisse, quod et populi benevolentiam mihi conciliaram, cuius ius etiam cum seditionis conunctione defenderam, et iudicum animos toto vel calamitate civitatis vel luctu ac desiderio propinquorum vel odio proprio in Caepionem ad causam nostram converteram, tune admiscere luic generi orationis vehemens atque atroci genus illud alterum, de quo ante disputavi, lenitatis et mansuetudinis corpi; me pro meo sodali, qui mihi in liberum loco more maiorum esse deberet, et pro mea omni fama prope fortunisque decidere, nihil mihi ad existimationem turpius, nihil ad dolore acerbius accidere posse, quam si is, qui sepe alienissimis a me, sed meis tamen civibus saluti existimare fuisse, sodali meo auxilium ferre non potuisse.

3. Collect from Catullus's works a life of the poet.

4. Translate with explanations:

O funde noster seu Sabine seu Tiburs,
(Nam te esse Tiburtem autumant, quibus non est
Cordi Catullum ludeere: at quibus cordi est,
Quovis Sabinum pingore esse contingent
Sed seu Sabine sive verius Tiburs,
Fui libenter in tua suburbana
Villa malanque pectore expuli tussim,
Non inmerenti quam mihi meus venter,
Dum sumptuosas appellis otique urtica.
Nam, Sestianus dum volo esse convida,
Orationem in Antium petitorem
Plenam veneni et pestilentire legi.
Hic me gravedo frigida et frequens tussis
Quassavit usque dum in tuum sinum fugi
Et me recuravi otioque et urtica.
Quare refectus maximas tibi grates
Ago, meum quod non es ulta peccatum.
Nee deprecor jam, si nefaria scripta
Sesti receps0, quin gravedinem et tussim
Non mihi, sed ipsi Sestio ferat frigus,
Qui tune vocat me, cum malum librum legi.

5. Translate:

His corpus tremulum complectens undique vestis
Candida purpurea talos incinxerat ora,
At roseo nivue residant vertice vittae,
Eternunque manus carpebant rite laborem.
Lava colubr mollis labi amicum,
Dextera tum leviter deducens fila supinis
Fonnabat digitis, tum prono in pollice torquens
Libratum tereti versabat morsa fusum,
Atque ita decerpens aequat semper opus dens,
Lanae ariuilis haec hae hae haec morsa labelis,
Quae prius in levi fuerant extantia filo:
Ante pedes autem candidis mollis lanae
Vellera virgati custodibant calathisci.
Hae tum clarisona vellentes vellera voce
Taia divino fuderunt carmine fata,
Carmine, perfudie quod post nulla arguet ætas.

6. Translate with explanations:

(1) Æmiliium circa ludum faber unus et unguet
Exprimet et molles immutabit aere capillos
Infelix operis summa quia ponere totum
Ne sciet.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

(2) Cui lecta potenter erit res
Nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo.

(3) In verbis etiam tenuis cautusque serendis,
Dixeris egregie, notum si callida verbum
Ereddiderit iunctura novum. Si forte necesse est
Indicis monstrare recentibus abdita rerum,
Fingere cinctatis non exaudita Cethegis
Continget, labiturque licentia sumpta pedenter.
Et nova dictaque nuper habebunt verba fidem, si
Grieco fonte cadent, parce detorta.
Quid autem
Cucilo Plautoque dabit Romanus ademptum
Virgilio Varioque? Ego cur, acquirere pauca
Si possum, invidor, cum lingua Caonis et Enni
Seremonem patrium ditaverit et nova rerum
Nomina protulerit? Licuit semperque licebit
Signatum presente nota producere nomen.

(4) Indignatur item privatis ac prope socco
Dignis carminibus narrari ecura Thyestes,
Singula quomque locum teneant sorita decenter.
Interdum tamen et vocem comedia tollit,
Iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore;
Et tragicus pleurumque dolat sermons pedestri
Telephus et Peleus, cum panus et exsul uterque
Proicet ampuillas et sesquipedalia verba,
Si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela.

(5) Ex noto fictum carmen sequar, ut sibi quivis
Speret idem, sudet multum frustraque lahorat
Ausus idem: tantum series iuncturaque pollet,
Aut immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta;
Offenduntur enim, quibus est equus et pater et res,
Nec, si quid fricti ciceris probat et nucis emptor,
Equis accipiant animis donantve corona.

7. Who were the earliest Roman historians, and from what sources did they draw their account of the earliest Roman history?
8. Explain how the legend of Άeneas in Latium may have arisen.
9. Explain as far as possible the legend of Romulus.

II.

1. Render into Latin Prose:—

So grievously, indeed, have men been deceived by the showy theories of unlearned mock thinkers, that there seems a tendency in the public mind to shun all thought, and to expect help from any quarter rather than from seriousness and reflection—as if some invisible power would think for us when we gave up the pretence of thinking for ourselves. Doubtless, to act is nobler than to think: but as the old man doth not become a child by means of his second childishness, as little can a nation exempt itself from the necessity of thinking which has once learnt to think. Miserable was the delusion of the late mad realizer of mad dreams, in his belief that he should ultimately succeed in transforming the nations of Europe into the unreasoning hordes of a Babylonian or Tartar empire, or even in reducing the age to the simplicity—so desirable for tyrants—of those times when the sword and the plough were the sole implements of human skill. Those are epochs in the history of a people which having been can never more
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

recurr. Extirpate all civilization and all its arts by the sword, trample down all ancient institutions, rights, distinctions, and privileges, drag us backward to our old barbarism, as beasts to the den of Cacus—deem you that thus you could recreate the unexamining and boisterous youth of the world, when the sole questions were—"What is to be conquered? and who is the most famous leader?"—Coleridge.

2. Translate into English Prose or Blank Verse:

Principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras
Exquirunt; mactant lectas de more bidentis
Legiferam Cereri Phreboque patrique Lyneo,
Iunoni ante omnis, cui vincula lugalia curae.
Ipsa tenens dextra pateram pulcherima Dido
Candentis vacem media inter coruna fundit;
Aut ante ora deum pinguis spatiatur ad aras,
Instaurataque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis
Pectoribus inhians spirantia consult exa.

Heu vatun ignare mentes! quid vota iurenten,
Quid delubra iuvant? Est mollis flamma medullas
Interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulner.
Uritur infelix Dido, totaque vagantur
Urbe furens, qualis conjuncta cerva sagitta,
Quam procul in cautam nemora inter Cretea fixit
Pastor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum
Nesciis; illa fuga silvas saltusque peragrat
Dictaeos; heret lateri etalis arundo.

Nunc media Aeneam secum per monia docit,
Sidoniaeque ostentat opes urbemque paratam;
Incepit effari, mediaque in voce resistis;
Nunc eadem labente die conviviam queret,
Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
Exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim
Luna premit, suadentque suectia similis somnos,
Sola domo meret vacua, stratisque relictis
Incubat. Illam absens absenteque videtque;
Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,
De tinet, infaudo si fallere possit amorem.

Non creptre adsurgunt turres; non arma iuventus
Exercet, portu sve aut propugnacula bello
Tuta parant: pendent opera interrupta, minoreque
Murorum ingentes requataque machina ccelo.

3. Write out any poem of Catullus written in the Sapphic metre, and point out the differences between the Sapphic metre of Catullus and that of Horace.

LOWER DIVISION.

1. Give a list of the plays of Terence. Translate and explain the following lines, mentioning to what kind of dramatic writing the poets spoken of respectively devoted themselves:

Ambiguitur quoties uter utro sit prior, aufer
Pacuvius docti famam senis, Accius alti:
Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro;
Plautus ad exemplar Sicilii properare Epicarmi;
Vincere Cecilius gravitate, Terentius arte.

2. Translate:

Ge. Prendo hominem somum: 'Quor non' inquam 'Phormio,
Vides, inter nos sic haec potius cum bona
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.


AN. Satin illi di sunt propitii? Ge. ‘Nam sat scio, Si tu alias partem aequi bonique dixeris, Vt est ille bonus vir, tria non commutaabis Verba hodie inter uos.’ Du. Quis te istec iussit loqui?

CH. Immo non potuit melius peruenire Eo quo nos uolumus. An. Occidi. Dr. Perge eloqui.

Ge. A primo homo insanibat. CH. Cedo quid postulat?


Ge. Quod dixi ei adeo: ‘Queso, quid si filiam Suam unicum locaret? parui re tuit Non suscepsisse: insensam quam dotem petat.’

Vt ad paucam readem ac mittam illius inceptas, Hae denique eius fuit postrema oratio: ‘Ego’ inquit ‘a principo amici filiam, Ita ut aequo fuerat, omnium uxorem ducere.

Nam mihi unibus in sequentem eius incommodum, In scrututem pauperem ad ditem dari. Sed mi opus erat, ut aperie tubi nunc fabuler, Aliquantum quae adferret, qui dissolverem Que debo: et siiam nunc, si uolat Demijodo Dare quantum ab hac accipio, quae spussat mihi, Nullam mihi malum quam istanl uxorem dari.’

3. Of what years is the history contained in the 2nd Book of the Annals? Give a summary of the history, and explain the relationships of Augustus, Germanicus, Drusus, and Tiberius.

4. Translate with explanations:

Nocte crepta egressa auguriae per occultis et vigilibus ignae, comite uno, contectus numeros feina pele, adit castorum via, adaequit tabernaculis fruitorque fama sui, cum hic nobilitatem ducis, decorum alius, plurimi patientiam comitatem, per seria per iocos eundem in animum, laudibus ferrent reddendamque gratiam in acie fa-teruntur, simul perféctos et ruptores pacis utione et gloriam auctores. Inter quae unus hostium, Latinae linguae scirens, acto ad undique umbra magna coniuges et agros et stipendii in dies, de ec bellatur, sententias centenosis, si quis transfugisset. Armato nomine polieetur. Incendit ea contumelia legionum iras: veniret dies, darect pugna; summatum militem Germanorum agros, tractarum coniuges; accipere omen et matrimonium ac pecuniam hostium praedas destinare. Tertia fe-me vigilia adactata tamen est castris, sine coniectu teli, postquam crebras pro munimentis cohortes et nihil remissum sensero. Nox eadem latam Germanico quatem tuit, vidique se operatum et sanguine sacro respera praxetexa pulchriorem aliquan manibus auid Augustae accepisse. Auctus omne, ad sancti temporibus, vocat contionem, et quae sapientia provisa aptaque imminenti pugnse, dissersit. Non campos modo militi Romano ad praelium bonos, sed, si ratio adsit, silvas et
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saltus: nec enim immensa barbarorum scuta, enormis hastas inter truncus arborum et enata humo virgulta perinde haberí quæm pila et gladios et hærentia corpori tegmina. Denserent ictus, ora mucronibus quererent: non loricam Germano, non galeam; ne scuta quidem ferro nervove firmata, sed viminum textus vel tenuis et lucatas color tabulas; primam æqueque aèdie hastam, ceteris praesta aut brevia tela. Iam corpus, ut viam torvum et ad brevem impetum validum, sic nulla vulærum patentia: sine pudore flagitiæ, sine cura ducum abir., fugere, pavidos adversi, inter secunda non divini, non humani iuris memoris. Si tædio viarum ac mari finem cupiant, hac acie parari: propiore iam Albim quam Rhenum, neque helium ultra, modo se, patris patruque vestigia prementem, isdem in terris victorem sisterent.

5. Write the life of Galba with dates. How does Tacitus sum up his character?

6. Translate:—

Fructibus Agrippae Siculis, quos colligis, Icci,
Si recte frueris, non est ut copia copia major
Ab Jove donari possit tibi: tolle querelas:
Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus.
Si ventri bene, si lateri est, pedibusque tuis: nil
Divitiae poterunt regales addere rnajuus.
Si forte in medio postorum sternius herbis
Vivis, et urtica: sic vives protinus, ut te
Confestin liquidus fortune rivus inaurat:
Vel quia naturam mutare pecunia nescit,
Vel quia cuncta putas una virtute minora.
Miramur si Democriti pecus edit agelos
Cælaque, dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox:
Cum tu inter scabiem tantam et contagia luci,
Nil parvum sapias, et adhuc sublimia cures:
Cum premat obscurum lumen, quiæ temperet annum;
Stellæ sponte sua jussæve vagentur et errent:
Quid premat obscurum lumen, quiæ temperet annum;
Confestin liquidus fortune rivus inaurat:
Vel quia naturam mutare pecunia nescit,
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Confestin liquidus fortune rivus inaurat:
Vel quia naturam mutare pecunia nescit,
Vel quia cuncta putas una virtute minora.

1. Render into Latin Prose:—

Tully has very justly exposed a precept delivered by some ancient writers, that a man should live with his enemy in such a manner as might leave him room to become his friend, and with his friend in such a manner, that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him. The first part of this rule, which regards our behaviour towards an enemy, is indeed very reasonable as well as very prudential; but the latter part of it, which regards our behaviour towards a friend, savours more of cunning than of discretion, and would cut a man off from the greatest pleasures of life, which are the freedoms of conversation with a bosom friend—besides that when a friend is turned into an enemy and a betrayer of secrets, the world is just enough to accuse the perfidiousness of the friend rather than the indiscretion of the person who confided in him.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

2. Translate with full explanatory notes:
Omnia deinde arbitrio militum acta: praetorii praefectos sibi ipsi legere, Plotium Firmum e manipularibus quodam, tum vigilibus praesitum et incomum adhibe Galba partes Othonis secutum; adingitur Licinius Proculus, intima familiaritate Othonis suspectus consilia eius foveisse; uriti Flavium Sabinius praefecerit, iudicium Neronis se sci, sub quo eadem curam obtinerat, plerisque Vespianum fratrem in eo respirocentibus Plagiatum ut vacantes praestari centurionibus solite remitterentur: namque gregarius miles ut tributum annum pendebat; quarta pars manipuli sparsa per conmmeatus aut in ipsis castris vaga, dum mercedem centurioni exsolveret, neque modum oneris quisquam neque genus quassus pensi habebat; per latrocinia et raptus aut servilibus ministeriis militare otium redimebant; tum locupletissimum quisque miles labore ac saevitia fatigari, donec vaccationem emeret; ubi sumptibus exhaustus socordius insuper elanguerat, inops pro locupletate et iners pro strenuo in manipulationem redirat, ac curus alterque alius, eadem egestate et licenta corrupti, ad seditiones et discordias et ad extremum in bella civilia ruebant; sed Otho ne volgi largitione centurionum animos averteret, fiscum suum vacatioem annuam exsoluitur promisit, rem haud dubie utilem et a bonus potestatibus perpetuitate disciplinae firmatam. Laco praefectus, tamquam in insula, quem ad credem eius Otho praemiserat, confessus; in Marcianum feculam ut in libertum palam animaverit. Exacto per scelera die novissimum malorum fuit rei titia. Vocat senatum praetor urbanius, certat adulationibus ceteri magistratus, decurrunt patres; decernitur Othoni tribunicia potestas et nonum Augusti et omnes principium honores, adimuntibus conviciae et probra, quae promiscue iactati consciis animo eius nemo sensit: omisisse et offendisse aniesse fuit. Otho cruento adhuc foro per stragem iacentium in Capitolium atque in palatium vectus concedit corona sepulchre cremarique permiserat; Pisonem Veraniu uxor ac frater Scribonianus, Titum Vinium Crispina filia composuerunt, quiresitis reque capitibus, quae venalia interfecerunt.

JUNIOR CLASS.

I.

1. Translate with explanatory notes:
A. Nonne vides, croceos ut Tmolus odores,
India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sahrei,
At Chalybes nudi ferrum, virosque Pontus
Castorea, xliidiun palmas Epiro s equarum?
Continuo has ledes reternaque fredera certis
Inposuit natura locis, quo tempore primum
Deucalion vacuum lapides ia cavit in orbem,
Unde homines nati, durum genus . Er g o ag e , terrre
Pingue solum primis extemplo a mensibus anni
Fortes invertant tauri, glrehasqu e iac e ntis
Pulveruleta coquat maturis solibus reas;
At si non fuerit tellus fecunda, sub ipsum
Arcturum tenui sat erit suspendere irluco:
Illic, officiant lretis ne frugibus herlu ,
Hie, sterilem exiguus ne deserat hum arnam.

B. Pater ipse colendi
Haud facilem esse viam voluit, primusque per artem
Movit agros, cursis acues mortalia corda,
Nec torpiis gravi passus sua regna veterino.
Ante loviem nulli subiegebant arva coloni;
Ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum
Fas erat: in medium querebant, ipsaque tellus
Omnia liberus, nullo poscente, ferebat.
Ille maum rurus serpentibus addidit atris,
Mellaque decusit foliis, ignemque movit,
Et passim rivis currentia vina repressit,
Ut varias usus mediante extenderet artis
Paulatim, et soleis frumenti quarraret herbam,
Ut silicis venis abstrassum excudaret ignem.

C. Tum liquidas corvi presso ter gutturae voces
Aut quater ingeminant, et sese cubilibus altis,
Nescio quae præter soitum dulcedine laeti,
Inter se in foliis strepitant ; iuvat imbibis actis
Vertuntur species animorum, et pectora motus
Nunc alios, alios, dum nubila ventus agebat,
Concipiant : hinc ille avium cententus in agris,
Et lege pecudes, et ovantes gutture corvi.

2. Explain the metre in which the Georgics are written, and give as exam­
plres five lines of the 1st Georgic with the feet and the quantities marked;
give also instances of metrical irregularities in this Georgic.

3. Translate with full explanatory notes:
Quartum annum ag'o et octogesimum: vellem equidem idem posse gloriari,
quoi Cyrus; sed tamen hoc queo dicere, non me quidem iis esse viribus,
quibus aut miles hello Punico,
aut quod terrae eodem bello, aut consule in Hispania
fuerim, at: quadriennio post, quam tribunus martialis depugnavi apud Thermopylas,
M. Aclio Glavrione consule : sed tamen, ut vos videtis, non plane
me enervavit nec afflixit senectus : non curia vires meas desiderat, non rostra,
nor amici, non clientes, non hospites. - Nec enim unquam sum assensus veteri
ili laudatoque proverbio, quod monet,
mature
si diu velis esse senex.

Ego vero me minus diu senem esse mallem, quam eum senem ante
quam esse. Haque nemo adhuc convenire me voluit, cu'i fuerim occupatus.
Sese audivi a majoribus natu, qui se porro pueros a St>nil>us audisse
dicebant, mirari solitum C. Fabricium, quod, quum apud regem Pyrrham
legatus esset, audisset a The salo Cineae, esse quern dicerent Athenis, qui se sapi­
tem profiteretur, eumque dicere, omnia, que faceremus, ad voluptatemasse
referenda. Quod ex eo audientes, M'. Curium et Ti. Coruncanium orar
stos, ut id Samnitibus ipsique Pyrrho persuaderetur, quo facile vinci possent,
quum se voluptatibus desideret. Vixerat M'. Curium et P. Decio, qu quiu­
quem ante eum consulam se pro republica quatro consulatu deoverat.
Norat eumdem Fabricius, norat Coruncanius : qui quum ex sua vita, tum ex
ejus, quem dico, P. Decii facto judicabant, esse profecto aliquid natura pulchrim atque prreclarum, quod sua sponte peteceretur, quodque, s pretet et con­
tempta voluptate, optimus quisque sequetur.

4. Give some account of the three interlocutors in this dialogue. What
space of time intervened between the death of Cato and the writing of the
dialogue?

5. Give a full account of the occasion of Cicero's speech for the Manilian
Law.

6. Write Cicero's life up to this date.

7. Translate:
Quare, si propter socios, nulla ipsi injuria laecessit, maiores vestri cum An­
tiocho, cum Philippo, cum Aetolis, cum Pôenis bella gesserunt, quanto vos
studio convenit, injuriis provocatos, sociorum salutem una cum imperii vestri dignitate defendere, præsertim quum de maximis vectigalibus agatur? Nam ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia, Quirites, tanta sunt, ut iis ad ipsas provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus; Asia vero tam opima est et fertilibus, ut et uberrimae agrorum et varietas fructuum et magnitudine pastonis et multitudine earum rerum qua exportantur facile omnibus terris antecellat. Itaque haec vobis provincia, Quirites, si et bellis utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis est defendenda. Nam ceteris in rebus, quum venit calamitas, tum detrimentum accepitur: at in vectigalibus non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipsae affert calamitatem. Nam quum hostium copiae non longe absunt, etiamsi irruptio facta nulla sit, tamen pecora relinquentur, agricultura desertatur, mercatorum navigatio conquiritur. Itaque neque ex portu neque ex decemvis neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest. Quare saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi atque uno belli terrore amittitur. Quo tandem animo esse existimatis aut eos, qui vectigalia nobis penitent, aut eos, qui exercent atque exigunt, quum duo reges cum maximis copiis prope adsint? quum una excuriosis equitatus perbrevis tempore totius anni vectigal auferre possit? quum publicae familliae maximas, quas in salinis habent, quas in agris, quas in portibus atque custodias, magno periculo se habere arbitrentur? Putatis vos illis rebus frui posse, nisi eos, qui vobis fructui sunt, conservaretis non solum (ut antea dixi) calamitate, sed etiam calamitatis formidine liberatos?

I.

1. Render into Latin Prose:—

But for my part I think nothing long which has a close. For when that arrives, when all that has passed by is lost, and there only remains behind what you have gained by virtue and good deeds. Hours, days, months, and years glide by, and past time never returns, and it cannot be known what is to follow. Each man should be content with the space that is allowed him or life. As that an actor may please it is not necessary that he should act the play out, provided he win approval at the part he is in, so the wise man is not to stay till the curtain falls. A short lifetime is long enough to live well and honestly in. But if you reach further, you are no more to grieve than farmers grieve, when the sweetness of the spring-time has past, that summer and autumn have come. For spring is, as it were, an emblem of youth, and shows the future harvest; the other seasons are suited for reaping it and gathering it in.

2. Render into Latin Prose:—

There can hardly, I believe, he imagined a more desirable pleasure than that of praise unmixed with any possibility of flattery. Such was that which Germanicus enjoyed when, the night before a battle, desirous of some sincere mark of the esteem of his legions for him, he is described by Tacitus listening in a disguise to the discourse of a soldier, and wrapped up in the fruition of his glory, whilst with an undesigned sincerity they praised his noble and majestic mien, his affability, his valour, conduct, and success in war. How must a man have felt his heart full-blown with joy at such glory as this! What a spur and encouragement still to proceed in those steps which had already brought him to so pure a taste of the greatest of mortal enjoyments!

3. Write down any twenty consecutive lines from Virgil’s 1st Georgic.

J. R. SEELEY, Professor.
Translate:

Σ. ὁ δὲ σπας' ἀνα, ἀμέτρητ' Ἄρα, δὲ ἔχεις τὴν γῆν μετέωρον, λαμπρός τ' Ἀλθυρ, σημαίνει τε θεαι Νεφέλαι βροντησκείραινοι, ἀράγε, φάντα, ὁ δὲ σπας, τοι φροντοσ τ' μετέωρον.

ΣΤΡΕ. μήπως, μήπως γα, πρὸν ἀν τοιτι πτέρωμα, μὴ καταβάζουσι, τὸ δὲ μηδὲ κυνῆν ὁκονεύει, ἐθέλει ἐμὲ τὴν κακοκαιρίαν ἔχοντα.

ΣΩ. ἔλθεν ἐδώ', ὧν πολυτυμεῖοι Νεφέλαι, τοῦτ' εἰς ἐπίσιεις, εἰτ' ἐπ' 'Ολυμπίου κορφαῖς ιερᾶς γιονοθήκης καθήκει, εἰτ' Ἡμενοὶ πατρὸς ἐπὶ ἐποίησεν ιερῶν χερῶν ἵστατε Νύμφαις, εἰτ' ἀρα Νείλου προιόντων ὀδώρων χούσαις αἰρόσθεν πρόχοισιν, ἢ Μαυρίτιον λίμνην ἔχει' ἢ σκοπέλων νυφώντα Μιμαντος' ἐπακούοντες δεξίωμεν θεῖαν καὶ τοῖς ιεροῖς χαρέσαι.

ΧΩ. ἀκόνοι Νεφέλαι, ἀφθομὲνοι φανεραὶ ὀρεσιάν φίδιν εὐγνήτων, πατρὸς ἀπ' Ἡμενοῦ βαρυσάχους ὑψηλῶν ὀρέων κορφαῖς ἐπί δενδροκόμων, ἵνα τηλεσφαινε σκοτίων αφορόμεθα, καρποὺς τ' ἀφρομένων 0' ἱερῶν χθένα, καὶ ποταμῶν Ἀχλίνων κολαχήματα, καὶ πόντων κέλαντον βαρύσωμον ὄμη γὰρ αἰθέρος ἀκάματον σελαγεῖται μαρμαρέας ἐν ἀγγαίας, ἄλλ' ἀποσιεύμεινα γνέφω ὄμβρων ἀθανάτοις ἱδέαις ἐπιδώμεθα τηλεσκόπῳ ἡμιτι γαῖαν.

ΣΩ. ὁ μέγα σημαι Νεφέλαι, φανερῶς ἡκούσατε μοι καλέσαντος.

1. Where was Mimas?

B. vv. 510–528.

"Ὀ θεῶν, κατερε πρὸς ῥιμὰς ἔλευθερας ταλαθόν, ὡς τὸν Δάυςαν τὸν ἐκφυαντάς με. ὃ ὡς, γυμνάσαι τ' ἐγὼ καὶ νυμφημον σοφὸς, ὥς ἤμας γροσομένοι εἶναι θεὰς δεξίοις, καὶ ταῦτα σοφώτατ' ἔχειν τῶν ἐμών κυριείων, πρῶτον ἥτιον' ἀναγείρα ἐμῆ, ἢ παρέχει μοι ἔργων πλείστων: εἰτ' ἀνέχονα ὑπ' ἀνέρων φορτίκους ηὐθησίως, οὐκ ἄξιον ὑπ', ταῦτ ὅν ἐμῖν μερομαίοι τοῖς σοφίσι, ὅν εὐκεν' ἐγὼ ταῦτ' ἐπραγματεύμης, ἄλλ' οὔθ' ὁ ὡμον τοῦ ἐκ δοκεῖν πρὸς τῶν δεξιῶν, ἐξίτος γὰρ ἐνῆδρ' ἣτ' ἀνάρων, εἰς ὅθεν καὶ λέγων, ὁ σώφρων τε χω-καταγέγραμεν ἄνωτ' ἐνεστηκάν, κάθω (παρθενὸν γὰρ ἐν' ἤ' εὐκεν' ἐπὶ τοίς τεκεῖν ἐξίθηςκα, παῖε 0' ετέρα τις λαβοῦσ' ἀνίλετο, ὡμείς δ' ἐξεβρέφατε γενναίοις κάπαι δεσπότες, ἀκόνοι μοι πιστά παρ' ὡμίν γηνυμέν ὠθ' ὅρκα. νῦν ὅν' ἀλεκτρίν κατ' ἐκείνην, ἢ ἄ' ἡ χιλιαί δημαί' ἦλθ' ὃν' πο' ἐπίκηρθα δεσποίνα οὕτω σοφίζει γνώσεται γὰρ, ἢν περ ἑρ', τάδελφον τοῦ βόστρυχον."
2. Give a general account of that part of a Comedy from which this extract is taken.

3. Explain the occasion and drift of this address.


5. What is the metre of this passage?

6. What is known of Phrynis?

7. What is the value of twelve mime in English money?

8. What is to be observed in the oath prescribed by Pasias?

II.

ARISTOPHANES: THE CLOUDS.

1. Name in order the first six Comedies of Aristophanes, with the years in which they were exhibited, distinguishing those which are extant.

2. vv. 6, 7. Translate and explain. How many years had the Peloponnesian War lasted when The Clouds was acted?

3. v. 18. Translate and explain.
What was the ordinary mode of charging interest at Athens? What was the usual rate?

4. v. 46. ἐπεί τις ἤγγιον Μεγακλέους τοῦ Μεγακλέους ἀδελφοῦν.
Give an account of the family here alluded to, of their origin, and the sources of their wealth. Give a sketch of the political history of the family.

5. vv. 202–5. Μᾶς γνωμετρία. ΣΤ. τοῦτοι οὖν τί ἐστι χρήσιμον; Μᾶς τὴν ἀναμετρεύσαν. ΣΤ. πότερα τὴν κληρονομικήν; Μᾶς ὁδὲ, ἄλλα τὴν σύμπασσιν. ΣΤ. ἀπειτείον λέγειν τὸ γὰρ σόφισμα ἐνυμοτικὸν καὶ χρήσιμον.
Translate; and explain what is meant by τὴν κληρονομικήν.

6. v. 213. ἐπὶ γάρ ἡμῶν παρατάθη καὶ Περικλέους (i.e. Euboea).
Under what circumstances? in what year?

7. vv. 311–3. ἦπερ τε ἐπερχόμενῳ Βρομία χάριν, εὐκελάδοις τι χερῶν ἐρήμησατα, καὶ Μοῖσας βαρώδημοι αἰδώλ.
Translate and explain.

8. vv. 361–3. πάλιν ἡ Προδίκη τῷ μὲν σοφίᾳ καὶ γνώμῃς οὖν καὶ σοι ἐδεικνύσας, ὅτι βρεῖ θεῖς τ' ἐν ταῖσιν ὅδε καὶ τῷ βαλτὶ παραβάλλεις, κἀνωτῶθες κακὰ πολλ' ἀνέχει, καὶ ἡμῖν σεμνοποιήσατε.
Translate. Give an account of Prodicus. How does Alcidia—des, in Plato’s Symposium, describe the habits of Socrates in the camp at Potidæa, and his behaviour in the retreat from Delium?

9. vv. 507, 8. ὡς ἔδεικεν ἐγώ εἰσαι καταβαθμὸν ὑποτε ἐς Τροφωνίον.
Explain. Where was the oracle of Trophonius?

10. vv. 579, 80. τίνες προμέθευεν ὑμᾶς. ἦν γὰρ τ' ὅσει ἔξοδον μηδένι ξύν ψυ, τότ' ἡ βροντώμεν ἡ ψικάλωμεν.
Explain.

11. vv. 590–4. ὡς δὲ καὶ τοῦτο Ἐυνοίσας βραδίως διδάσκεμεν. ἢν Κλεώνα τὸν λάρον ἐφθανές καὶ κλοπῆς, εἶτα φιλόσοφος τοῦτον τῷ ἔλεγε τὸν αὐχένα, αὐθεὺς ἐς τὰρχαίον ὑμῖν, εἶ τι κλαζομέτερε, ἐστὶ τὸ βέλτιον τὸ πρᾶγμα τῷ πόδε. Ἐνυνίσεσαι.
Translate; and show that this passage must have stood in the play as it was first exhibited.

12. In vv. 615, 6, the Moon complains, ἡμᾶς δ' οὐκ ἄγεις τὰς ἡμέρας οἴδειν ὅρθως, ἀλλ' ἄνω τ' εἰ καὶ κάτω ὑπούργους.
This has been explained as alluding to Meton’s reformation of the Calendar. What were the changes introduced by Meton?

Translate. Give an account of Hyperbolus. What was the office of Hieronmemon? What is idiomatic in this use of κάπετα?

14. v. 830. Σωκράτης δ' Μῆλος. Explain what is implied.

15. vv. 844, 5. οἴμαι, τι δράσσω παραφρονοῦντος τοῦ πατρόν; πότερα παραφοράς αὐτόν εἰσαγαγόν ἔλως.
Translate. What remarkable instance is there in literary history of such a process?

16. v. 1005, ἀλλ' ε' Ἀκαθήμενοι κατιὼν ὑπ' ταῖς μορίαις ἀποθέει. On which side of Athens was the Ἀκαθήμενος? What were the moriai?

17. v. 1041. καὶ τοῦτο πλεῖν ἢ μερίων ἐστ' ἄξιον στατήρων.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

To what different coins was the term χρυσός applied? What does it probably mean here?

18. v. 1131. τέμπης, τετραήμ., τριήμ., μέτα ταύτην δευτέρα. Explain the Attic way of reckoning the days of the month. In vv. 16, 17, Strepsiades says—

δινό ό δ' ἀπολλήμαι,

ὅρων ἄγουσαν τὴν σελήνην εἰκάδας. How are these passages to be reconciled?

19. v. 1136. θεία πρωτευαία. Explain this. When were πρωτευαία deposited? What would be the amount of the πρωτευαία in a suit for 12 mine?

20. v. 1356. ἀσι Σμυρνίων μέλος, τὸν Κρίνο, ὅπε ἐπέχει. The lines of Simonides are given by the Scholiast—

'Επεξέδειν' ὁ Κρίνο οὗτος διεκένως,

ἐξόντας ἐς ἐγγαλαδεύοντας Δῖος τίμενος. What was the subject of the poem? and what else is known of the person in whose honour it was composed?

21. v. 1478. ἀλλ', ὁ φίλ' Ἀρμή, μηδάμως θάμνανε μοι, κ. τ. λ. What is the occasion of this apostrophe?

22. Give an account of the following words:—

ἐξαλίσας (v. 32. ἀπαγε τὸν ἵππον ἐξαλίσαν οἱκάδε), from what present? ἐκτένεια, εἰκάναι, εἴπαι, μαθητής, ἁρπάω, κυνηδός, εἰκός (v. 559, τας εἰκός τῶν γνήσιων τὰ εἰμας μιμοῦμεν): what is the simile alluded to?

23. v. 423. ἀλλο τι δή' οὖν νομίσας ἤδη θέου οὐδένα πληθ ἄπερ ημεῖς; Translate, and explain the idiom.

III.

DEMOSTHENES: SPEECH AGAINST MIDIAS.

Translate:

A. §§ 12, 13, p. 527.

Μὴ τοῖνυν ἅτε ταῦτ' αὐτὸν λέγειν, μηδ', ὅν βιάζεται, πείθεσθαι ὥς δίκαιον τί λέγοντι. ἂν γὰρ ταῦτ' αὐτὸς ἐγγυσμένα ὑπάρχει παρ' ἑαυτῷ, οὐκ ἐφέσται αὐτῷ λόγον οὐδεὶς εἰς. ποιά γὰρ πίστασις, τὴν ἁμβωτῖνην κείμενα πεπραγμένον αὐτῷ; ὡρίη μή Δια' καὶ γὰρ τοῦτο τεχνί λες. ἄλλα δ' ἐν τῷ ἄθροι τῶν λογισμῶν φθίνασι ἐξαγρύπτει τελεῖ, καθ' ἰδιοκτείνων τοῦτον ποιήσω, δι' ἄργην γ' ἐνι φθίναι πεποίησεν; Ε' δ' ἂν τὸ κόσμοντο πολλάς, συνεχείς, εἰς πολλὰς ἡμέρας, παρὰ τὸν νόμον πράτταν τις φωμᾶτα, οὐ μόνον θητον τῳ μή μετ' ὁργής ἀπέχει, ἀλλὰ καὶ θεσπολεμώμε-νος ὁ ταυτοσύνης ἄθροι ἕστιν ἡνοίανος. Ἀλλ' ἄλλα μὴν ἄλλη ἀρχαις καὶ πεποίη-κες, ἐκ κατηγορίας, καὶ ἄρτα πεποίηκες, φαίνεται, τὸν νόμον ἕναν σκοπεῖν δεῖ, ὅ άκρως δικαίωτα. κατὰ γὰρ τούτους εἰκάσας ὑμώκατε, καὶ θεωρεῖν, ὅσιν μεζονος ὁργῆς καὶ ζημιας αἴθεσις τοὺς ἑκουσιους καὶ δι' ἄργην τι πληρομελούντας τῶν ἄλλων ποι ἐξαιρετικών. πρῶτον μὲν τοῖς νομοὶ ποιεῖ, εἰς τοὺν ἄκρως ἄργως, ἂν μὲν ἓκων τῇ βλάψι, διπλώς, ἂν ο' άκων, αἵπλον τῇ βλάδος κελεύοντας ἐκτίνειας εἰκότως. ὅ μὲν γὰρ παθὼν παταχοῦ βοήθιαν δικαιο ἐστι τυχάνας τῷ ὄρασάντε ν' οὔκ ἔσται τῆν ὁργήν, ἂν' ο' εἴκων ἂν τῷ άκων, ἔσται ὁ νόμος. ἐπειθ' οἱ φοικικὸς τοὺς μὲν ἐκ προνοίας ἀποκτείνωντας βαθάντε καὶ ἁπροφαγία καὶ ἀπεκέφαλα τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ζημιούσι, τοὺς ἐκαυσίως αἰθέσεως καὶ φι- λανθρωπίας πολλῆς ἠξίωσαν. Οὐ μόνον θ' ἐπὶ τούτων τῶν ἐκ προαρχείβα θ' ἐχέσται αἰθέσεως ἐκεῖνοι ὑπερήφανοι ὑπέρεθεν ὤντες ἐστὶ τοῦτο νόμου, ἄλλ' καὶ ἄρ' ἄπλως τι γαρ ἐστοτε, ἂν τοι ἄθροις δική ἡ κέτινα, οὔπερ' ἐποίεσθε ὁ νόμος τῇ ἐξουθενίᾳ ἔστιν, ἄλλα προστιμάν ἐπιστατε τῷ δημοσίῳ, καὶ πάλιν, τι διόπταε; ἂν μὲν έκων παρ' ἐκουσάν τοι καθάτων ἐν ἡ δόε τι καὶ δεκά, καὶ ταύτ' ἀποστρέφεις, οὐδέν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐστὶν' ἂν δ' εἰκαίρων πάνω τιμι-ματος αξίων τῷ λαῷ, ἢ ἂν τοῦτο ἀφέλεται, τὸ ἵστρον τῷ δημοσίῳ προστιμ-ώναι οὐ νόμου κελεύσαι, ὅσπερ δὴ τῷ λαῷ. ἐδα τι; τοι πάντ' ὅσα ἂν
1. Explain the terms aïdeis and éxouli.

2. Explain the terms

3. How many...

4. What is the difference between...

5. ΟΤΙ τοίνυν καὶ ἐκείνοι καὶ Χάρις, ὥσπερ 'Ἄρθραιος, καὶ εἰ μὴν ὅτι ἄλλο εἶχον κατηγορεῖν Μειδίον, μᾶλλον διανόητα ἦν, ἃ μελλον λέγειν, ὅν εἰρήκα, εὐκαίρων ἂν ἦν ἐκ τῶν εἰρήμενῶν καταψυχήσασθαι καὶ τιμᾶν αὐτῷ τῶν εὐχάτων· ὥσπερ εἰναι ἐν τῷ πίστιν, ὧν ἄκριτον ἢ φήμην, αὐτῷ πρὸς τῶν μετὰ ταῦτα τουσαθήναι ἀφθονίαν ὑπὸ τούτων κατηγοροῦμεν. Ὁτι μὲν ἂν λιπατάζων γραφεῖν κατασκεύασας καὶ ἠμῶν, καὶ τὰν τοῦτο ποιήσουσα ἐμμεθύσατο, τὸν μιᾶς καὶ λιγὸν εἰχερήν, τὸν κοινὸν Ἔκτιμημα, ἀνάκ. καὶ γιρ ὅτι ἄκριται ταύτην ὅ συκοφάντη τεκέων, ὧν δέον τουτεῦκαν ἠνέκατ' ἐμμεθύσατο, παντὸς γὰρ εἴκειν ἐπιτόταν ἥμισερον ὑπὸ ἔκρηξεθων, ὁδεβήσας ἐπαργάζω ταὐτάς τινας ἐπιμελήσας καὶ πολλοὺς τοὺς καὶ διδασκαλικούς ἑνοὺς, εἰ πώς ἐνννί, ὅτι Μειδίον μιμωθαμένου γέγονα, ἀλλ’ ἐν τούτῳ. ἐδὴ γὰρ ἐκείνου έπιτόταν ἥμισερον ὑπὸ ἐκρήξεθι, ὁδεβήσας ἐπαργάζω ταὐτάς τινας ἐπιμελήσας καὶ πολλοὺς τοὺς ἑνούς, ἑπὶ τούτον τίς ἐπιμελήσας καὶ πολλοὺς τοὺς ἑνούς.

2. Explain the terms ἀνέκρινοτα ὁ περὶ τῶν Ἑπωνυμῶν.

C. §§ 46, 47, p. 569.

“Ὅτι τοίνυν καὶ ἐκείνοι ἀρίστως, καὶ τὸν ἰτέματας καὶ τὸν παραδόχον ἀνεξαίτητο γέγοναν, ὥσπερ ἂν τοὔτοις εἴχατε γέγοναν, ὥσπερ ἂν τούτων τίμησα τις ἀνάκρινοτας. Ἡταν γὰρ ἀτρομόλογος τοῦ Μειδίον· ἧμισερον διὸ τῇ ρημαίω καὶ ἐπιμελήτης τῇ παραλαμβανομενῷ, μεταξὺ δὲν ἐπιμελήσας καὶ ὑπερευθύνοντας, ἀνέκρινοτα τὸν τίμησαν ἀνήκουσαν καὶ ἐπικρίνεσαν καὶ πολλοὶ τοὺς παρὰ τούτους, τὸν μὲν ἰτάς Κάκινως καὶ ἐπικρίνας καὶ ἔκρηξεν, καὶ μη ἐν τούτῳ ταύτῃ ἀνέκρινοτα, ἣν ἑπειρρέχεται τῷ Μειδίω τῇ παραλαμβανῷ, ἀνέκρινοτα τοὺς παραδόχον τοὺς ὕποπτους τοὺς ἀνέκρινοτας, καὶ τὰ σύμβολα συγχώς, τὸν μὲν παλά πόλεως ἐκεῖνος καὶ ἀνέκρινοτας καὶ πολλοὺς τοὺς παραδόχον τοὺς, τὸν μὲν παλά πόλεως ἐκεῖνος καὶ ἀνέκρινοτας καὶ πολλοὺς τοὺς παραδόχον τοὺς, τὸν μὲν παλά πόλεως ἐκεῖνος καὶ ἀνέκρινοτας καὶ πολλοὺς τοὺς παραδόχον τοὺς, τὸν μὲν παλά πόλεως ἐκεῖνος καὶ ἀνέκρινοτας καὶ πολλοὺς τοὺς παραδόχον τοὺς. Ἡταν γὰρ ἀτρομόλογος καὶ ἐπιμελήτης τῇ παραλαμβανῷ, μεταξὺ δὲν ἐπιμελήσας καὶ ἐπικρίνας καὶ πολλοὶ τοὺς παραδόχον τοὺς, τὸν μὲν παλά πόλεως ἐκεῖνος καὶ ἀνέκρινοτας καὶ πολλοὶ τοὺς παραδόχον τοὺς.
Translate. What was the nature and effect of a προσβολή? What is meant here by ἐξερεύνημεν?

2. § 17. οὐ γὰρ ἐπειδή τὸ σῶμα ὑπερήφανον τοὺς ἐν ταύταις τοῖς ἡμῖν, ἢ τὴν παρασκευὴν ἢν ἂν ἐκ τῶν ἱσων πορευσατο τις ἐν λειτουργίαν, ἐφεστι κρήναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ δείξαι καὶ ψυφή των ἐλόνων γεγονόμεν των ἐλακτικῶν καὶ κεκτημένων καὶ ἀρχής ἐπεδόκατε εἰκὰ.

Translate: and explain the terms τῶν ἐλόνων and τῶν ἐλακτικῶν. Is ἢ̺ν ἂν πορισάτο grammatikal in this construction?

3. § 104. διέκει τῇ παρακόλουθω ἡγεμονίας τὴν κατηγορίας ἔλεγον ὕψωμεν οὐ γὰρ ἀπάντασι. λαβὼν δ' ὑπερήφανον καὶ ἔχων, οὐδενὸς ὑψάμεν πόστε τῶν τοῖσον, ἀλλὰ λαχῶν ἐξεδόθη πάλιν, ὀδὴσω καὶ τίμημον εἰσέλθειν δε-δόνημαι.

Translate, and explain the legal terms.

4. Give an account of the public διαστήματα. What was the form and legal description of the process against a διαστήματος who was charged with malversation? How did Midias revenge himself on the διαστήματος for giving judgment against him in default of his appearance?

5. § 110. τὴν μὲν διήταν ἀντιτάξαν ὁδός ὠρίσαν, ἄλλα εἴλαμα καθ' ἐαυτῷ εἰργάζειν, καὶ ἀνάμεσον ἀπηρμαχεῖν.

§ 115. ἀλλὰ τὴν μὴ ὁδὸν ἀντιτάξαν ἀντὶ ἔξω ἐξῆν δήποτε, καὶ πρὸς ἔκει τὰ πρώτα κατηκορηθέντα πρὸς ὢντεο ἅπερ ἤπειρον ἢ δικής ἄλλ' ὠρίσαν ἡμῶν ἐλέεσθαι.

Translate and explain these passages.

6. § 100. ἀντίδοτα τῷ πραγματείᾳ. Explain this phrase. Show from this speech that ἀντίδοτος was applicable to other λειτουργίαι as well as to τῷ πραγματείᾳ.

7. What were the duties of a Choregus? For what kind of chorus was Demosthenes xοραγός upon this occasion?

8. § 6. τοῦτο τῇ παρακόλοιπτῳ τούτων καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τῆς φυλῆς ὀδύσσεις ὑπερείρησις τοῦ τριτούπος.

Translate and explain. Why is the φυλή spoken of? To what φυλή did Demosthenes belong?

9. Give an account of the τριτοπόροι. How was the duty performed in the early times of the republic? Demosthenes mentions that the arrangements were different at the time when he first undertook the duty, and when Midias first discharged it. What were the arrangements at each time? What reform was introduced afterwards, and by whom? Upon what occasion, in what year, and in what way did Demosthenes first undertake the duty?

10. § 200. ἡγεμῶν συμμορίας ὑμῶν ἤγεμυν ἡγεῖτ' ἡ δέκα . . . . . . ἐπιφόροι όσοι ἀπὸ ὑπερστηρίαν οὐσίας (ὑπὸ γάρ τῶν ἐπιστρῶν ἀπεστηρή-μυν, ἄλλ' ἀπὸ τῆς δόξης ὑνὶ ὁ πατὴρ κατέλευσε καὶ ὡδώ δικαίαν ἦν με δικαιοθέντα κολίσασθαι. ἤγεό μὲν σὺν οὔσῃ; ὑμῖν προσεσήγαγμαι. ἰμηδίας ἐδὲ πῶς οἴδεσω καὶ τίμημον συμμορίας ἡγεμῶν γέγονεν, ὀδύσσαι τῶν πα- τρῶν ἀπεστηρίσεις ἤν ὀδύδος, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς πολλὴν όσίαν παραλαβῶν. Translate.

Describe the institution and arrangement here spoken of. In what year, and upon what occasion, was it established? What important political confederacy was formed at the same time? In § 195 Demosthenes describes Midias as saying, ἡμῖν ὑμεῖς λειτουργούντες, ἡμεῖς ὑμῖν προσεσήγαγμαι: is this consistent with the assertion, οἴδεσώ καὶ τίμησω συμμορίας ἡγεμῶν γέ-γονεν?

11. In what year B.C. was the assault of Midias on Demosthenes committed? What were the circumstances of the expedition to Euboea in which the Athenians were engaged at the time? What was the pretext for the λε-ιτουργίας ἀρχή which Midias got up against Demosthenes?

12. Demosthenes says of himself, speaking of the time when the cause came before the court, ὡς δὲ καὶ τριάκοντα ἡ γέγονα, § 196. According to this
statement, in what year was he born? What different statements are there of the year of his birth?

13. § 143. ἐν ποῖον έτει γέννησε κατηγόρηται. Explain.

14. In speaking of the assembly of the people, we have in § 12, ἐπειδὴν χορηγῶσιν οἱ προέδροι: and in § 205, προῖν καὶ προδότους καθιεσθαι. Who were the Proedri? Who presided in the public assembly in an earlier period of the Athenian history, e. g. in the Peloponnesian War?

15. § 126. τοίδια γάρ παραστήσει καὶ κλαίομε καὶ τούτῳ αὐτοῦ ἔκαθησάται.

What custom of the Athenian courts is here spoken of? In what terms does Socrates speak of it in the Apology? What is the usual form of the future of κλησίω? Explain the formation of κλαίομε, and give examples of other future tenses formed in the same way.


17. § 227. ἐπιθυμήσει ἐπίθυμαλλεῖν. Explain.

18. § 230. Πόσον τῶν Ἐπαμινόνδα ἐνδειχθέντα διδάξειν ὁρείλοντα τοῦ δημοσίου, θεάτη εἰς καίνω ῥήμα οὐκ ὁμορπό χρήσαται. Explain what the offence was, and the technical meaning of ἐνδειχθέντα.


V.

Translate into Greek:

1. I have no children; and I should not be able to produce these before you, and lament and shed tears over the outrage which I endured. Am I then, the sufferer, for this reason to meet with less consideration at your hands than the evil doer? No, surely. But when this man brings his children, and begs you to give your vote to them, then think that I present myself before you with the ills and the oath which ye have sworn, begging and entreating every one of you to vote for these. And ye would side with them more justly for many reasons than with him. For ye have sworn, O men of Athens, to obey the laws; and it is through the laws that ye have a share in equal rights; and all the blessings that ye enjoy ye enjoy through the laws, not through Midias or Midias's children.

2. The military merits alone of Epaminondas, had they belonged merely to a general of mercenaries, combined with nothing praiseworthy in other ways, would have stamped him as a man of high and σοφίαν genius above every other Greek, antecedent or contemporary. But his splendid military capacity was never prostituted to personal ends; neither to avarice, nor ambition, nor overweening vanity. Poor at the beginning of his life, he left at the end of it not enough to pay his funeral expenses; having despised the many opportunities for enrichment which his position afforded, as well as the richest offers from foreigners. Of ambition he had so little by natural temperament, that his friends accused him of torpor: but as soon as the perilous exposure of Thebes required it, he displayed as much energy in her defence as the most ambitions of her citizens.

SENIOR CLASS.

I.

SOPHOCLES: ANTIGONE, vv. 1–780.

Translate:

A. vv. 69–89.

AN. οὕτος ἄν κελεύσαις; οὗτος ἄν, εἰ θελοις ἐπὶ πράσειν, ἐμὸν γ' ἄν ἡδέως ὑψηλὲς μέτα.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS. XXV

ἀλλ᾽ ἵσθ᾽ ὅτοι σι οὐκ ὤτε, κεῖνον δ᾽ ἐγὼ θάνω. καλὸν μοι τούτο ποιοῦσί βασιν. 
φίλη μετ᾽ αὐτῶν κείσομαι, φίλον μέτα, 
οὐσι πανομογέγοσα' εἶπε πλεῖσιν χρόνων 
ἐν δεί μ᾽ ἀρέσκειν τοῖς κάτω τῶν ἐνθάδε. 
ἐκι γὰρ αἱ κείσαμαι· σοὶ δ᾽ εἰ δοκεῖ, 
τὰ τῶν θεῶν ἐντυλ᾽ ἀπώματα ἔχε.

ἸΣ. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν ἀτιμα ποιομαι, το δὲ 
βίᾳ πολιτῶν ἔραν ἐφ᾽ ἀμήγανος.

ἈΝ. οὐ μὲν τάδ᾽ ἂν προέχαι· ἔγω δὲ ἐδή τάφρον 
χόσους' αδελφό ψελτάγω πορεύσομαι.

ἸΣ. οἴμοι παλαιητι, ὃς ὑπερδεοῦσα σοῦ.

ἈΝ. μή μου προτάραξι· τὸν σὺν ἐξήρθον πόρμον.

ἸΣ. ἀλλ᾽ οὖν προμηνύσῃ γε τούτῳ μὴ ἐνι 
τάφρον, κρυφὴ δὲ κείσα, σὺν δ᾽ αὐτῶς ἐγώ.

ἈΝ. οἴμοι· καταέδεα. πολλὸν ἐκθῖνον ἐσεὶ 
σογνός, εάν μὴ πάς κηρέξοι τάδ᾽.

ἸΣ. θερμὴ ἐπὶ ψυχροσὶ καρδάν ἐχει.

ἈΝ. ἀλλ᾽ οἱ ἄρεσκος οἰς μᾶλιθ᾽ αδεὶς με χρῆ.

Β. νν. 223-247.

ΦΥ. ἄνατ, ἢρῳ μὲν ὅργῃ ἄπω τάγον ὑπό 
ὁπτιτων ικὰνον κυρών θάρσα πόδα. 
πολλὰ γὰρ ἐσχον φροντιδῶν ἐπιστάσεις, 
ὅδεις κυκλῶν ἐμαυτῶν εἰς ἀναστροφήν. 
ψυχὴ γὰρ ἐσθα πολλὰ μου μηθομένῃ 
τάλας, τι χωρέας οἱ μολὼν ἐσώθεις δίκης; 
τὴμων, μεγεῖοι αἱ; καὶ τάδ᾽ εἶσαι Κοῦνων 
ἀλλον παρ᾽ ἄνδρεις; πῶσον ὧν ἀπὶ οἷος ἀληθεῖς; 
τοιοῦτ᾽ ἐλποντ' ἑντυλὸν σχολὴς ταχύς, 
χοίτων ὦδε βραχεία γίγνεται μακρά. 
τέλος γε μέτοι δεῖρ᾽ ἐνεργησίαν μολεῖν 
σοί, καὶ τὸ μηδὲν ἐξερῷ, φράσα δ᾽ ὁμως. 
τὴν ἐπιδῶν γὰρ ἔρομαι δεδραγμένος, 
τὸ μὴ παθεῖν ἂν ἄλλο πλὴρ τὸ μοράμιον.

ΚΡ. τι δ᾽ ἐπὶ τίνι αὐτῷ τῇ τρητί ἐχεις ἀόρμιαν; 
ΦΥ. φράσαι θέλω σοι πωσά ταμανεύῃ. 
τὸ γὰρ προϊμά αὐτ᾽ ἔδωσα αὐτ᾽ ἐδώσας δῆν ὦ ἔρων 
οὑν ἄν δικαίως ἐς κακὰ πένωμι τι. 
ΚΡ. εὔ γε στογάζει καποφράγγεσαι κύκλῳ 
τὸ πράγμα, δὴλοις δ᾽ ὡς τι σαμανῶν νῦν.

ΦΥ. τὰ δείνα γὰρ τοῖς προπεθῆσα ὕκων πολύν. 
ΚΡ. ὀδέων ἐρείς ποστ᾽, εἰτ᾽ ἀπαλλαγῇς ἤτει; 
ΦΥ. καὶ δὴ λέγω σοι, τὸν νεκρὸν τοις ἁμαῖς 
δέβης κατὰ ὦχι ἐδίψασιν κοῦνα παλέας κάφαγιστας ἢ χρῆ.

C. νν. 582-602.

εἰθαίρομεν οἰς κακῶν ἄγνοιον αἰών 
οἰς γὰρ ἂν σεισθηθ' ἔθεδ᾽ ἔρως, ἄτα 
οθεν ἐλλητείς, γενεὰς ἐπὶ πλῆθος ἐρπον 
ἀρρυνθ' ὡστε πορται 
οἴδμα ὑπεκτυπόμενον 
θηρήσασαν ἐρεῖδον ἕφαλον ἐπιπλάμηθαν 
κυλινδραὶ ὑπεσθέθον κελαῖναι 
ἵνα καὶ ὑπάνμον, 
στὸν δὲ χρησάτε δ᾽ ἀντεπλῆγες ἄκται. 
ἀρχαία τὰ Δαρδακεῖαν ὅκων ὁρμαὶ 
τήματα, φθόγων ἐπὶ πόμαι πίπτοντ᾽,
XXVI

**FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.**

**SOPHOCLES: ANTIGONE, vv. 1–780.**

1. At what festival were new tragedies usually acted at Athens? In what month of the Attic year? At what season of the natural year? How are these circumstances to be taken into consideration, when the date of the presentation of a drama is given by an Olympiad, or by the year of an Archon? E.g. A play was acted in the 1st year of the 87th Olympiad: in what year B.C. was it acted?

2. What date is assigned to the Antigone? upon what evidence?

3. What were the date and circumstances of the first tragic victory of Sophocles?

4. Show by a table the construction of the Tragic Trimeter Iambic verse, and the licences allowed in it.

5. With what limitation was a Spondee admitted in the fifth place?

6. Explain what is meant by Cæsura in the Iambic verse; and give examples from the extracts.

7. What was the position occupied by the Chorus in a Grecian Theatre? Explain what is meant when a Choral Song is called a *Tapoecos*. What is the metrical construction of the *Tapoecos* in the Antigone? Why was the Anapaestic metre employed in it?

8. Translate and explain vv. 127–137:

9. v. 140. *Ἀργη δεξιόσειροι.* Explain this epithet.

10. v. 174. γένους κατ' ἀγχιστεία. What is the etymology of ἀγχιστεία?

11. What are the usual legal terms of the same origin?

12. v. 413, 4. ἀγερτί κινῶν ἀνδρὸν ἀνήρ ἑπιορήθοις κακοσκότοι, εἰ τει τοῦτο ἀφειδήσοι τόνον. Translate. Account for the mood of ἀφειδήσοι. What is the etymology of ἀφειδήσοι? and how does it get the meaning in which it is used here? Give another example of it.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

13. vv. 471, 2. ἔθλοι τὸ γέννυμ' ὁμόν ἐξ ὀμοῦ πατρὸς τῆς παιδός.
Translate: and explain the syntax.

14. vv. 486-9. ἀλλ' ἐγ' ἄδελφας ἔθλ' δραμονεστέρας τοῦ παντός ἡμών Ἰηνὸς Ἐρείκου κυρεί, αὐτή τε χῇ ἐκαμόος οὐκ ἀδέλετον μόρον καλίσταν.
Translate; and explain and illustrate the expression Ἐρείκου. Show the etymology of ἀδέλετον, and give another example of the construction of the verb with a genitive case.

15. Give an account of the forms βεβώθω (v. 67. τοις ἐν τέλει βεβώσοι), πάσασι, διακεκυότα, πεπώσα, and give the etymologies of ληροσύνην, ἀρηότητα, and ἔρμον.

16. Translate exactly vv. 450-2: ἀδ "γά τι μοι ζεδόν ἦν δ' ἐκμόριζαν τάδε, οὐδ' ἠξύρωκες τῶν κάτω θεῶν Δίκα, οἱ τοιοῦ ἐν αὐτρόφωσιν ὄρμαν νόμους.
What does Antigone mean by τοῦσε νόμουν?

III.

PLATO: APOLOGY OF SOCRATES, AND Crito.
Translate:—

A. APOL. cc. 7, 8.

Μὴ γὰρ τοὺς πολιτεύει ἢ ἐπὶ τοὺς ποιητὰς τοὺς τοῖς τραγῳδεῦσι καὶ τοῖς τοὺς ἐρωτημάζοντας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, ὡς ἐνταῦθα ἢτ' αὐτοφώρω καταληψάμενοι ἐμπιστούμην ἀμβασέτερον ἐκείνον ὑπα. ἀναλαμβάνων οὐν αὐτῶν τὰ ποίησα, ἃ μι έδοκε μάλιστα πεπραγμανεύσατο αὐτοῖς, εἰρωτῶν ἂν αὐτῶς τί λέγον, ἢ ἀμα τι καὶ μαθάνιμα παρ' αὐτῶν. αἰσχύνομαι οὖν ἂν φῆμι εἰσίν, ἃ άνδρές, τάλμη, ὄρμως ἢ ἐρημόν. ὡς ἦπο τὸ γάρ εἴπειν, ἄηγοι αὐτῶν ἀπαντῆσαι οἱ παρόιτοι ἀν ζερτίου εἴην περὶ ὧν αὐτοὶ ἐπεσωπήκασιν, ἠγών οὐν καὶ περὶ τῶν ποιητῶν ἐν ἔλεγκι τότο, ὅτι οὐν σοφία ποιητῆς ἢ ποιητῆς, ἄλλα πάσα τι καὶ ἐνθυομάζοντες ὄπωρ περ' θεομάτι καὶ τί χρησμώνοι. καὶ γάρ ὧντι λέγομεν μὲν πολλὰ καὶ καλά, ἵσας δὲ οὐδὲν ὧν λέγουμε, τουτοῦτο τί μοι ἐφάνησαν πάθος καὶ οἱ ποιητὲς πεποιθότες. καὶ ἀμα χθόνημα αὐτῶν διὰ τὴν πείραν οἰκομένων καὶ τάλλα σοφωτάτων εἶναι ἄνθρωποιν, ὃ ὧν ἤσαν. ἀπρά οὖν καὶ ἐνενέθω, τῷ αὐτῷ οἰκομένῳ περιγγυομένης, ὑπέρ καὶ τῶν πολιτικῶν. Τελευτῶν οὖν ἐπὶ τοῦς χειροτέχνων ἤμα, ἐμαντώ γὰρ ξυνθῆνεν οὐδὲν ἐπισταμένοι, ὡς ἦν εἰπέν, τούτως δὲ ή γʹ βέβων ὃν εἰρωσμοὶ τολλά καὶ εἰς ἐπισταμένως, καὶ τούτον μὲν οὐν εἰρωσμόν, ἀλλ' ἡπισταμένως τῷ εὖ οὐκ εἰπάστομέν, καὶ μου ταῖς σοφότεροι ἦσαν. ἀλλ', ὃ ἀνδρές Ἀθηναῖοι, τοιῶν μοι εὐάξαν ἐχάλι ἀμάρτητον, ὑπὲρ καὶ οἱ ποιηταί, καὶ οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἐμπυρήλοις διὰ τὸ τῶν τέχνην καλῶς ἐξογέλασαται ἐκαστος ἥμιον καὶ τάλλα τὰ μέγιστα σοφωτάτοι εἶναι, καὶ αὐτῶν αὕτη ἡ πλημμέλεια ἐκείνη τῆς σοφίας ἀπέκρυπτον· ῥήτρι, ἠμαντώ τῶν ἀνεφώτων ὄπωρ τοῦ χρησμοῦ, πῦτερα δειμάρμην ἂν οὕτως ὁσπερ ἔχω ἔχων, μίτη τι σοφοὶ ὃν τὴν ἐκείνη τῆς σοφίας μίτη αἰμαθος τὰν ἀμαθὶ, ἡ αὑμότερα ἡ ἐκείνη ἔχουσιν ἔχεις. ἀπεκρυπήθη οὖν ἠμαντώ καὶ τῷ χρησμῷ, ὅτι μοι λυπητελεί ὁσπερ ἔχω ἔχειν.

Explain the syntax of the sentence, ἐπιθύμησιν αὐτῶν διὰ τὴν ποίησιν οἰκομένων καὶ τάλλα σοφωτάτων εἶναι ἄνθρωποιν, ὃ ὧν ἤσαν.

B. c. 27.

'Ἰσως οὖν ὡς καὶ ταύτι λέγων παραπληγίων δικοῦ λέγειν ὡσπερ περὶ τοῦ οίκου καὶ τῆς ἀντιβολῆς, ἀπαθαινίζωμεν τὸ δ' ἐν ὧν ἐστὶν, ὃ ἀνδρές Ἀθηναῖοι, τοιῶν, ἀλλα τοιῶν μᾶλλον. πεπεσαίρα ἐγὼ εἴκοιν εἶναι μηδένα αὐξεῖν ἄνθρωπον, ἀλλα ἦμα τοῦτο οὐ πειθὼ ὀλίγων γὰρ
PLATO: APOLOGY OF SOCRATES, AND CRITO.

IV.

1. How does Socrates describe his age at the time of his trial? In what year did his trial take place? What year is usually assigned as the year of his birth?

2. Who was the wife of Socrates? and what children had he?

3. c. 17, καὶ ἐν Ποιτιδαίᾳ καὶ ἐν Ἀμφετέρω καὶ ἐν ὸλυμπίᾳ. Give the dates of these occasions when Socrates was on military service, and a short account of the circumstances of each.

4. To what tribe did Socrates belong? What office did he hold at the time of the condemnation of the Eight Admirals? Describe his conduct on that occasion.
5. In what instance did Socrates show his regard for law under the tyranny of The Thirty?

6. Give an account of a special instance in which Socrates was thus described.

7. Give a short account of the early Greek physical philosophers; and explain how they offended the religious sentiment of their countrymen.

8. Give a more particular account of the opinions of Anaxagoras.

9. Give an account of the rise of an Art of Rhetoric among the Greeks; and show how professors of it incurred the charge of κρατών λόγον κραίτων ποιεῖν.

10. What evidence is furnished by Plato or Xenophon with respect to the study of physical philosophy by Socrates?

11. How did Socrates in his habitual disputations lay himself open to the charge of "making the worse appear the better reason"?

12. According to Diogenes Laertius, what was the number of votes for condemnation? If the statements of Plato and of Diogenes be both accepted, what was the number of δικασταί present? What was the total number of δικασταί appointed annually? What was the ordinary complement of δικασταί?

13. In what circumstances was this penalty incurred? Was any other penalty added to it? In what particular cases was a prosecutor not liable to this penalty?

14. How much are 30 minae in English money? Why is οὗ in the nominative case? Explain the meaning of τιμήσαθαί, and τιμήσαθαί.

15. What circumstances caused a longer interval than usual between the condemnation of Socrates and his execution? How is this sacred mission to Delos said to have originated? What other records have we of the festival of Delos?

16. Explain these legal terms.

17. What are the legitimate constructions in prohibitions? What is the difference in meaning between μὴ ἐπιθύμειν and μὴ προθύμειν?

18. Translate in c. 15. θῶς δὲ οὐ τινὰ πείθομεν ἢν καὶ συμφώνοις γωνίας ἑρωτώνων, ὃς οὐ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἵστε καὶ δαιμόνια καὶ θεία ἡγεῖσαι, καὶ αὐ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μὴ δαιμοναῖ μὴ θεοῖς μή τε ἡρωίς, οὐδὲμα μηχανή ἔστι: and explain anything idiomatic in the expression.

19. Translate. What are the legitimate constructions in prohibitions? What is the difference in meaning between μὴ θοροθείειται and μὴ θοροθεθηται?

20. On what principle is ἐκόντας in the accusative?
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Crito, c. 12. πανταχοῦ ποιητέον ἃ ἄν κελέσῃ ἡ πόλις καὶ ἡ πατρίς, ἡ πείθεαν εἰτήρ ἃ τὸ ἐκαίνον πέρπεκ.
What is the syntax of πείθεαι?

23. ib. c. 17. ὧσπερ εἰς κορυφαίνωντες τῶν αἰδῶν δοκοῦσιν ἰκοῦσιν.
Explain what is meant by κορυφαίνωσι, and the force of the verbal form.

24. Name the Voice, Tense, and Mood of the following verbs, and the Present Tense of each:

V. GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. By what arguments is it shown that the Optative Mood is really the Past Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood? How is the existence of an Optative Future reconcilable with this theory?

2. What suppositions are made by ὅν or ὢν with the Subjunctive Mood?

3. If an indefinite supposition be made with respect to past time, what mood is used?

4. Translate into Greek:
   a. If we perceive any one to be opposed to the oligarchy, so far as we can, we put him out of the way.
   b. If he perceived any of his men to be in confusion, he inquired the cause of this.

5. If a definite fact be assumed in past, present, or future time, what mood is used? Give, or make, examples.

Translate. Why is φαντάζεται used in the indicative, but ἐλθυ in the subjunctive?

7. Thuc. I. c. 121. διενή ἄν εἴη, εἰ ὁ μὲν ἐκείνων ἐνμακρινέπ ἔπε δελείᾳ τῷ αὐτῶν φέροντες ὡς ἀπέροο, ἤμει σ ἠ ἐπὶ τῷ τιμωροῦμεν τοὺς ἐξορίσω καί αὐτῶ ἄμα σάλεσθαι ὑπὲρ ἀπαλάνωμεν.
Translate; and explain how the negative ὡς can be used after εἰ.

8. Translate into Greek:
   a. If I find the man, I will tell him this.
   b. Even if I saw him anywhere, I would not speak to him.
And show how the suppositions differ.

Translate. Is there any difference of kind between the suppositions εἰ μὲν μεταμελήτωσι and ἐς μὴ μεταμεληθήται? If there is, what is it?


11. In what circumstances can ἄν appear with the Optative Mood after εἰ in the protasis of a sentence?
Translate Xen. Ages. c. 1, § 1. ὅ τι γὰρ ἄν καλῶν ἔχω, εἰ, ὅτι τελέω ἄν χρη ἀγάθω ἐγένητο, ὅτα τοῦτο ὑπὲρ ῥεῖν ἄν τυχῆναι ἐπιάντη.
And Dem. ad Lep. § 70. πῶς τοῦτ ὅ ἔχοιτε πρὸς τοὺς ταύτα λέγοντας.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

If a supposition be made, and a consequence drawn, with respect to past or present time, which are assumed to be contrary to fact, what mood is used in protasis and apodosis? What tenses are used? and what determines the particular tense?

Translate into Greek:

a. And perhaps I should have been put to death on account of this, if the government had not been brought to an end soon afterwards.

b. Surely he would not have placed most of his property in their hands, if he did not trust them.

c. Being a continental prince, he would not have held dominion over islands if he had not had some naval force.

d. For if these men had given you good advice in past time, there would be no need for your deliberating now.

Translate. On what principle is the final 'Iva constructed with the Indicative Mood? Cite examples of a similar construction.

When a speech is reported by means of the conjunctions 'ɔτι or ὥς, what is the rule for the mood and tense of the verbs in the indirect sentence—
a. After a present tense?

b. After a past tense?

Translate into Greek:

They paid the sacrifice of thanksgiving, which they vowed that they would sacrifice wherever they should first arrive in a friendly territory.

But when this was done, as if it were now in their power to do whatever they chose, they put to death many on account of private enmity, and many for the sake of money. And they resolved, in order that they might have money to give also to the soldiers of the garrison, moreover each to take one of the domiciled foreigners, and put them to death, and confiscate their
property. And they bade Theramenes take whomsoever he would. But he answered, But it does not seem to me decorous (he said), that we who profess to be the best citizens, should commit greater iniquities than the sycophants: for they suffered those to live from whom they received money; but we shall be putting innocent men to death for the purpose of getting money.

N.B. Accentuate the Greek in this last translation.

JUNIOR CLASS.

I.

ILIAD, Books III. and IV.

Translate:

A. Book III. vv. 161-183.

"Os de' ἐφανον Ποίμνης δ' Ἐλεύθν ἐκκλέσατο φωνῇ
dεῦον πάρῳ ἔλθοισα, φίλον τέκοι, ἦσθι εἷμεν,
δόρα ἐκ πρόσετόν τε πόσων ποίσιν τε φίλοιν τε—
οὔτι μοι ἠτίη ἡπεί, θεοὶ νῦν μοι ἀιτοὶ ἐστιν,
οἱ μοι ἐφώρησαν πλέον πολλάπλοις Ἀχιλλοῖν—
ὡς μοι καὶ τόδε ἀνδραῖ παύρωσιν ἐξονομήσας,
δι' αὐτὸ δ' ἐστιν Ἀχιλλοῦ ἄνηρ πόσω τε μέγας τε.

ὅτι μοι κεφάλη καὶ μείζονες ἅλλοι ἔσναν,
καλὸν δ' οὕτω εἰσὶν οὕτω τε ὤδη ὀφθαλμοῖσαν,
οὐδ' ἤν τε θεορῶν βασιλῆ χάρῳ ἄνθρωποι.

Τότε δ' Ἐλεύθν μόδισαν ἀριστεῖο, ἐτος γυναικῶν
αἰδίατε τε μοι ὀρεί, φίλε ζεῦγε, δεόντες τε—
ὡς δρέβεν θάνατος μοι ἄδειν κακός, ὑπότε καὶ δύο
υἱῶν ἄτομή σου, φίλους φιλοῦν τε λποῦτα,
pαῖδα τε τηλυγιένην καὶ ἰμηφίλινν ἱπταίνην,
ἄλλα τάγ' ἧδεν ἐγινόντες τό καὶ κά ταυστή τυχήν.−
τούτο δ' τοὶ ἔρωσ, οὗ μ' ἀνείρια ἤδε μετάληθ' οὕτως γ' Ἀτρέδη, εὐρήκτων Ἀχιλλέων,
ἀμφότερον, βασιλεὺς τ' ἀγαθὸς κρατερὸς τ' αἵμητην
ἐκφορ' οὐν ἔμεθ ἐπεκ κνωτόποιος, εἰπον ἔρηγε.

"Os φάτο' τόν δ' ἕγων ἑγάπαστο φωνήσε σε' 
Φάκερα Ἀτρέδη, μορφηγένει, ἱλβάδεοι, 
ἡ δ' νῦ τοι πολλοὶ ἐθεύματο κจำกัดρύο 'Αχιλλοίν.

B. vv. 361-382.

Ἀτρέδη δ' ἐφύσασθαις εἴρων ἀργυρῶθαις
πλήθει ἀναχώρεσον κήρυμος φίλαιν' ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀετῷ
παῖδα τε καὶ τεταράχη διατριβὴν ἐκπέσα χείρος.
Ἀτρέδη δ' ὄμως ἠδών εἰς οὐρανὸν εἰρήνειν
τευν πάτερ, οὕτω σπὸ των ὀλοῦντερον ἀλλος
ἡ τ' ἐφάμῃ τίς σαββα' Ἀλεξανδρὸν κακότην

νῦν δὲ μοι ἐν χείρεσσ' ἐγάφη Εἴρων' ἐκ δὲ μοι ἐγχώς

ἡχήν παλάμην ἐπώτως, οἵν' εἴθῆλ' μιν.

Ἡ, καὶ ἑπτάδες κήρυκος λαβίς ἰττοδικώς,

"ἐλκε δ' ἐπιστῆσας μετ' ἐκενήματας 'Αχιλλόα,
"ἀγχε δ' μοι πολλάκιστοι μιᾶς ἄσωλαν ἕκα τηρήν,

ὅτι ὁ γ' ἀνθρεφερούς ὄχεις τέσσαρα τρυφαλάγιον,

νῦν δὲ τε κῆρυσσεν τε καὶ ἄσπετον ἦρατό κύδος,

εἰ μοὴ ἄρ' δὲν νῆσης Δίως ὑγιήτηρ Ἀφροδίτην,

ἡ' ὁ μήτθους ἰμάντα βοῶι ἴς κταμίνωι

κεῖνη δ' τρυφάλαια ἀμ' ἐπιτετε χείρι παχεῖρ,

τῇ μ' οὖν ἐπείθ' ἕρως μετ' ἐκενήματας 'Αχιλλόας

βίω· ἐπιτινήσας, κύριοσ δ' ἐρήμητε ἑταῖροι.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

αὐτὸς ὁ ἄγος ἐπόροσε, κατακτήμεναι μενεαῖνων ἔγχει ξαλκείῳ, τὸν ὅ' ἐξὶ τῶν Ἀφροδίτης ἥρα μάλι, ὡστε θεοὺς ἐκάλυψε δ' ἀρ' ἥρι πολλῷ, καὶ δ' εἰσ' ἐν θαλάμῳ εὐδείς κηφώντι.

C. Book IV. vv. 223–249.

εἴπ' οὖν ἂν βρίσκοντι ὑδός Ἀγαμέμνονα ἕποι, οὖδ' καταπτώσσετ', οὔδ' οὐκ ἔθλοντα μάχεσθαι, ἄλλα μάλα σπεύδοντα μόνην ἐς κυκλάνεραν. ἢπτεν μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ καὶ ᾠράματα ποικίλα ξαλκῷ· καὶ τῶν μὲν θεράπων ἀπάνευς' ἔχει εὐποίως τοῖς τοιούτοις, ὅπερ ἤπειραν Πειραιάδος· τῷ μᾶλα πόλλ' ἐπετέλευς παραγόμενοι, ὅπτεν κέν μιν γνώσθ' ἑκάτον κάματος, σοφίας διακορμανοῦτα· αὐτόρ' ὁ πεζὸς ἐώς ἐπετελεῖτο στίγμα ἄνδρῶν· καὶ ὃν μὲν σπεύδοντας ὑδός Δαναῶν ταχυπόλαυν, τοὺς μάλα θαυμάσσακεν παραστάμενοι επέσεσαν· Ἀργείου, μὴ σοι τι μεθίσετο θυρίδοις ἄλης· οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ πνεῦσει πατὴρ Ζεὺς ὁ ὅστη· ἀρωγῶς· ἀλλ' ὅπερ πρότεροι ἢπτε ἤπειραν ἐν σχισματίκῳ, τὸν ἢπτεν τῶν τέραν ἵππες γάντες ἔδοντα· ἕμεις οὖν· ἄλογος τε φιλαν καὶ νηπία τέκνα ἄδομεν ἐν νάψεοι, ἐπὶ τούτοις ἑλώμεν. Ὅστιστανα λα μεθιέστας ὑδός συνεργοῦν πολέμου, τοὺς μάλα νεκώσακεν χωριταῖοι επέσεσαν· Ἀργείου ἀδόκοι, ἑλεγχείς, οὐ νῦ σοβεστε; τίρῳ οὖν ὑστῆται· τεθυπότες ἥτοα νεμοί; ἐπί· ἐπεὶ οὖν ἄκουον πολλῶν πεδίαν θέονοι, ἐπάτα· τοῦ δ' ἄρα τις μετά φοιείς γίγνεται ἄληθή· ὅμειεν ὑστήτης τεθυπότες οὖν μάχεσθαι. ἡ μένετε Τρώως σχεδόν ἐλθέμεν, ἑνθα τε νῆς εἰσόμεν' εὔπυγμαι, πολλῆς ἐπὶ τινὶ ταλάσσεσθε, δόρῳ ἑνής, αἱ ἐκ' ἐμπόναν ὑπέροχον χειρὰ Κρονίων; ὡστης in vv. 243, 246, is taken to be a form of the Present Tense: What is the more usual form of it?

II.

IIIIAD, Books III. and IV.

1. Give the Attic forms of κύριμβεν, ἱσαν, δοῦρε, κατεπληγῇ, ἐκτάμυσι, πέπόθη, διακορμίνεσαι, ἔβαν, ἐμαυτο, λέεις, ἐκγεγανύο, ἐσαὶ, μάρτυροι, μαθεῖς, τραπειόμενοι, ὅλαι.

2. Also of εὐπροέμεν, ἐπαταίομεν, ἀρμή, ἀγγέλερα, κατέκαστα, ἐφοίμενα.

3. Give the Voice, Tense, and Mood of the following verbs, and the Present Tense of each:— ἔπσα, ἱραγμὸν, κάθιον, νεόθων, τεθυνὴ, ἐξοιμύρνης, ἀδείως, ἐκενάν, πημνήσαις, ἀρμής, ἑρίωσιο, ἑξακάσα, ἑρεις, μὴς, χάνοι.

4. Book III. v. 5. ἑπ' ὀκεανοῖο βόσοι. What was Homer's conception of οκεανοῖ; Show it by reference to other passages.

5. vv. 33–5. έπ' οὔτε ἄπεστ' ἢ Ὀκεανοῖο βόσῳ. What was Homer's conception of τούτων; Show it by reference to other passages.

Translate. What is the force of the aorist tenses used in this and other similar?

6. vv. 48, 49. ἕκοναῖς εἰσεῖδ' ἄγηνυς ἐκ ἄπιῃ γοῦς, κοῦν ἀνδρῶν αἰχμαλῶν.

What is the etymology and meaning of ἄπιῃ? How was the word used
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by later poets? What was the cause of the mistake? What is the Latin form of νόσος?

7. Explain the formation and meaning of τιτυκθέντοι, and the formation of ἐποκο.

8. vv. 103-6. ὡσετα δ’ ἄρα, ἔτερων λευκῶν, ἐπόθην δὲ ἐμαίναν, γὴ τε καὶ Ἡλέω, Διὶ δ’ ἦμεις ὡσομεν ἄλλων. ἐξετε δὲ Πράματοι βίων, ὄφρ’ ὄρεια τάμην αὐτός, ἐπει οἱ πατήσε ὑπερφιάλει καὶ ἀπίστοι.

Translate. Prove that ὡσετα and ἐξετε are imperative.

9. v. 130. ἐνιψ’ ίθι, νῦνφα φιλη. What case is νῦνφα? What is the nominative? Point out the analogy to the forms in masculine nouns of the same declension.

10. What is the present tense of πεπνυμένω? Explain the formation.

11. vv. 217-9. στάσκεν, ὡσπεὶ δὲ θεσκε κατὰ χθονός ὁρματα τίξας, στρεφον δ’ ὦθ’ ὀπίσω ὀστε προσπρηνές ἐνώρα, ἀλλ’ ἀστεριθέν ἐχεσκεν ἀδέρ φωτ’ οὐκώ. Translate. Explain the formation of στάσκεν, τίξας, and ἐχεσκε, and the meaning of these forms.

12. What was the most ancient mode of forming infinitive moods active? Show how the formation took the shapes in which it appears in later Greek in verbs in μ and in verbs in ω.

13. v. 302. ἐπεκραίανε. What is the Homeric form of the First Aorist of κραδαίνω? What are the Attic forms of the Present and First Aorist? What is the etymology of the word?

14. vv. 316, 7. κλέρονεν ἐν κατ’ χαλκήΘεν πάλλων ἐβότες, ὀπτίκτεπο δ’ ὀστίθεν ᾧφεὶ χάλκηον ἐβότος. What mood and tense is ᾧφεὶ? Explain the syntax, and show what the verb would be in the direct form of speech.

15. What is the peculiarity in the formation of ἄραριά, v. 331, and μεμκυά, b. iv. v. 435?

16. Explain the formation of ἱππαπα, b. iii. v. 427.

17. Explain the form παρμέβλωκε, b. iv. v. 11.

18. ib. v. 22. ἦ τοι Ἀθηναῖεν ἀκέων ἦν, οὗτε τ’ ἐπε. In Od. XXI. v. 89, Homer has said, ἀλλ’ ἀκέων δαίνυσθε καθήμενοι. What is observable in these passages?

19. v. 146. τοῖοι τοι, Μεσδαλε, μιὰθην οἰματι μηροί. What difficulty is there in the form μιὰθην?

20. Mention briefly the evidence for the existence of the letter vau in early Greek.

Restore it, where necessary, in

b. iii. v. 130. δεῦρ’ ίθι, νῦμφα φιλη, ἵνα θέσελα ἐτοια ἥμα ν. v. 170. .................. βασιλεί γάρ ἀνύρι δοῦκεν. v. 172. αἰδοῖθε τε μοι ἔσσα, φίλε ἐκφέ, διανῦς τε.

21. b. iii. v. 442. οὗ γάρ πώστει μ’ ὦλε ἔρως φρενίαν ἀμφεκάλυεν. b. iv. v. 134. ἐν δ’ ἐπέσε ζωοτήρι ἀρηρότι πτερός διστός. How is the hiatus admissible in these lines?

22. b. iii. v. 187. παρ’ ἡχθας Σαγγαρίοιο. Where was this river?

23. b. iv. v. 142. Μορνις ἥ Κάηρα. What were these nations, and their geographical position with regard to Troy?

24. What does Sthenelus mean by saying, in b. iv. v. 405, ἥμεις τοι πατέ­ρων μὲν’ ἀμείνονε εὐχόμεθ’ εἶναι?
Translate:

XENOPHON: Hellenics, Book I.

A. c. iii. §§ 18-22.

’Επει δ’ ἀπέτρυψαν οἱ Κλέαρχοι, οἱ προδοτάτοι τῆς πόλεως τῶν Βυζαντίων, Κύδων καὶ Ἀρίστων καὶ Ἀνακιράτης καὶ Λυκόφων καὶ Ἀναξιλάος, διὸ ὑπαγόμενοι θεματίως ἔστερον ἐν Λακεδαίμονι διὰ τὴν προδοσίαν ἀπέφυγαν, δι’ ὃν προδοτείς τῆς πόλεως, ἀλλὰ σῶσα, παῖδας ὄρον καὶ γυναῖκας λιμφ ἀπολέσαναι, Βυζαντίος ὡς καὶ οὐ Λακεδαιμόνιος τὸν γὰρ ἔνοχον στῶν Κλέαρχοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίους στρατιώτατοι διδόναι· δι’ αὐτὸν ὃν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἦσε εἰσεῖσθαι, ὥσ προδοτείς ἅπαν διὰ τὸ μακεδ. Λακεδαιμονίως· ἐπεὶ δ’ αὐτοὶ παρεσκεύασαν, νυκτὶ ἀνοίγοντες τὰς πόλεις τὰν ἐπὶ τὸ θόφιον καλομένας εἰσῆγον τὸ στράτευμα καὶ τὸν Ἄλκιβιάδην. ὥς δ’ ἐς Ἐλείος καὶ ὁ Κοιρατάδας οὗτος τοὺς εὗρες ἐξειδήθη μετὰ πάνω καί τὴν ἀγέραν ἐπεὶ δὲ πάντα ὁ πολέμοι κατεχόν, οὗτος ἔγνως δ’, τι ποιησάναι, παρέσκευαν σφαῖραν αἰτούς. καὶ οὕτω μὲν ἀπεσφάρησαν εἰς Ἀθηναίαν, καὶ ὁ Κοιρατάδας ἐν τῷ ὄχλῳ ἀποβαίνοντων ἐν Πειραῖοι ἐθανεὶ ἀπόφασα ἀπεσφάρης καὶ ἀπεσφάρη εἰς Δεκέλειαν.

B. c. vi. §§ 6-11.

Οὔδενα δὲ τουλήμαντο ἄλλο τι εὔπειν ἢ τοῖς οἰκοι πείθεσθαι ποιεῖν τε ἢς ἢ ἢς. ἠλθόν παρὰ Κύδων ἦν μυσθὸν τοῖς ναύσταται· ἦ δὲ αὐτῷ εἰπὲ δὸν ἡμέρας ἐπισχέγχαι. Καλλικρατίας δὲ ἀρχισθείς τῇ ἀναβολῇ καὶ ταῖς ἐπὶ τὰς ὅρας φοιτήσασιν, ὄργανεσι καὶ αὐτῶν ἄθλοκάτοις εἶναι τοῦ εὔπειν Ἐλλήνων, ὅτι Βαρβάρους κολακεύσασιν ἅμα προσφυγού, φάσκων τε, ἥν οὐδὲ κακεί, κατά γέ το ἀπὸ των οὐκ ὄντων ἀπελευθέρων Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμόνων, ἀπε- πλευσαν εἰς Μιλήσιον κατείθεν τέμνων τρίχροις εἰς Λακεδαιμόνες ἀπὸ χρή- ματα, ἐκκλήσαν άθροίσας τοὺς Μιλήσιον τάδε εὐπέρ." Ἐμοὶ μὲν, ὁ Μιλήσιος, ἀναγκῇ τοῖς οἰκοῖς πείθεσθαι ὡς ἐς δὲ ἐγὼ ἀδίκω προδοτάτοις εἶναι εἰς τῶν πόλεων διὰ τὸ αἰκονίζεται ἐν πολλοῖς πλείστα κακὰ ἤδη ἢ ἢς αὐτῶν πανήγυρες. δεῖ δ’ ὡς ἐγκεκρίθη τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐμμαχοῖς, ὡς τὰ χάριστα τε καὶ μάλιστα βλάπτον τοῖς πολε- μίοις, ἦς ἢς οἱ Κύδων καὶ Λακεδαιμόνες ἤκον, ὅσ ἐγὼ ἐπεμέινα χρόματα δέχοντα, ἐπεὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε ἐπαργύρωσα Λασανόρας Κύρος ἀδύνατο τὸ παρὰ χρήμα δύναται εἰς ὁποῖα ἡ δόμη καὶ ἄλλοις ἀξίωσιν ἀπείρωσιν, ἐπεὶ τὰ ἐπὶ τὰς ἑκάστους θέρας φόντες ὡς ἡμέρας ἐμεῖνον ἐπέβαιναν, υπεκ- νομαζόμεν χ’ ἢς ἦν αὐτὶ τῶν ἐμμαχότων ἢς ἦν ἀδύνατον ἐν τῷ χρήμα τῷ ἣς ἦν ἀδύνατον προδεχόμεθα γάρ ἢς ἡμέρας ἀπείρωσιν. ἀλλὰ ἐν τοῖς ἡσυχίᾳ δειξάμενος τοῖς βαρβάροις δι’ ὁλίγον τοῦ ἐμμαχών πανήγυρες ἐνυμέθα τοῦ εὐχθροῦς τι- μωρεῖσθαι.

IV.

XENOPHON: Hellenics, Book I.

1. In what year did the Peloponnesian War begin? In what year was it renewed after the defeat of the Athenians in Sicily? In what year, and at what part of the year, does the history of Thucydides break off, and Xenophon's history begin?

2. In what year was the battle of Arginumus?

3. What circumstance has caused a difference of opinion with regard to the chronology of the events narrated in the First Book of the Hellenics?

4. In what circumstances was Alcibiades placed in command of the Athenian fleet?

5. What was the geographical position of the province of which Pharnabazus was satrap? By what names is it called?

6. Describe the positions of Cardia, Seota, Abydus, and Cyzicus.
1. c. i. § 13. 'Αλεξίανος δὲ εἰτὼν καὶ τοῦτοι ίώκειν αὐτῶν ἑξηλομένοις τὰ μεγάλα ἱστία αὑτοὺς ἐπιλευσεν εἰς Πάριον.
Translate; and explain the order, ἑξηλομένοις τὰ μεγάλα ἱστία.
8. What was the meaning of the term ἐπιστολεύον in the Lacedaemonian fleet? Who were the ἐπιβάται in a fleet?
9. What had been the previous history of Hermocrates?
10. c. i. § 55. Ἀγις δὲ ἐκ τῆς Δακελαίας ἵνων πλοία πολλὰ σῖτον εἰς Πειραιὰ καταθέσατα, ο UIFΔΕ ήφη εἶναι τοὺς μετ᾽ αὐτῶν πολὺν ἡδὴ χρόνων Ἀθηναίων ἐφευραν τῆς γῆς, εἰ μὴ τὴν σχήσιν καὶ θέσιν ἤταν θάλασσαν ὑπὲρ φοίντα.
Translate. What was the difference between the first and second periods of the Peloponnesian War with respect to the operations of the Lacedaemonians in Attica? What was the distance from Deceleia to the Piraeus? From what quarter especially did the Athenians import corn? What measure did Agis recommend?
Explain the form of the accusative Πειραιὰ. What tense and mood is σχῆμα? Why is that mood used?
11. c. ii. § 1. Ἀθηναῖοι Θροκῶν ἐπείχεσαν. Where was Thoricus? Why was this precaution taken?
12. c. ii. § 18. τῷ δ’ αὐτῷ χρόνῳ καὶ Δακελαίων τοῖς εἰς τὸ Κορυφαῖον τῶν Εἰλίων ἰσότας [ἐν Μαλέας] ὑποστάντων ἄφθαρτοι.
Translate. By what other name is the place known which Xenophon calls Coryphasium? and what was the fact which he describes thus?
13. c. iii. § 8. καὶ ὃν βασιλέα προσέβεβε Ἀθηναίων ἀναγγείλῃ.
With what limitation is ὃς thus used?
14. c. iii. § 15. ἐν δὲ τῷ Βυζαντίῳ ἤν Κλάρχος Δακελαίων ἀρμοστής, καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ τῶν περιοίκων τινῶς καὶ τῶν νεοδεμόδων οὖ τὰλλοι.
What is known of Clearchus at a later time. Explain the terms περίοικοι and νεοδαμόδεις.
15. Who was the Cyrus spoken of in the Hellenics? Of what provinces was he appointed Satrap? Whom did he partially supersede? In what year did he come to his government?
16. c. iv. § 16. ὃς ὄψεσαν τῶν οἰωνίτων αὐτῶν δυνῶν εἶναι καινῶν δεῖσαν πραγμάτων οὐδε μετασταθῶσ.
Translate, and point out the idioms.
17. c. iv. § 20. πρότερον μὲν τὰ μεταφήματα τῶν Ἀθηναίων κατὰ θάλασσαν ἄγοντως ἐν τοῖς πόλεμοις, κατὰ γὰρ ἐποίησεν ἔξαγαγων τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀπεναντίας.
Translate. In what month were the Mysteries? What is the particular part of the ceremony here indicated? What peculiar motive had Alcibiades for showing respect for the Mysteries?
18. At what time of the year did the ναόμαχοι and other annual officers of the Lacedaemonians enter upon their offices?
19. c. v. § 5. τριάκοντα μιᾶς ἐκάστη τῇ τοῦ μηδὲ δεδόναι.
At this rate what was the daily pay of each man? What is the value of a mina of silver in English money?
20. By what arguments does it appear that Erasides was on board one, and Leon on board the other, of the two ships which Conon sent out to try to carry information of his blockade to Athens?
21. How were the slaves rewarded who served in the fleet at Arginusae?
22. What was the neglect of duty after the battle with which the admirals were charged?
23. What was a προβολεύμα?
24. Who were οἱ ἰσίδοικα
25. Who presided in the Public Assembly? Give an account of these magistrates. What special office did Socrates hold at the time of the condemnation of the admirals?

26. Who was the Pericles who was one of those condemned?

27. What were the provisions of the Καυνώνος ψήφισμα?

28. Name the Voice, Tense, and Mood of the following verbs, and the Present Tense of each:

Translate into Greek:

1. May the gods avert the danger from us.
2. The sun has gone down.
3. You would not trust a liar twice.
4. The two brothers were fighting.
5. The treaties have been broken by the barbarians.
6. The gates will be kept shut (future perfect) by night.
7. The citizens are trying to free their friends.
8. Pericles was loved and honoured by the Athenians.
9. The women were alarmed and cried out.
10. Some said that Alcibiades was the ablest of the citizens; others, that he was the sole cause of their past misfortunes.
11. The friends of Alcibiades were prepared, in case any one meddled with him, not to allow it.
12. The storm prevented them from executing any of the orders of the generals.

HENRY MALDEN, Professor.

ENGLISH.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. Tell a few main facts in the life of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey; and show the relation of his sonnets to some of the earliest forms of modern literature.

2. Explain the origin of miracle plays; and trace from them the development of the drama to the time of Shakespeare.

3. Show that there was a practical design in More's Utopia.

4. Point out the relation between Ascham's Schoolmaster and Lyly's Euphues; and explain the purpose of each of those works.

5. Describe and account for the Italian influence on English literature; and show when, why, and how it was superseded by the influence of France.

6. Give some account of Alexander Pope, and of his relation to the literature of his time.

7. What movement in literature corresponded to the political stir leading to the French Revolution? Illustrate it by reference to some of the writings of Wordsworth, Southey, Scott, and Byron.

8. Distinguish between spoken and written language as means of expression; and found on the distinction a short essay upon the natural laws of style.

9. Show the essential difference between verse and prose as means of expression; explain the theory of rhyme and of alliteration; and found two or three practical remarks upon the principles in question.

10. Analyze the Spenserian stanza, to show why its last line is an Alexandrine.
1. Give an account of the writings of John Gower, paying chief attention to his *Vox Clamantis*.

2. Distinguish between the relations of Chaucer and of Gower to the political life of England in their time.

3. Of the writers named at the end of this question, tell when each lived, and connect a note or two upon his life and character with some account of his best works:—John Lydgate, James the First of Scotland, William Dunbar, John Skelton.


II. History and Structure of the Language.

1. Draw a family tree, showing, according to the Indo-European theory, the formation of English, and its relation to the other Indo-European languages.

2. Distinguish between Gael and Cymry; and give some account of the Celtic element in English, with examples of a Celtic origin of local names and words now in familiar use.

3. What was Bede's account of the settlement of Anglo-Saxons in this country? Comment upon the distinction made in it between Jutes, Angles, and Saxons.

4. Show, by reference to Anglo-Saxon inflexions of nouns, pronouns, and verbs, and by notes on its vocabulary, that modern English is built chiefly out of Anglo-Saxon.

5. Give some account of the influence of the Norman Conquest on our language. By what division into periods has Sir F. Madden represented the several stages in the development of modern English out of Anglo-Saxon?

Additional questions to be answered by Candidates for the Early English Text Society's Prize.

1. What letters are most apt to be misread by copyists of early MSS.? How are they misread, and why? Account for the form ye.

2. Ralph Higden distinguishes three forms of the English spoken in his time; what were they?

3. What peculiarity of inflection serves as the best test for ascertaining to which of these three forms an early English text belongs? Cite for each dialect a few other grammatical forms and words that are more or less distinctive.

4. Add to each of the following words the name of the dialect, or section of dialect that would be indicated by the use of it in early English:—*sic*, *slike*, *swilc*, *hit* (in the sense of *its*), *hise* or *is* (meaning *them*), *kine*, *lambren*.

5. Explain all changes of usage that affect the division or accent of syllables in the following lines:—

   Whose eye may nothing asterte
   The privetes of mannes herte.
   And all maketh love well I wote
   Of which min herte is ever hote.
   But sone, if thou wilt live in rest
   Of conscience well assised
   Er that thou selle, be wel avised.

HENRY MORLEY, Professor.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

FRENCH.

SENIOR CLASS.

I. Traduisez en anglais:—

Savez-vous, muscadins, vous qui fouettez les femmes,
Ce qu’ont fait, l’an dernier, ces montagnards infâmes?
Il fallait affronter bien d’autres gens que vous;
L’Europe se ruait tout entière sur nous:
Ils ont dû se dresser, juste au mois où nous sommes,
Quatorze corps d’armée et douze cent mille hommes,
Qui, la pique à la main, en haillons, sans souliers,
Ont repoussé l’assaut de dix rois alliés.
Ces héros, muscadins, bravant les carabiniers,
Battaient des Prussiens et non des jacobins;
Ces nobles va-nu-pieds, agioteurs repus,
S’élançaient vers la gloire et non vers les écus;
Ces français, émigrés, défendaient la patrie
Par vous et l’étranger envahie et meurtrie.
Et ces souliers puissants qui poussaient ces vainqueurs,
Et court en un instant dans des milliers de cœurs?
À lutter contre lui vous sentez-vous de taille,
Et ne seriez-vous pas tous broyés comme paille?
— Allez! assaillons-nous de leurs injures; évoquez
Le souvenir de ces exécutions par vous seul provoquées;
Vous, qu’un rugissement faisait rentrer sous terre,
Agacez aujourd’hui le lion débonnaire:
La Convention peut, comme l’ancien Romain,
Sur l’autel attesté posant sa forte main,
Rendre fièrement, alors qu’on l’injure:
“Je jure que, tel jour, j’ai sauve la patrie!”

II. Questions de Grammaire:—

1. “Ce qu’ont fait,” “qui ont repoussé,” “j’ai sauve la patrie:” expliquez les règles qui gouvernent les participes, fait, repoussé, sauve.
2. “Ce qu’ont fait ces montagnards”: pourquoi le sujet est-il placé après le verbe? Donnez un autre exemple d’une pareille inversion.
3. “L’Europe tout entière”: pourquoi tout est-il invariable?
4. “Douze cent mille hommes”: pourquoi cent n’a-t-il pas la marque du pluriel?
5. “Ces nobles va-nu-pieds”: quelle est la règle qui gouverne le pluriel du substantif composé va-nu-pieds?
6. “D’autres gens”: de quel genre est gens?
7. Expliquez l’irrégularité du futur de savez, fallait, courut.
Comment l’affixe latin êst-il pu devenir ez, en français.
8. L’etymologie de ce, où, la (art.), la (pron.), là (adv.)?

III. Traduisez en français:—

If every person is to be banished from society who runs into debt and cannot pay,—if we are to be peering into everybody’s private life, speculating upon their income, and cutting them if we don’t approve of their expenditure, why what a howling wilderness and intolerable dwelling Vanity Fair would be. Every man’s hand would be against his neighbour in this case, my dear sir, and the benefits of civilization would be done away with. We should be quarrelling, abusing, avoiding one another; our houses would become caverns, and we should go in rags because we cared for nobody. Rents would go down; parties would not be given any more; all the tradesmen of the town would become bankrupt; wines, wax-lights, comestibles,
rouge, crinoline, petticoats, diamonds, rings, old china, and high-stepping carriage-horses—all the delights of life, I say, would go to the deuce, if people did but act upon their silly principle, and avoid those whom they dislike and abuse. Whereas, by a little charity and mutual forbearance, things are made to go on pleasantly enough; we may abuse a man as much as we like, and call him the greatest rascal unhung, but do we wish to hang him therefore? No! we shake hands when we meet. If his cook is good, we forgive him, and go and dine with him; and we expect he will do the same by us. Then trade flourishes, civilization advances, peace is kept, new dresses are wanted for new assemblies every week, and the last year’s vintage of Lafitte will remunerate the honest proprietor who reared it.—TrAckerAy.

IV. Histoire—Composition:—
2. Donnez la série des Rois de France depuis François I., avec la série des Rois Anglais leurs contemporains.

V. Littérature.
[The questions may be answered in French or in English.]
1. Quels sont les écrivains de génie du XVIIIe siècle? Choisissez-en un et dites ce que vous savez de sa vie et de ses écrits.
2. Analysez un pièce de Corneille ou de Molière.

JUNIOR CLASS.

I. Translate into English:—
(A.) CHANT DES GIRONDINS.
Par la voix du canon d’alarmes
La France appelle ses enfants.
"Allons!" dit le soldat, "aux armes!
C’est ma mère; je la défends!"
Mourir pour la patrie
C’est le sort le plus beau, le plus digne d’envie.
Nous, amis, qui, loin des batailles,
Succombons dans l’obscurité,
Vouons du moins nos funérailles
À la France! à la Liberté!
Frères, pour une cause sainte
Quand chacun de nous est martyr,
Ne proférons pas une plainte:
La France, un jour, doit nous bénir.
Du Créateur de la Nature
Bénissons encore la bonté.
Nous plaindre serait une injure:
Nous mourons pour la Liberté!
Mourir pour la patrie
C’est le sort le plus beau, le plus digne d’envie.—A. Dumas.

(B.) LE RUSTRE ET SON CHAT.
Un rustre en son buffet avait mis un fromage,
Lorsque par une fente il y découvrit un rat.
Vite, il y fait entrer son chat.
Afin d’empêcher le dommage.
Mais notre Mitis aux aguets
Mange le rat d’abord . . . . et le fromage après.—Le Bailly.
II. Questions on Grammar:—

1. Of what gender are alarmes, enfants, armes, envé, batailles, obscurité, funérailles? Why are voix, France, patrie, liberté, cause, plainte, nature, fête, féminine? and sort, buffet, fromage, dommage, chat, rat, masculine?

2. “C'est le sort;” why not “il est”? State the rule.

3. “La France,” “À la Liberté,” “de la Nature,” “canon d'alarmes,” “digne d'envé.” Explain this difference in the use of the article. State other cases where the article, used in French, is not used in English. Give instances.

3. Form adverbs in ment, with the adjectives beau, digne, saint, énorme, gai, absolu, heureux, doux, faux, cruel, complet. Explain the origin of this affix.

5. Give the past participle and past perfect, 2d pers. sing., of each of the following verbs: appelle, allons, défends, mourir, succombas, doët, plaisant, fait, range.

Explain the irregular future of allons, mourir, doët, fait.

III. Translate into French:—

The first of our society is a gentleman of Worcestershire, of an ancient descent, a baronet; his name Sir Roger de Coverley. His great-grandfather was inventor of that famous country-dance which is called after him. All who know that shire are very well acquainted with the merits of Sir Roger. He is a gentleman that is very singular in his behaviour; but his singularities proceed from his good sense, and are contradictions to the manners of the world; only, as he thinks, the world is in the wrong. However, this humour creates him no enemies. When he is in town, he lives in Soho Square. It is said he keeps himself a bachelor by reason he was crossed in love by a perverse beautiful widow of the next county to him. Before this disappointment, Sir Roger was what you call a fine gentleman, had often supped with my Lord Rochester, fought a duel upon his first coming to town, and kicked bully Dawson in a public coffee-house for calling him a youngster; but being ill-used by the above-mentioned widow, he was very serious for a year and a half; and though, his temper being naturally jovial, he at last got over it, he grew careless of himself, and never dressed afterwards. He continues to wear a coat of the same cut that was in fashion at the time of his repulse. He is now in his fifty-sixth year, cheerful, gay, and hearty; keeps a good home both in town and country; a great lover of mankind; but there is such a mirthful cast in his behaviour, that he is rather beloved than esteemed.—Anson.

IV. Composition:

Write, in French, the principal events of the time of Richelieu or of Louis XIV.

CH. CASSAL, Professor.

GERMAN.

SENIOR CLASS.

I. Ich erfragen Sie im Deutš:—

During both these days, which brought us to the foot of the Hakoni range of mountains, rising some 6000 feet above the sea, nothing could exceed the beauty of the road. A fruitful soil, a fine climate, and an industrious people,—make a list which seems to contain nearly all that can be desired for any country in the way of material elements of prosperity; unless they are in the case described in an old legend of Spain, which tells how St. Jago, the patron saint of Iberia, went to his master and begged some special favour for the
country he had adopted. And first he asked for a fertile soil, for a fine climate, for brave sons to defend, and fair daughters to grace it; all of which were successively granted. Emboldened by this success, he asked that they should be blessed with a good government; when his master, according to the Spanish version, either wearied with so much importunity, or in a spirit of justice to other lands, by way of compensation for so many rich gifts, replied with emphasis, “that was a blessing they should never have!" And the Spaniard will tell you how loyal the word has been kept, and how all other blessings have been neutralized,—by the want of this one crowning gift! This, however, can hardly be said of Japan with truth, to judge by what I have seen.—The Capital of the Tycoon, by Sir Rutherford Alcock.

II. Ueberfehen Sie ins Englische:—


Götse.

B. Grieseldis.

Mein hoher Herr!
Als du mich beimgeschickt aus niedriger Hütte
In deine frohe Bürg, mit Annah Nacht,
Mit Ruhm und Seligkeit, mich erfüllt,
Mit Liebe reich das arme Käsflied
Begabend; als mein Glück so rasch entflüste,
Die Blumen sich entschlichen über Nacht;  
Da sprach es warnend mir im tiefsten Herzen:
Nicht länger als die Blume lebt dein Glück,
Und wie's entflüste, will's über Nacht.
Und mich ergriff in des Schicksals Haltung,
Bist als Geblind behob den ich keine Tugend,
Als Darlehn nur, wenn auch verzünft von Liebe,
Doch leicht zurückgeborgt, wie verlohren.
Weist du denn jetzt den Zahlungstag mit Künden,
Will ich nicht fäumig sein. Komm denn zurück,
Was ich von deiner Hand empfangen, nimm zurück
Des Adels floßen Schmuck, den Klang des Namens,
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

Macht, Borrag, Herrlichkeit und allen Schimmer,
Mit dem du so verschwenderisch mich beglückst.

Doch füßernd nur, und mit geweihtem Herzen
Erhätt ich dir die heile, süßlichste,
Die überste Gabe deiner Hülle,
Hier bieten Ring, der Liebe Sand und Zeichen,
Die uns vereint, vereinend uns beseligst;
Es war mein Alles, nimm ihn hin!—Und so—
So geh' ich hinwes, arm und nackt von unten,
Wie du mich aufnahmst hilflos, arm und nackt.

F. Halm.

III. Literature.

Geben Sie einen Umriß von der Geschichte des Dramas in Deutschland; erwähnen Sie die größten dramatischen Dichter, und einige von ihren besten Werken.

JUNIOR CLASS.

I. Translate into German:

I recollect that seven or eight years ago I had gone to Claye, some few leagues distant from Paris; I do not now recollect on what account, and was returning on foot to Paris. I had set out rather early in the morning, and towards noon, being invited by the fine trees of the forest of Bondy, I seated myself at a place where the road turns suddenly, and leaned my back against an oak, my feet hanging over a ditch, and began to write a few lines in my note-book. As I was finishing the fourth line, I raised my eyes by chance, and saw on the other side of the ditch, at the side of the road, only a few paces in front of me, a bear looking at me fixedly. It was doubtless a bear living, a real bear. He was gravely seated, showing me the dusty soles of his hind paws. While I was looking at him, a noise of hasty steps was heard on the highroad, and all at once I saw another bear, a large black bear. I was petrified. At last I got up, inteding to get away, when a third bear made his appearance, then a fourth, then a fifth and a sixth, the two last trotting in company.

The proprietor of a circus was taking advantage of the Easter holidays to send his bears and his dogs to give some performances at Meaux. The whole establishment was travelling on foot; and while their keepers were dining, the bears had used their liberty to proceed merrily on their own account.

II. Translate into English:

Kose Krankheit, die der Herr gehabt hat. Aber er sah seine Erzählung nicht wieder an, und bei dem nächsten Duergweg, der sich darbot, ging er, ohne ein Wort zu sagen, von mir ab. Bittere Traeinen zitterten aufs Neue auf meinen Wangen, und meine Heiterkeit war hin.

Chamisso.

B.

Carlos.

Und was
Bringt dich so unverhofft aus Brüssel wieder?
Wem dank' ich diese Ueberraschung? wenn?
Ich frage noch! Verzeih' dem Freundtraumnen,
Erhabne Vorsicht, diese Losung!
Wem junst als dir, Allsülistse? Du wuustest,
Das Carlos ohne Engel war, du standest
Mir unten, und ich frage noch!

Marquis.

Vergebung,
Mein theurer Prinz, wenn ich dies stürmische
Entzücken mit Befürzung nur erwiedere,
So war es nicht, wie ich Don Philipp's Sohn
Erwartete. Ein unnatürliches Not
Entzündet sich auf Ihren blassen Wangen,
Und Ihre Lippen zittern fieberhaft.
Was mich ich glauben, theurer Prinz? — Das ist
Der öwentlichste Glücksling nicht, zu dem
Unterbrücktes Heidenvolk mich fendet—
Denn jetzt seht' ich als Roderich nicht hier,
Kocht als des Hrnaben Carlos Spielgeisel—
Ein Abgeordnete der ganzen Menschheit
Umauro' sie es — sie sind die handischen
Provinzen, die an Ihrem Halse weinen
Und sterblich um Rettung Sie befürchten. 
Getan ist's um Ihr theures Land, wenn Alba,
Des Kanatismus rauber Fensterflicken,
Sor Brüssel rückt mit spanischen Gejüngen.
Auf Kaiser Carlos glorvürd'gem Enkel ruht
Die fechte Hoopfung dieser oben Sunde.
Sie stürzt dabin, wenn sein erhabnes Herz
Vergehen hat, für Menschlichkeit zu schlagen.

Schiller.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What can you say of the Adverb in reference (a) to its Comparison? (b) to its place in the Sentence? and (c) to its influence over the arrangement of words in the Sentence?
2. Decline der, bie, bal3 as a Demonstrative Pronoun and as a Relative Pronoun; and explain when you may, and when you must use the first for the latter.
3. When are the Possessive Pronouns declinable, and when not?
4. In what case must the Numerals zwei, drei, sechs be declined?
5. Mention the 2nd Singular of the Indicative and Subjunctive of the Present and Imperfect, and the Past Participle of the following Verbs: vergessen, wenden, worten, leben, sinnen, schweien, schaffen, reuuen, raten, müssen, mögen, müssen, liegen, liegen, liegen, bieten, bitten, helfen, haben, geben, geben, fliehen, werden, besuchen.

ADOLPH HEIMANN, Ph.D., Professor.
1. Apply the rules of Sandhi to
   a. अम-ति-यु एव चापि-वृष-ता-सु-चति।
   b. तू-खू-स्न-शंस-श्रव्य लोकना:।
   c. सि-सहिष्णु-सङ-च-चा चापि-स-चा।
   d. परि-चारं-च-ति उप-च-स।
   e. परि-च-स्करोत्त जोमर-सद-स।

2. Form derivatives by means of the व्रत aff. च्र in the sense of agent, from the dhatus खान, नन, मन, गम, दुह, and give instances of compounds of which such derivatives form the latter part.

3. Form derivatives by means of the व्रत aff. च्र in the sense of act or condition from the dhatus भिन्न, द्रा, हन, पच, भूत्स, तू with प्रति.

4. Form derivatives by means of the व्रत aff. त or, as the case may be, of न, from the dhatus खाक्ष, अम, हन, यज्ञ, संस, ज्वे, धा, कृ, वप, प्रकृ, स्थ्र, अव्र, गम, धा, and give the meanings of such derivatives.

5. Define the import of the last mentioned affixes, and name other affixes which exercise on the dhatu the same influence as त.

6. Form derivatives by means of the व्रत aff. तू from the dhatus enumerated under 4.

7. Define the import of this affix, and name other affixes which exercise on the dhatu the same influence as तू.

8. Form derivatives by means of the (participial) व्रत aff. च्र from the dhatus सू, च, चम, चु, चि, चै, भिन्न, द्रा, यश, and give the meanings of such derivatives.

9. Form derivatives by means of the taddhita aff. च्र (requiring Vṛddhi) from the bases गम्य, हिस्तत, मन, यथोध, चारिस्तु, खा, दिसातृ, and give the meanings of such derivatives.

10. Form derivatives by means of the taddhita aff. द्रु (requiring Vṛddhi) from the bases द्विध, हस्ति, चहन, चच्चूत, पूवैवशी, and give the meanings of such derivatives.
11. Form derivatives by means of the *taddhita* aff. द्वंस from the bases खिल, बज्ज, बख, बज्ज, बुवन, and give the meanings of such derivatives.

12. What affixes exercise on the base the same influence as द्वंस, and how do you account for that influence?

13. Form Dwandwa compounds in the nominative of the following couples: पिन्दु and मातु, उण्ड and श्रीत, वच्चा and इर, पजस and द्रैध, सन्स and चाच, सू and शापिच, and translate them.

14. Form Bahuvrshi compounds in the nom. sing. of the following couples: सह and पूढ टी.म., विषाख and अचि म. त., सह्न and नध्दि टी.म., सु and द्वन्द्रा म. ए.प्र. या, बज्ज and सज्जा म. त., चतुर and पाद म. त., च्र and जाणिका म., अर्ति ए. री म. ए., सु ए. नो म. ए.ए., च्र ए. अधि म. ए.ए., बज्ज and मरू टी.म., द्रू and वेर्प्ता म. ए.ए., and translate these compounds.

15. To what classes of compounds do you respectively refer the following bases: बेशाकिसि, डिच, निशिमार्मिक, राजदान, मद्याज, उद्द्रोणियि.

16. Form the acc. and dat. sing. and instr. plur. of ओथस, चुल, बृ, ननान्व, वैच्छस, ओभु, ओहण, दास, नासिका.

17. Form the gen. sing. and loc. plur. of उत्रो न, बोट, विषाख, अहह, नासिका.

18. Form the acc. du. neuter and loc. sing. fem. of the pres. partic. par. and future partic. par. of the *dhātus* ली, बृ, द्रू, वि, द्र, या.

19. Form the abl. sing. ए. and nom. du. n. of चदम, इदम, पूर्ब, एस, इतर, तुलिय.

20. Form the 3rd sing. imperf. and 2nd sing. imperat. par. of the intensive *dhātus* derived from गह, बुज, जू, सू, शिच.

21. Form the 2nd sing. and 3rd plur. perf. of पछ, गी, धा, सम-ह, तन, तो, यद, हन, गम.

22. Form the 3rd sing. aor. of शिष, अस cl. 4, या, बु, मन, ब्र.

23. Form the 2nd du. precat. and condit. of द्रा, चिं, चस, यम, भसं.

24. Form the 2nd and 3rd sing. aor. passive of भिज, बु, हन, ह्र, अन.

25. Form the 3rd sing. aor. and perf. of the desider. and causal *dhātus* derived from जी, मज्ज, उह, खा, द्र.
26. Translate and analyse:

अध्यात्मानी निःश्चयते || तत्र नारदः। विभागी एवं इति। प्रकरणे घोरं तद्विवादपरं वृद्धिरति। विभागे आपि इति। तत्त्वं पितृस्त्राध्यात्मकं सम्बन्धितं भगवान्। तेन संवभावार्त यस्मिन भगवान्। तत्त्वं पितृशीर्षकं संवभावार्त भगवान्। एवं तत्र तद्विवाद यस्मिन। तत्त्वं पितृस्त्राध्यात्मकं संवभावार्त भगवान्। एवं तत्र तद्विवाद पितृं यस्मिन। तत्त्वं पितृस्त्राध्यात्मकं संवभावार्त भगवान्।

श्रवण्तुरस्यां दिशि देवतामा श्रवण्तुरस्यां दिशि देवतामा धिमालयो चाम राजाधिराजः। पृथ्वीपरी तोयनिधि लोकायतं यस्मिन। पृथ्वीपरी तोयनिधि चाम राजाधिराजः।

(विनयपाठक 3:54)

(Ekaññatas)
FACULTY OF ARTS.

TH. GOLDSTÜCKER, Professor.
1. Apply the rules of Sandhi to
   a. बाप्पि बाप्पि एव कर्मन-द्र दुस्कर्त दुस्कर्त लम भो-च्र-ति।
   b. प्रकृत-श्लास-स द्रस्तम।
   c. आस-स्व द्रति आह।
   d. विदरु-द्रम दृष्ट-ला।
   e. प्रकृत-श्लास-स द्रम-श्ला घनसेवकास।
   f. वस-स्क-ना न-चा सह।

2. What is a śāditu?

3. When is reduplication required for the formation of bases?

4. If the base begins with ख, ह, घ्व, ख्र, घ्र, which are the respective consonants required for reduplication?

5. Define the term Guṇa.

6. Define the term Ēṛddhi.

7. Define the term Sampradāna.

8. In what sounds may a Sanskrit word end?

9. If a base ends in an aspirate sound, what changes does it undergo before a following affix, and when does it remain unchanged?

10. When is radical न elided? and when affixal न?

11. State the changes which radical न is subject to, and the conditions under which they take place.
12. State the difference between the phonetic changes of radical शुर्क and affixal रस; and give instances of such changes.

13. Define the term कर्त affix.

14. Define the term तद्धित affix.

15. What changes may तद्धित affixes cause in the final of a base, and under what conditions do such changes occur?

16. Name the principal कर्त affixes implying agent and act.

17. Name the principal तद्धित affixes implying degree and abstract condition.

18. Form the comparative and superlative base of शीघ्र, खाद्य, वसुमत, दीर्घ, बङ्क.

19. Name and define the classes of compounds which may occur in Sanskrit.

20. Define the term सामसन्त and give instances of its application.

21. Form the gen. sing. and nom. dual of वघू, बिन, कर्न, m.n., नीलवस, धान, तेजस.

22. Form the acc. sing. and loc. plur. of गो, गो, m.f., बुध + हन, वृंच, राज, पटिन.

23. Form the nom. sing. neuter and dat. sing. m.f.n. of चद्रस, रूपस, क्रम, लूह, सर्व, उषयतर.

24. Form the gen. and abl. of एक, द्वि, त्रि, चतुर, चतुर.

25. Form the 3rd sing. imperfect and 3rd plur. potent., par. and atm., of शू नू तृ नू पू तृ पू पू cl. 3, धू नू cl. 5, शृ नू cl. 7, श्री cl. 9.

26. Form the 1st plur. and 2nd sing. imperative of शू नू cl. 1, p.आ., खप cl. 2 p., धा cl. 3 p.आ.

27. Form the 3rd plur. perfect and 2nd sing. fut. 1 and 2 of वस प., हन p., लमा, तन p.आ., व p.

28. Form the 2nd plur. aor. and perfect of the causal and desiderative of गम, सु, ह, सु, खा.

29. Form the participles, infinitive and gerund of बृह, प्रह, वच, धम, आ+रस.
30. Translate and analyse:

The text contains a translation of Sanskrit text into English. The text is not clearly visible due to the quality of the image. It appears to involve a discussion or explanation of concepts, possibly related to religious or philosophical ideas.

The text is too fragmented and unclear to provide a coherent translation.
FACULTY OF ARTS.

TH. GOLDSTÜCKER, Professor.
1. דקל את המילים יִּבְרָאָל וַגְּדוֹל.
2. הгин התנדו את המילים יִּתְנַשֶּׁה וַגְּדוֹל.
3. הгин את המילים יִּבְרָאָל pleasures וַגְּדוֹל pleasures.
4. הгин את המילים יִּתְנַשֶּׁה pleasures וַגְּדוֹל pleasures.
5. מה תבין את המילה הֵרֶם pleasures?пи. הгин נoun מַגָּדוֹל pleasures וַגְּדוֹל pleasures.
6. הгин את המילים יִּתְנַשֶּׁה pleasures וַגְּדוֹל pleasures.
7. הгин את המילים יִּתְנַשֶּׁה pleasures וַגְּדוֹל pleasures.
8. הгин את המילים יִּתְנַשֶּׁה pleasures וַגְּדוֹל pleasures.
9. Translate:

"And Solomon died, and Rehoboam his son reigned. And the people assembled, and they said to each other (a man to his brother), We will go to the new king and we will say to him, Thy father made hard our yoke, and now, do with thy servants mercy and truth and make light ('יָפָה) our yoke, for it is exceedingly heavy. And Rehoboam said to the old men who had been with Solomon his father, What shall we reply (use the verb בָּשַׁל in the Hiphil) to this people? And they said to him, Speak to them good words, and they shall be to thee servants for ever (all the days). But he left the counsel of the old men."

10. Translate and analyze the following passage:

"And Solomon died, and Rehoboam his son reigned. And the people assembled, and they said to each other (a man to his brother), We will go to the new king and we will say to him, Thy father made hard our yoke, and now, do with thy servants mercy and truth and make light (יָפָה) our yoke, for it is exceedingly heavy. And Rehoboam said to the old men who had been with Solomon his father, What shall we reply (use the verb בָּשַׁל in the Hiphil) to this people? And they said to him, Speak to them good words, and they shall be to thee servants for ever (all the days). But he left the counsel of the old men."

12. Translate:

"And Solomon died, and Rehoboam his son reigned. And the people assembled, and they said to each other (a man to his brother), We will go to the new king and we will say to him, Thy father made hard our yoke, and now, do with thy servants mercy and truth and make light (יָפָה) our yoke, for it is exceedingly heavy. And Rehoboam said to the old men who had been with Solomon his father, What shall we reply (use the verb בָּשַׁל in the Hiphil) to this people? And they said to him, Speak to them good words, and they shall be to thee servants for ever (all the days). But he left the counsel of the old men."

D. W. MARKS, Professor.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

MATHEMATICS.

HIGHER AND LOWER JUNIOR CLASSES.

I.

1. Give Euclid's definition of duplicate ratio, and compare it with that adopted by us. What is a definition? Give three definitions of a circle.

3. If there be but one grocer's in a village, and but one post-office, then, if the grocer's be the post-office, the post-office is the grocer's. Point out how the geometers pretend to prove this; name an instance from Euclid, and show that the proof is really no proof.

5. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal, and the converse.

7. If lines be drawn bisecting and perpendicular to the lines which join extremities of equal but not parallel lines, those perpendiculars meet in a point at which the two lines joining the extremities subtend equal angles. Prove this, and state an immediate consequence.

9. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal, and the converse.

11. State the ancient and modern forms of the definition of proportion, and show that either makes the other follow. Answer the objection that the modern form requires an interminable quotient.

13. Define similar figures. Triangles having sides proportional to one another are similar. Prove this, and point out why it is not true for figures of more than three sides.

15. The sides of a four-sided figure being AB, CD meeting in E, and BC, DA meeting in F, show that EF is harmonically divided by AC, BD.

17. A perpendicular can be drawn to two straight lines meeting in a point.

19. On a given ground-line, construct a cube in perspective.

21. Reduce £3 13s. 4d. to a common fraction. Divide £10 4s. 3d. by £28 11s. 2d.

23. Determine by contracted multiplication (3.7726722)² to five decimals.

25. Determine either \( \sqrt{16 \cdot 1142} \) or a root of \( 3x^2 + x - 612.99 \) to seven decimal places. (N.B. No preparation for more places.)

27. Convert either \( \frac{17212}{60833} \) or \( \sqrt{77} \) into a continued fraction, and approximate within one 100,000th of a unit.

29. Prove the rule for the combinations of \( m \) out of \( n \); and verify by the result

\[ m_n = m_{n-1} + (m-1)_{n-1} \]

31. An urn contains two balls, each equally likely to be either black or white. A black ball is thrown into the urn, and a ball is then drawn at hazard. What is the chance that it shall be white?

33. Any event, however unlikely, must happen at last, if trials enough be made, all similarly circumstanced. Prove this; show from the derived method in how many throws of 16 halfpence it is an even chance, or very close to it, that all shall turn up head one or more times.

35. What is the expression which yields the series

\[ 1 + 2x + x^2 + 17x^3 + 20x^4 + 25x^5 + 33x^6 + 45x^7 + 62x^8 + \ldots \]?

Verify to three decimals on \( x = -1 \).

37. Required the equation of a straight line passing through \( (x = 2, y = 3) \).
perpendicular to a line passing through \((x = 1, y = -1)\), and the intersection of \(x + 2y - 1 = 0, 3x - 2y + 2 = 0\).

39. The two circles \(x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0\) and \(x^2 + y^2 + a'x + b'y + c' = 0\) being given, what circle is

\[ (1 + m)x^2 + (1 + m)y^2 + (a + ma')x + (b + mb')y + c + mc' = 0 ? \]

41. Give the first suggestions of algebraical thought on the meanings of the symbols \(a\) and \(b\) with any remarks which strike you.

43. Divide \((x - 1)^4 (x - 2)^5\) by \((x + 1)^3 (x + 2)^2\), the first product to be obtained by the shortest rules.

45. Four persons start at distances \(a, b, c, d\) from a certain post. The first three move with equal speed, the fourth at \(m\) times that speed. In what time will the distances of the four from the post be proportional? Point out the cases in which there are two positive answers: explain the meaning of a negative answer: explain the case of \(m = 1\).

47. Verify \(\sin(\phi + \theta) = \sin \phi \cos \theta + \cos \phi \sin \theta\), on \(\phi = 101^\circ, \theta = 83^\circ\), from the tables.

49. Solve and verify some of the following equations:

\[(a) \quad 2x + 1 + 3x - 2 = \frac{4x - 3}{5} = x - 2\frac{3}{5}.
(b) \quad ax - by = x + 1, bx - ay = y + 1.
(c) \quad 2x + 3y + 4z = 30, 4x + 9y + 16z = 106, 16x + 81y + 256z = 374.
(d) \quad x + y = \sqrt{x + y} + 6, x^2 + y^2 = 53.
(e) \quad x^4 + x^2 + 1 = 0.

51. If two numbers be prime to one another, the successive multiples of one divided by the other give different remainders, until all possible remainders are exhausted.

53. Rationalize the denominator of the fraction \(\frac{1}{\sqrt{11} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5}}\).

55. Ascertain the cases of convergence of the following series:

\[(a) \quad \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3.5}{2.4} + \frac{3.5.7}{2.4.6} + \ldots
(b) \quad \frac{a}{b} + \frac{a^3 + 1}{b^3 + 1} + \frac{a^6 + 2}{b^6 + 2} + \ldots
(c) \quad 1 + \frac{a}{a + 1} + \frac{a^2}{a^2 + 1} + \frac{a}{a^2 + 1} + \ldots

57. What is the limit of \(\frac{x^2 - x \log (1 + x)}{x - \sin x}\), when \(x\) diminishes without limit? What do you mean by a limit?

59. Expand \((1 + x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}\) by the binomial theorem, and ascertain the number of decimal places correctly given by three terms of the expansion, when \(x = 0.01\).

61. Find as much of the development of \(\log (a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + \ldots)\) as \(\log a + \frac{b}{a} x + \left(\frac{c}{a} - \frac{b^2}{2a^2}\right) x^2 + \left(\frac{d}{a} - \frac{bc}{a^2} + \frac{b^3}{3a^3}\right) x^3\).

63. Give a notion of the figure of the curve whose equation is

\[y = \sqrt{(1 - x)(2 - x)(3 - x)}\]

65. What are \(\sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \theta\right), \cos (2\pi - \theta), \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right)\)? Prove the third, from definition, when \(\theta\) lies between \(\pi\) and \(\frac{3\pi}{2}\).
67. Prove some of the following formulæ:

(a) \[1 - \cos \theta = \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}\]

(b) \[c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C \text{ (in triangle)}\]

(c) Develope \(\sin^2 \theta \cos^4 \theta\).

(d) \[\frac{\cos (a+b-c)}{\cos a \cos b \cos c}\] in terms of tangents.

69. Explain the way in which the meaning of \(\sqrt{-1}\) is arrived at, and determine the four values of \(\sqrt{\sqrt{-1}}\).

71. Determine one of the following series:

(a) \[\sin^2 \theta - 2 + \frac{3}{3} - \cdots \text{ (\theta acute)}\]

(b) \[\cos \theta - \cos^2 \theta + \cos^3 \theta - \cos^4 \theta + \cdots\]

73. Deduce \(e^{\sqrt{-1}} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta\), \(\sqrt{-1}\) from definition, and point out the difficulty which presents itself, and the way of overcoming it.

II.

2. If the cases of a second set of repugnant alternatives follow severally from those of a first, then the cases of the first set severally follow from those of the second. Prove this, and give an example of its occurrence in Euclid.

4. Define an angle. Give a short account of Euclid’s insufficient treatment of this notion.

6. The complements of the parallelograms about the diagonal of a parallelogram are equal, and the parallelograms about the diagonal are similar. Show this; and point out the great end which is gained by the first proposition.

8. Any opposite angles of a convex quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplements; and any such quadrilateral can be circumscribed by a circle. Prove this; and state an analogous proposition for a quadrilateral described about a circle. What do you say when the quadrilateral is not convex?

10. Prove Euclid’s method of dividing a circle into five equal parts, and from it deduce \(\sin 18^\circ\).


To be proved on both definitions.

14. The areas of parallelograms between the same parallels are as their bases. Prove this; deduce the consequence when the parallelograms have equal angles, and the ratio of similar parallelograms and of similar triangles.

16. Given the proportions of the three sides, and the sum of the diameters of the inscribed and circumscribed circles; to construct the triangle.

18. Any angle of a solid angle is less than the sum of the other two. Prove this; and show that two straight lines, unless a plane pass through them, cannot have two lines perpendicular to both.

20. Triangular pyramids of equal bases, and between the same parallel planes, are of equal bulk.

22. Prove the rule for converting the common parts of a pound into decimals; and give \(£0:112796\) in shillings, &c. to the last fraction of a farthing.

24. To what does \(£0 13s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.\) amount to in 40 years, at \(5\frac{1}{2}\) per cent? 26. Bought 1764 yards at 11s. 3d. a yard, to be sold with a profit of \(£183 12s.\) more than \(7\frac{3}{4}\) per cent. Required the sale-price per yard.

28. Show how to deduce from the value of a life annuity of \(£1\) the single and annual premium for a life assurance of \(£1\). What are they when, at \(3\) per cent., the life annuity is worth \(21:117\) years’ purchase?

30. Calculate either

\[\sqrt[4]{\left(\frac{a^2}{b}\right) \sqrt{\frac{c^4}{e}} \sqrt{\frac{f^4}{d}}} \text{ or } \sqrt[3]{\left(ab^2\right)} \sqrt[5]{\left(c^4\right)} \sqrt[7]{\left(d^3\right)},\]

where \(a = 64·119,\) \(b = 10085,\) \(c = 21138,\) \(d = 00091961.\)
32. In approximating by a continued fraction, no fraction of lower terms than one of the approximations can be so near as that approximation.

34. What is the number of combinations (allowing repetition) of four, out of twenty-six?

36. Explain how it is that a wager is unfair unless the odds given be as the chances of winning and losing. A person bets £7 to £3 continually on an event for which it is 7 to 2. Will he gain or lose in the long run? and how much per wager, one with another?

38. Defining an ellipse by its foci, required the equaiton, the origin being at the centre. How does it sufficiently appear from the definition, that the tangent must bisect the angle made by each focal distance with the production of the other?

40. What are the real answers to the following question?—Three terms of a geometrical progression have 42 for sum, and 1728 for product. What are the imaginary answers?

42. Divide $3x^{10}+2x^7+\ldots$, the coefficients being 3, 2, -4, 0, 8, 16, 0, 0, 1, -1, 4, by $x^5+x^4-a^2-x+2$. Verify on $x=1$.

44. Divide $x^8-2x^7+a^3$ by $x^3+a^3$.

46. Paid a sum for goods, and 4 per cent. for carriage. Sold them for £390, gaining on the outlay the 12th part of the purchase money (not counting carriage) per £100. What was the purchase money?

48. Calculate $\sqrt{a+b+c+\ldots}$, where $a=1.6161$, $b=2.0431$, $C=85^\circ 47' 3"$.

50. Solve and verify some of the following equations:

\[(f)\] $\frac{ax+b}{ab} + \frac{bx-c}{bc} - \frac{cx+a}{ac} = \frac{a^2+b^2}{abc}$.

\[(g)\] $27x+41y=381$, $18x+23y=228$.

\[(h)\] $x-\frac{3x-1}{x+2} = \frac{3x+1}{x+2}$.

\[(i)\] $x^4+y^4=x+y+14$, $xy=2$.

\[(l)\] $x(y+z)=a$, $y(z+x)=b$, $z(x+y)=c$.

52. Solve one of the equations,

\[(a)\] $22x+9y=547$, \[(b)\] $y^2=x^2-x$.

the first in integers, the second in rational fractions.

54. Extract the square root of $a+b+c+\sqrt{(a^2+b^2+2c^2+3ca+bc)}$.

56. Every alternating series of terms diminishing without limit is convergent; and the error committed by stopping at any one term is of alternate sign, and always less than the first term rejected.

58. If $\phi(x) \cdot \phi(y) = \phi(x+y)$ for all values of $x$ and $y$, then $\phi(x)$ can be nothing but $e^c$, where $c$ is independent of $x$. Prove either this, or that if the equation were $\phi(x)+\phi(y) = \phi(xy)$, $\phi(x)$ can be nothing but $\log_a x$, where $a$ may have any value, but is independent of $x$.

60. Define $\log_a x$, and prove that $\log_a x = \frac{\log_a x}{\log_a b}$.

What is meant by the modulus of a system of logarithms? What is the modulus when the base is $\sqrt[3]{2}$?

62. Show that $a\phi(x+2)+b\phi(x+1)+c\phi(x)=0$ is satisfied by $\phi(x)=Ax^2+Bx^2$, where $a$ and $b$ are the roots of $ax^2+bx+c=0$.

64. If $\cos \theta+\cos 2\theta+\cos 3\theta=a$, where $a$ is very small, give the value of $\theta$, nearly, and easily.
66. Prove the equation
\[ \sin(\phi + \theta) = \sin \phi \cos \theta + \cos \phi \sin \theta, \]
\( \phi, \theta, \) and \( \phi + \theta \) being each less than \( \frac{1}{2}\pi. \)

68. Prove some of the following formulæ:—

(\(e\)) \[
\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}.
\]

(\(f\)) \[
\text{Rad. inscribed circle} = \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}.
\]

(\(g\)) \[
\text{Solve} \ \cos \theta + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 1.
\]

(\(h\)) \[
2 \sin (\phi - \theta) \sin (\phi + \theta) = \cos 2\theta - \cos 2\phi.
\]

70. Show that \( \cos x = \cos x \cdot \cos y \) is nearly the same as \( x^2 = x^2 + y^2, \) if \( x, y, z \)
are small.

72. Deduce the meaning of the following symbols from definition,

\[
\sqrt{1^1 \cdot 1^-1}, \frac{1 - 2 \sqrt{-1}}{1 + 2 \sqrt{-1}}, \log(2 + 3 \sqrt{-1}).
\]

74. The \((mn)\)th roots of unity contain among them all the \(n\)th roots. Prove
this from the definition, and illustrate by the meanings.

HIGHER AND LOWER SENIOR CLASSES.

I.

1. Give the full meaning of \( A^B. \) Illustrate it by detection of the old
sophism \( \sqrt{-1} \times \sqrt{-1} = \sqrt{(-1)^2} = \sqrt{1} = 1. \)

3. Sum the series

\[
I_n x + 5_n x^5 + 9_n x^9 + \ldots,
\]

where \( m_n \) means the number of combinations of \( m \) out of \( n. \)

5. Determine all the eighth roots of \( \pm 1, \) and also of \( -1. \)

7. Define the supplemental triangle of a spherical triangle, and prove its
principal property.

9. Determine the angles of the triangle whose sides are \(13^\circ 47'\cdot6, 13^\circ 58'\cdot4, 21^\circ 19'\cdot2.\)

11. Draw the distinction of symmetrical and ordinary equality. Show
that spherical triangles of sides equal, each to each, are equal in area.

13. Every equation has as many roots as dimensions, and no more.

15. Find the positive root of \( 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x - 11 = 0, \) to five decimals.

17. Apply Fourier's theorem to the equation whose coefficients are \(2, 2, -8, -16, 7, 2, 1.\)

19. Prove one method of finding single limits to the roots of an equation (that
by partition into successive lots of positives and negatives would be preferred),
and apply it to the equation whose coefficients are \(8, 1, -2, -7, 50, 50, -60, -70, 108, 3, -260, 2, 1.\)

21. Granting the development of \( \sin \pi x \) into factors, deduce the following
as nearly true when \( n \) is considerable:—

\[
\frac{2.4.6 \ldots 2n}{1.3.5 \ldots 2n-1} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi n}{\pi}} \quad 1.2.3 \ldots n = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi n}{\pi}} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n.
\]

23. Trace the curve \( y = x^2 + x \sqrt{1 - x^2}, \) and determine the area between the
branches.

25. From the principal central equation of an ellipse, deduce the equation of
the tangent at any point.

27. From the general equation \( ay^2 + \&c. = 0, \) deduce the conditions of an
ellipse.

29. Assuming the properties of poles and polar lines, show that the six
tangents which circumscribe a conic section form a hexagon whose three prin-
principal diagonals meet in one point. Hence show, five tangents to a conic section being given, how to determine the points of contact.

31. The area contained between any arc of a parabola and its chord is two-thirds of the parallelogram between the chord and a parallel tangent.

33. Define a differential coefficient, a differential, a difference, an integral.

Explain the equation \( \frac{d}{dx}\int y\,dx = y \).

35. Expand either \( \sqrt{1+3\cos x} \) or \( \log \frac{1+e^{x}+e^{2x}}{3} \) up to the term in \( x^4 \).

37. Prove the meaning of \( \frac{dy}{dx} \) when \( x \) and \( y \) are abscissa and ordinate. Determine the curve of which the subtangent is to the subnormal as the abscissa to the ordinate.

39. If every other element of an integral be omitted, the value is halved. Show this, and try to connect the result with the algebraical paradox, \( \frac{1}{3} = 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + \ldots \)

41. Determine \( a_0b_0 + a_1b_1x + a_2b_2x^2 + \ldots \), where \( a_0 + a_1x + \ldots \) is \( \phi x \). Apply it to finding the function which gives the series \( x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + \ldots \).

from the datum that \( \log (1-x) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \ldots \)

43. When \( x = 0, y, y', y'' \), are 1, 2, 3, find the series for \( y \) which satisfies \( y''' = y'' - xy \) up to the term in \( x^4 \).

45. Find some of the following integrals:

(a) \( \int \frac{\cos x}{(1+\sin x)^3} \, dx \)
(b) \( \int \frac{(3x-1)\,dx}{(x+2)(x^2-x+1)} \)
(c) \( \int \frac{x\,dx}{\sqrt{(2ax-x^2)}} \)

47. Solve some of the following differential equations:

(a) \( y' = xy + y^2 \)
(b) \( y'^2 = xy' + y \)
(c) \( \log (xy' - y) = xy' - y + \frac{1}{x} \)
(d) \( \phi y'' + cy' = 4 + \sin 2x \).

49. Show how to determine all the solutions of the differential equation arising from \( \phi(x, y, c) = 0 \); and find the singular solution of \( y = cx(c-x)^2 \).

51. Develope one of the following, \( (\phi x)^{-1} \) to terms in \( x^a \), or \( e^{-(\phi x)^2} \) to terms in \( x^4 \).

53. Expand \( \int u\,dv \) by parts, and from the result prove Taylor’s theorem (limited).

55. Find some of the following integrals, and one of those in (45):

(\(\phi x\))\(^{-1}\) to terms in \( x^a \), or \( e^{-(\phi x)^2} \) to terms in \( x^4 \).

57. Solve some of the following differential equations, and one of those in (47):

(a) \( x+1)(x+2)y' + y = x + 3 \)
(b) \( y' = -x^{-1}y' + x^{-2}y = 1 \)
(c) \( x \frac{\,du}{\,dx} + x^2 \frac{\,dy}{\,dx} = u \)
(d) \( x \frac{\,du}{\,dy} + y \frac{\,du}{\,dy} = 1 \)

\([u = v^x \text{ when } y = v^x] \).
59. From a solution of a primordial partial differential equation containing two constants, show how to deduce the general solution.

61. Prove the method of integrating $X \frac{du}{dx} + Y \frac{du}{dy} + Z \frac{du}{dz} = U$.

63. Determine the equation of a plane, and the equation of a plane passing through the straight line $x = y - 1 = z - 2$ perpendicular to the plane $x + 2y + 3z = 1$.

65. Determine the radius of curvature of the curve $y = \frac{x^2}{2}$, $z = \frac{x^3}{2.3}$. How many osculating planes of this curve may pass through a given point? How are they to be determined?

67. The cuspidal edge of the polar surface of a curve is the locus of the centres of the closest spheres.

69. Show how to reduce $\int \int V dxdy$ in such manner as to integrate between four curves on the plane of $xy$.

71. Find the least surface of revolution which can be made by revolution of a curve passing through two given points.

73. Determine $\int_0^1 e^{x-1}(1-x)^{-1}dx$, and verify on $\int_0^1 e^{x}(1-x^2)dx$.

75. Determine the character of the singular point at $x = 9$ in $3x^2y^2 - 2x^2y + 3x^4y^3 - 4x^2y^3 + x^2y^2 - x^{10} = 0$.

77. The occurrence of an event in a large number of trials will bear nearly the same proportion to the whole number which the probability at one trial bears to certainty. And the departure from this result will be, in its ratio to the whole number of trials, inversely as the square root of the number of trials.

II.

2. Sum one of the series (the second, if you can)

$$1 + 4x \cos \theta + 9x^2 \cos 2\theta + 16x^3 \cos 3\theta + \ldots$$

$$x \sin \theta - x^2 \sin 2\theta + x^3 \sin 3\theta - \ldots$$

4. Any symmetrical function of the $n$th roots of unity, which has but one value, and contains no other imaginary quantities, must be real.

6. Convert $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$ into real form into real form, by changing $x$ into $x \sqrt{-1}$.

8. Prove the four formulæ for right-angled spherical triangles into which only one angle enters.

10. Determine the angle of a regular spherical hexagon of side $14^\circ 54'$, and thence the area (the radius being unity).

12. Describe the method of finding the time from observation of the altitude of a known star.

14. Determine the symmetrical products of the roots of an equation from its coefficients. From this, it being known that $x^4 - 2x^3 - 12x^2 - 14x - 5 = 0$ has three equal roots, determine all the roots.

16. Determine the sums of the powers of the roots of $x^3 - x^2 + x - 2$ up to the sixth power, and also the symmetrical function of the roots whose terms have the form $a^2(b + c)^{-1}$.

18. Prove Sturm's Theorem in the case of an equation having no equal roots.

20. Eliminate $y$ between $y^3 - 3xy^2 - 1 = 0$, and $y^2 + xy - 2x^2 = 0$.

22. Explain Cardan's method of solving a cubic equation, especially as to the mode of selecting the three roots from the expression of nine values.
24. Determine the length of a perpendicular from the point \((m, n)\) upon the straight line \(ay + bx + c = 0\).

25. Trace the curve \(4y^2 + xy + x^2 - x - y - 10 = 0\).

26. If from any point \(D\) of \(AB\), one side of a triangle \(ABC\), \(DE\) and \(DF\) be drawn to the other sides, \(DE\) parallel to \(AC\) and \(DF\) to \(BC\), the intersection of \(AE\) and \(DF\) traces out the arc of a conic section. Show this, and show that the curve is a parabola.

30. The equation to the ellipse being given for the principal axes, show how to deduce the equation for any conjugate diameters.

32. What is the curve which touches all ellipses of a given centre, axis-lines, and area?

34. Differentiate \(\frac{(1-x^2)^3}{(1-2x^2)^5}\) and \(\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x^2 + (x^5 + 1)}}\). Differentiate \(\frac{1 + x^3}{1 - 2x^2}\) without rules.

36. If \(y = a + xy\), then \(y\) is a series of which the first terms are

\[ a + \phi a \cdot x + \frac{d(\phi a)^2}{da} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{d^2(\phi a)^3}{da^2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{2} \cdot 3. \]

Prove this, and apply it to \(y = a + x \sqrt{1 - y^2}\).

38. Determine the conditions of a maximum and a minimum. What is the least hypotenuse of a right-angled spherical triangle of which the sum of the sides is a given quantity?

40. Prove the equation,

\[ u_n = u_0 + n\Delta u_0 + \frac{n^2 - 1}{2} \Delta^2 u_0 + \ldots \]

What is \(u_3\) in terms of \(u_0, u_1, u_2, \ldots\) so far as four terms of this series will give it?

42. Determine the points of contrary flexure in the curve \(y = xe^{-x^2}\).

44. Determine the limit of \(\frac{\text{arc}}{(\text{chord})^3}\), when the chord diminishes without limit.

46. Find some of the following integrals:

\[ \begin{align*}
(e) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - 5x - 2x^2}}, & \quad (g) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1+x) - \sqrt{x^2}}}, \\
(f) \int \frac{(x^2 + 1)dx}{2x^2(x-1)}, & \quad (h) \int x^n \sqrt{(a + x)}dx. \\
\end{align*} \]

[Equation of reduction.]

48. Solve some of the following differential equations:

\[ \begin{align*}
(e) \; x^2y'' + y^2 = xy, & \quad (g) \; y + xy' = x^3y^2, \\
(f) \; x = y'' + y^2, & \quad (h) \; y''(2xy' - y) = 1. \\
\end{align*} \]

50. Determine the cases in which the arc of \(y = ax^m\) can be represented by a pure algebraical function.

52. Show how to apply Arbogast's derivations to the determination of the fifth differential coefficient of \(\psi \phi x\).

54. Given \(y = x + ye^{-y}\), develop four terms of the series for \(\log y\).

56. Find some of the following integrals, and one of those in (46):

\[ \begin{align*}
(f) \int \frac{d\theta}{1 + e \cos \theta}, & \quad (v) \int e^{-x} \cos bx \; dx. \\
(u) \int \frac{1 + \sqrt{x}}{1 + \sqrt{x(x+1)}}, & \quad (w) \int x^3 \sqrt{(1 - x^2)} \; dx. \\
\end{align*} \]
58. Solve some of the following differential equations, and one of those in \( (48) \):

\[
\begin{align*}
(1) \quad y &= xy^2 + y' \\
(2) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + x dy &= xu \\
(3) \quad \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} y - u &= y' \frac{du}{dx} \\
(4) \quad y^{iv} - y''' - y'' + y &= x^3 \\
(5) \quad \frac{dx}{dy} x + \frac{dy}{dx} y &= u = y' \frac{dx}{dy} \\
\end{align*}
\]

60. Give the complete treatment of \( z = px + qy + \frac{a}{p} + \frac{b}{q} \), with geometrical illustration, and singular solution.

62. State the method of deriving a singular solution from the equation itself, and find the meaning of the result when it is not a solution at all.

64. State enough of the distinctions of sign on which every line in a plane has directions which take sign, to make it appear that, \( ds \) taking sign from the tangent, the perpendicular on the tangent is always \( r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dx} \) in sign as well as magnitude.

66. Determine the shortest distance between two straight lines of given equations.

68. Determine the solidity of the surface \( z = ay + bx^2 \) (\( a \) and \( b \) positive), cut off by the elliptic cylinder \( y^2 + cx^2 = 1 \) and the coordinate planes, \( x, y, z \) being positive throughout.

70. Granting the equation \( Y - P' + Q'' - ... = 0 \) as necessary to the equation \( dx = 0 \), show that this equation admits of one integration per se.

72. Investigate Laplace's method for high exponents so far as to establish the first value for \( \int e^{-v} \log v \ dv \).

74. Determine \( \int e^{-v} \log v \ dv \).

76. Determine the asymptotes of \( y^2 - xy^2 - x^2 y + 2xy - x + y + 1 = 0 \).

78. If in \( m + n \) trials, \( m \) white balls have been drawn and \( n \) black ones, the chances, from this knowledge alone, of the next two trials, for both white, white and black, both black, are as \( (m+1)(m+2), 2(m+1)(n+1), (n+1)(n+2) \).

A. DE MORGAN, Professor.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

SENIOR CLASS.

Statics.

1. Give Poisson's demonstration of the parallelogram of forces.

2. Define a couple, and state the laws of the composition and resolution of couples.

3. Show that any system of forces whatever is statically equivalent to a single force applied at a given point or centre, together with a single couple, which we may suppose to act in a plane, called the momental plane, passing through that centre.

4. Prove that the direction and magnitude of the resultant force is constant for all centres, but that the moment of the resultant couple and the direction of the momental plane vary with the position of the centre. Show that for all the centres situated on a certain line, parallel to the direction of the resultant force, and called the central axis, the resultant couple has a
minimum moment, and that the momental plane is perpendicular to that axis.

5. A given plane being regarded as a momental plane, construct for the centre corresponding thereto, and prove that the momental planes corresponding to all centres on a given line lie on another line. Show that these lines have reciprocal properties, and that they are the lines of action of two forces which are capable of holding the given system of forces in equilibrium.

6. What is meant by the moment of a force relative (1) to a point, (2) to a line? Find the six equations of equilibrium of any given system of forces, the equation of the central axis, and the equation whose fulfilment indicates that the given system can be equilibrated by a single force. Explain the meaning of the last equation.

7. Show that the lines of action of four forces in equilibrium are, in general, generators of an hyperboloid.

8. If the lines of action of a system of forces are co-planar, and all are turned around their respective points of application through the same angle and in the same sense, the magnitude of their resultant will be unaltered, and its line of action will pass through a fixed point.

9. Find the coordinates (1) of the centre of a system of parallel forces, and (2) of the centre of gravity of any body whose density varies according to a given law.

10. Give a demonstration of Liebnitz's theorem, and show that if every two material particles attracted directly as their masses and their distance asunder, two bodies of any shape whatever would attract as if their masses were collected in their centres of gravity.

11. To a perfectly smooth, flexible, and inextensible string, forming a loop, three forces are applied by means of other strings, each having a loop through which the first string passes. Examine the conditions of equilibrium.

12. Define the common Catenary, find its equation and the expressions for the tension and curvature at any point.

13. Explain the terms virtual velocity and virtual moment. State the principle of virtual velocities, and give a demonstration for the case of a rigid body acted on by any forces.

Kinematics.

14. State briefly the nature and object of the science of Kinematics, and explain what position it holds between the sciences of Geometry and Dynamics.

15. The path of a moving point being curvilinear, define accurately the terms velocity and acceleration. If the moving point be incessantly projected on three fixed rectangular axes, find expressions (1) for the velocity, and (2) for the acceleration, of each projection. Define the Hodograph.

16. Enunciate Kepler's three laws of planetary motion, and state the consequences which follow therefrom relative to the accelerations of the planets. Show that for each planet the Hodograph is similar to the reciprocal of the orbit with respect to a circle around its focus.

17. A point describes a circle with uniform velocity; examine the nature of the motion of its projection (1) on a fixed diameter, (2) on a fixed plane through that diameter.

18. Two points describe concentric circles with different uniform velocities; find their relative motion.

19. Define the curve of pursuit, and find its equation.

20. Distinguish accurately between motions of translation and rotation. Show that a body may be brought from any given position to any other by means of a translation and a rotation. Construct for the axis of this rotation.

21. A body moves about a fixed point; what is meant by the instantaneous axis? and in what manner may the motion be most simply imitated?
Dynamics of a particle.

22. Enunciate Newton's three laws of motion, and define the terms mass, density, momentum, force, vis viva, kinetic energy, and potential energy, and explain how each is measured.

23. Investigate the rectilinear motion of a body, under the action of a constant force, in a medium whose resistance is proportional to the square of the velocity.

24. A material particle, after being projected with a given velocity in a given direction, is attracted to a fixed centre not in that direction, with a force which is inversely proportional to its distance therefrom. Find the equation of the orbit, and show in what manner its nature depends upon the initial motion. Determine the periodic time, and show how it follows from Kepler's third law that the absolute force of the sun is the same for all planets.

25. Explain the terms true mean, and excentric anomaly. What is meant by Kepler's problem in Astronomy? Indicate the method of its solution.

26. Investigate the motion of a material particle attracted to a fixed centre by a force which is proportional to the distance, and show that the periodic time depends solely on the absolute force.

27. What is meant by a simple pendulum? Express by a series its time of oscillation, and hence deduce the approximate formula

\[ t = \pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \]

Dynamics of a rigid body.

28. Give a concise statement of D'Alembert's principle, and deduce therefrom the six equations of motion of a rigid body.

29. Define moment of inertia, and radius of gyration. Given the moments and products of inertia of a body relative to each of three concurrent rectangular axes, find the moment of inertia about any other axis through the point of concurrence.

30. What is meant by the principal axes of a body at a point, by the momental ellipsoid, and the ellipsoid of gyration? Describe briefly the manner in which the principal axes of a body are distributed in space.

31. Define the axes of suspension and oscillation in the compound pendulum; prove their convertibility, and find the length of the equivalent simple pendulum.

32. A rigid body upon which no forces act, moves about a fixed point in consequence of having received an initial impulse. Find Euler's three equations of motion, and show that this motion would be imitated if the momental ellipsoid at the fixed point rolled on a fixed plane and carried the body with it.

33. To what two curves has Poinsot given the names Polhode and Herpolhode? Find the general equations of a Polhode, and the equation of the Herpolhode which corresponds to the Dividing Polhode.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Statics.

1. Two forces act on a rigid body along parallel lines; find the line of action and magnitude of their resultant. In what case does the solution fail?

2. Give a demonstration of the theorem known as the parallelogram of forces. Three equilibrating forces act on a point along lines which are parallel to the sides of a given triangle: prove that these forces are proportional to the sides.

3. What is meant by a couple of forces, its arm and its moment? State the rules for the composition and resolution of couples, and show that, like
forces, they may be completely represented by right lines. When thus represented, are the rules for the composition of forces and couples identical?

4. Show that any force acting on a body may be replaced by an equal and like-directed force applied at a given point together with a couple acting in any plane parallel to that which contains the point and the line of action of the force. What is meant by the moment of this force relative to the given point? and under what conditions will a system of forces acting in the same plane have a single resultant?

5. Any system of forces acting in any manner on a rigid body is equivalent to a single force acting at a given point, and to a single couple which may be supposed to act in a plane passing through that point. Hence deduce the conditions of equilibrium.

6. Prove the existence of the centre of a system of parallel forces; that is to say, show that the resultant of such a system always passes through a fixed point when, without disturbing their parallelism, the forces are turned in any manner about their points of application. Explain the relation which exists between the centre of a system of parallel forces and the centre of gravity of a body.

7. Investigate an expression for the centre of gravity of a system of bodies whose masses are \( m_1, m_2, \ldots \), and whose centres of gravity have the coordinates \( x_1, y_1, z_1; x_2, y_2, z_2, \ldots \).

8. The diagonals \( A'B \) and \( C'D \) of a quadrilateral intersect in \( E \), and two points \( F \) and \( G \) are taken on them so that \( A'F = B'E \) and \( O'G = D'E \); prove that the centre of gravity of the triangle \( EFG \) coincides with that of the quadrilateral.

9. Give a statement of the principle of virtual velocities, and apply the principle to the determination of the mechanical advantage in the system of pulleys where \( n \) distinct strings are attached to the weight.

10. What is meant by the coefficient of friction? Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a body placed upon a rough inclined plane, and of a ladder standing on a horizontal plane and leaning against a vertical wall.

**Hydrostatics.**

11. What is meant (1) by the pressure of a liquid at a point, (2) by the whole pressure of a liquid on any surface, (3) by the resultant pressure thereon, and (4) by the centre of pressure?

12. The difference of level of water on the two sides of a dock-gate, 6 yards wide, is 12 feet; find the resultant pressure, and the centre thereof.

13. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

14. Define the terms density and specific gravity, and describe the methods of determining the specific gravity (1) of a liquid, (2) of a solid which sinks, and (3) of one which floats in water.

15. An alloy of gold and silver is given to you; in what manner could you determine the proportions in which the metals were mixed?

16. Given the coefficient of expansion of mercury, its specific gravity at zero, and the height of the barometer when the temperature is \( t^\circ \); find a formula for the atmospheric pressure.

17. State clearly the law of Boyl and Mariotte; and express by a formula the relation which exists between the pressure, density, and temperature of a quantity of air enclosed in any vessel.

18. A cylindrical vessel open at one end to the air is inverted and immersed carefully in water; find to what height the liquid will rise in the interior when the vessel, still in a vertical position, is at a given depth.

**Kinematics.**

19. Define accurately the terms velocity and acceleration in the case of rectilinear motion. The acceleration being constant, find the relations which exist between the time, velocity, and path described.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

20. Assuming the acceleration of gravity to be constantly 32 feet per second, through what space would a body fall in the fifth second after it had been projected vertically downwards with a velocity of 20 feet per second?

21. The path being curvilinear, what are we to understand by the terms velocity and acceleration? What is meant by the following statements?—The velocity of the projection of a moving point upon any fixed line is the projection of its velocity; and the acceleration of the projection is the projection of the acceleration.

22. The periodic time of the moon is 27d 7h 43m 11s; find its acceleration, assuming its orbit to be a circle whose radius is 60 times the earth's mean radius (3956 miles).

23. Find the path of a body subjected to a constant acceleration in a direction inclined to that of its projection. The initial velocity being the same, show that by two different directions of projection a projectile may be made to strike a given object.

Dynamics.

24. Define the terms mass, momentum, and acceleration of momentum. State clearly what you understand by Newton's second law of motion, and how it furnishes us with a measure of force.

25. Investigate the circumstances of the motion of a body down a smooth inclined plane. Down what smooth plane will a body fall most quickly from one side to the other of a room which is 7 yards wide? How long will it be falling?

26. Assuming the earth to be a sphere of 4000 miles radius, turning around its axis once in 24 hours, how many oscillations per day would a seconds' pendulum lose if carried to the equator from a latitude of 45°?

27. Investigate expressions for the velocities, after direct impact, of two imperfectly elastic balls. Show that the velocity of the centre of gravity of the two balls is unaltered by the impact, but that vis viva is always lost.

Optics.

28. Explain any one of the ways by which the velocity of light has been determined. In what manner has it been proved that light travels more slowly through a dense than through a rarer medium?

29. Deduce the laws of reflexion and refraction of light from the undulatory theory. What is meant by the index of refraction? and what relation does it bear to the velocities with which the two media are traversed by light?

30. When the light proceeding from a luminous point falls upon a spherical surface, part of it is reflected and another portion enters the second medium. Find the geometrical focus of the reflected and refracted pencils? Assuming the radius of the surface to be infinite, deduce the formula corresponding to reflexion at and refraction through a plane surface.

31. What is meant by a caustic curve? Give an approximate construction of the image of an object placed before (1) a convex, and (2) a concave spherical mirror, and state the distinction between a real and a virtual image.

32. Investigate a general formula for finding the position of the geometrical focus of a small pencil after direct refraction through a thin lens.

33. What is meant by the principal focal length, the centre, and the power of a lens? Show by a construction the nature, position, and magnitude of the image of an object placed before (1) a double convex, (2) a double concave lens.

34. Describe the phenomenon known as the dispersion of light. What is meant by the dispersive power of a substance? In what manner may a beam of white light be deflected without sensible coloration?

35. Of what kind and power should the spectacles be by means of which a person, who can only see clearly at the distance of 4 inches, may be able to read a book at the distance of 10 inches?
 Describe Galileo’s telescope, and give an expression for its magnifying power.

Explain the formation of the primary and secondary rainbow.

T. A. HIRST, Professor.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

1. What conditions must be fulfilled by two forces acting on the same point, in order that they may produce equilibrium? What are the conditions of equilibrium of three forces acting on the same point?

2. What are resultant and component forces? Show, by a geometrical construction, how to resolve a given force into two components at right angles to each other, one of which makes an angle \( \alpha \) with the direction of the given force. Give, if you know them, trigonometrical expressions for the magnitude of the two components in this case.

3. Nine forces in one plane act on a point in such directions that the angles between the 1st and 2nd, between the 2nd and 3rd, between the 3rd and 4th, and so on, are all of them angles of 40°, and the forces are all equal in magnitude, except the 1st and 4th, which are twice as great as the rest: find the resultant of the whole system of forces.

4. Find the centre of gravity of a round metal rod, 1 foot long and 1 inch in diameter for 10 inches of its length, the remainder being 2 inches in diameter.

5. A ball is thrown vertically upwards with a velocity of 120 feet per second: to what height will it rise, and how long will it be before coming to the ground again?

6. A ball is projected with a velocity of 120 feet per second in a direction making an angle of 30° with the horizon: to what height will it rise, and what will be its time of flight?

(N.B. In answering questions 5 and 6, neglect the resistance of the air, and take \( g = 32 \).)

7. Gravity is called an “accelerating force” of about 32·2 feet per second: what is the physical meaning of this statement?

8. What relation subsists between the intensity of gravity, the length of a simple pendulum, and its time of oscillation?

9. Explain the action of a pendulum like that of the Metronome, which oscillates about a point at a distance from either extremity.

10. An inelastic body of 4 lbs. weight, moving horizontally with a velocity of 20 feet per second, strikes another similar body of 6 lbs. weight moving in the same direction with a velocity of 15 feet per second: find the direction and velocity of motion of the two bodies after collision.

11. Describe the construction and explain the action of the Mercurial Barometer.

12. If a layer of water 1 inch deep were poured upon the mercury in the cistern of a barometer, how would the height of the column of mercury in the tube be affected? What would be the effect of causing a piece of iron, of the same weight as such a layer of water, to float on the mercury in the cistern?

13. A quantity of air measures 950 cubic centimetres when the barometer stands at 30 inches: what will it measure, at the same temperature, when the barometer stands at 28·5 inches?

14. How is the velocity of sound in air affected by changes of temperature? How by changes of barometric pressure?

15. Explain how to determine, by means of the Sirene, the number of vibrations per second corresponding to a given musical note. Explain how a similar determination can be made by means of the Monochord.

16. The lowest tone producible by a 4-foot open organ-pipe, or by a 2-foot
stopped pipe, is "tenor C," making 128 vibrations per second: how do the vibrations of the air within the pipes take place when each of them sounds this note? What number of vibrations has the next higher tone producible by each pipe? and how do the vibrations take place in each case?

17. State the laws of the Reflection and Refraction of light at plane surfaces.

18. The velocity of light has been measured by four distinct methods: explain the principle of all or any of these methods.

19. Explain the appearance of colour in all or any of the following objects: (1) metallic copper or gold; (2) ordinary pigments; (3) the prismatic spectrum; (4) a soap-bubble, or a piece of a very thin glass; (5) a thin plate of selenite seen through a Nicol's prism by means of polarized light.

20. Describe the common mercurial Thermometer, and mention the most important precautions to be observed in its construction and graduation.


22. What is the relation between the coefficients of linear, superficial, and cubical expansion in the case of solid bodies? The capacity of a steam-boiler is 960 cubic feet at 15° C.: find its capacity at 105° C., taking the coefficient of linear expansion of iron as 0.000012.

23. Upon what does the tension of a saturated vapour depend? What is the effect of compressing a saturated vapour?

24. Define coercive force; and state how the action of a magnetic pole upon a piece of soft iron differs from its action upon steel.

25. If a straight steel magnet has a pole near each end, and another near the middle, what are the magnetic properties of the two pieces obtained by breaking it at the place of the intermediate pole? If these two pieces are broken again, what are the properties of the resulting fragments?

26. Explain fully the construction and mode of action of (1) the Electrophorus, and (2) the Leyden jar.

27. In what manner does the strength of the current of a Galvanic battery depend upon the resistance of the circuit?

With a battery of four exactly similar cells connected in series, what would be the relative strength of the currents sent through metallic conductors whose resistances were respectively equal to one-quarter, twice, and four times the internal resistance of each cell? With the same four cells connected two-and-two abreast, what would be the strength of the currents sent through the same conductors?

G. C. FOSTER, Professor.

GEOLOGY.

1. State the principles upon which the stratified rocks are divided into great groups, and mention the more important subdivisions.

2. Mention the more common igneous rocks and their mineral constituents, and their modes of occurrence.

3. Name the organic agencies that are now in operation on the earth's surface, and which assist in explaining the formation of certain rocks.

4. What are the proofs that the stratified rocks have not been formed at one time?

5. Define metamorphism, and give examples of metamorphic rocks.

6. What forms of Vertebrata chiefly characterize the three great divisions of the stratified rocks?

7. Define breccia, conglomerate, nodule, and pebble, and state how they have been respectively formed.

8. Mention some of the chief fossils of the Silurian system.

9. Name the principal forms of limestone; and state their geological position.
10. What are *Foraminifera*? what were they formerly considered? and mention the geological distribution of one or more of the principal forms.

11. What is the difference between the mean density of the mass of the earth, and that of the principal rocks?

12. Name some genera of fossils by which you readily distinguish the Oolite from the Cretaceous rocks.

13. In what geological formations are the following genera most abundant—*Productus, Acanthites, Trigonia, Pholadomya, Ceratites, Goniatites, Graptolites, Bellerophon*? or give their range in time.

14. Name the fossils and rocks placed before you.

JOHN MORRIS, Professor.

IN MINERALOGY.

1. Upon what principles are the different systems of crystalline minerals based? Describe them, or illustrate the same by diagrams.

2. Enunciate the law of symmetry in any of the systems of crystallization.

3. Explain the meaning of hemihedral and holohedral forms, and give examples of them in the cubical system.

4. Name the principal minerals used as Gems, and state the physical and other characters upon which their value depends.

5. Give examples of Hydrous and Anhydrous minerals.

6. Define Specific Gravity, and give examples of Earthy minerals which have a specific gravity above 4, or of Metallic minerals above 6.

7. Give the reactions of Oxide of Manganese and Oxide of Cobalt, with borax, before the blowpipe-flame.

8. How would you distinguish minerals containing Mercury?

9. What mineral substances yield a perceptible odour before the blowpipe?

10. Name the principal ores of Iron, and give their geological position.

11. How would you distinguish Iron pyrites from Copper pyrites?

12. Name and describe the more abundant species of Felspar.

13. From what minerals are the metals Tin, Zinc, and Copper chiefly obtained?

14. Name the minerals and models on the table.

JOHN MORRIS, Professor.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Solutions for qualitative analysis:—

Arsonious acid, sulphurous acid, sulphuric acid.

I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phosphoric acid.</th>
<th>Mercuric nitrate.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stannic chloride.</td>
<td>Plumbic nitrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimonious chloride.</td>
<td>Zinc chloride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercuric chloride.</td>
<td>Tartaric acid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmic nitrate.</td>
<td>Citric acid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferric chloride.</td>
<td>Ammonia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc chloride.</td>
<td>Prussic acid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium chloride.</td>
<td>Cobaltous chloride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armonia.</td>
<td>Manganous chloride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JOHN MORRIS, Professor.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

For quantitative analysis:—
A solution containing mercury, copper, iron, potassium, and ammonium, as sulphates, nitrates, chlorides.

ALEX. W. WILLIAMSON, Professor.

ZOLOGY.

1. What is an animal? and how distinguished from a plant or mineral? What is the object of zoology? and what do caino-zoology and paleo-zoology respectively treat of? What is technically termed a recent animal, individual, species, or genus? and what an extinct individual, species, or genus? 

2. Enumerate the characters by which man is placed in the zoological scale as a bimanous, unguiculate, mammalian, vertebrated animal; and state the apparent epoch, origin, distribution, and characters of his known extinct remains.

3. According to what principles do zoologists divide the animal kingdom into subkingdoms, classes, subclasses, orders, suborders, genera, subgenera, species, sub species, varieties, and subvarieties? What kind of characters distinguish these divisions respectively? And what are the subkingdoms and classes of animals?

4. In what order of succession, whence, and at what great epochs do the several subkingdoms and classes of animals appear to have come upon the surface of the globe? Where now are the lost primitive faunas of the earth’s surface? And to what extent does metamorphism appear to have yet spared the past zoic history of our globe?

5. On the modifications of what parts of the body, in the porifera and foraminifera, are founded the divisions of these classes into orders? Why separate endocystic from monadinian cystodians? and why the naked rhizopods from the testaceous foraminifers?

6. On what modifications of the respiratory organs, in the acelphalous mollusks, are founded the classes lamellibranchiata, paliobranchiata and heterobranchiata, and, in the class annulata, are founded the orders pneumobranchia, notobranchia, cephalobranchia, and enterobranchia? 

7. State the zoological characters of the great entomoid classes, crustacea, arachnida, insecta, and myriapoda; and mention the parts of the economy on the modifications of which these several classes are divided into subclasses and orders (without specially enumerating, defining, or naming the orders).

8. How are fishes distinguished from other aquatic vertebrata?

What characters available for their classification are derived from the
conditions of the skeleton, the structure of the fins, the forms of the
branchiae, the mobility of the jaws, and the shape, size, and distribution
of the scales? And what are the orders founded on these characters?... 20
12. Describe the distinguishing characters of chelonian, saurian, and
ophidian reptiles, and those of caducibranchiate and perennibranchiate
amphibians; enumerate, without defining, the orders of birds, and the
subclasses and orders of mammalians; and contrast the zoological cha-
acters of the cold-blooded and hot-blooded classes of vertebrata..... 25

ROBERT E. GRANT, Professor.

ARCHITECTURE.

I. AS A FINE ART.

It is not expected that any Student will answer all of the following questions;
and it is more to be desired that the answers should be carefully given
than that they should be numerous. Sketches, with explanatory refer-
ces, will be preferred to mere written descriptions.

Course A.—First Year.

Egyptian.

1. Describe one or more cases of the use of the arch, and the kind of arch
used.
2. What were the ordinary plan and arrangement of a Temple, and the
methods adopted for giving light to it?
3. How far had the Egyptians progressed, before the advent of the
Romans, towards the forms now used in architecture, whether on plan, or
elevation, or section?
4. What were the chief forms of ornament used by the Egyptians, and the
colours with which they were completed?

Assyrian.

5. Of what class is it supposed were the chief buildings whose remains are
preserved to us? and what was the general plan used in these buildings?
6. State any existing proofs of the use of columns therein, or in other
buildings now destroyed.
7. What use of the arch was made by the Assyrians?
8. Which are the chief architectural forms which appear to have been used
by them in their plans, elevations, and sections, whether shown to us by the
existing remains, or by the sculptures?
9. Describe the method of decoration chiefly used, the various forms of
ornament, and their colouring.

Persian.

10. Apply question No. 8 to the Persian buildings, mentioning the chief
remains now existing.
11. Give a résumé of the differences in respect to architectural forms and
accessories generally between those of Egypt, Assyria, and Persia.

Greek.

12. Which are the earliest existing specimens of architecture in Greece?
Describe them, and give their supposed dates.
13. What amount of time is supposed to separate the latest Pelasgic re-
 mains from the earliest of those in the columnar style of Greece? and in what 
form do the latter first appear?
14. State some of the theories as to the origin of the style.
15. Describe the most important of the mouldings.
16. What methods were used in order to increase the beauty of outline in 
the elevation of the Greek Temples?
17. In what way was the design of a Doric façade regulated?
18. Describe the chief ornaments used by the Greeks; and state any pecu-
 liarities in the carving, &c.
19. In what manner do we ordinarily find that sculpture was combined with 
ar chitecture?
20. Describe the theories as to the lighting of temples, and the forms sug-
gested, in connexion with these theories, for the ceilings.
21. Describe the plan and principal arrangements of a Greek house.
22. State the leading forms of plan, elevation, and section used by the 
Greeks, the chief artistic forms and accessories with which they enriched 
ar chitecture, and any used previously by other nations but rejected by the 
Greeks.

Roman.

23. What were the chief alterations which the Romans made in the form 
of their mouldings and their ornamental carving, from the Greek?
24. What were the chief characteristics of the Roman orders as compared 
with the Greek?
25. Describe a Roman basilica.
26. Describe the chief improvements in plan, section, and elevation which 
we owe to the Romans.
27. Compare the state of art in Rome with that of the provinces.
28. Describe the manner in which the different parts of the grand Roman 
buildings were combined together in elevation, and how the principles of 
their combination in the general mass differed from that which influenced 
the architects of Medieval and Renaissance times.

Course A.—Second Year.

1. Describe the general plan, arrangement, and outlines (of elevation and 
section) of a Basilican church.
2. Of what period are the earliest specimens of Byzantine architecture?
in what countries are they chiefly found? and which are the most noted ex-
amples?
3. Describe the principal forms of outline, in plan and elevation, used by 
the Byzantine architects.
4. Describe their decorations, and the carving or other peculiarities in detail 
of the style.
5. At about what date did the peculiar style known as Norman appear in 
France?
6. What were the principal mouldings and ornaments used in it?
7. State any facts which relate to the use or the destruction of the Roman 
temples in England by the early Christians.
8. Describe what is known with respect to the architecture of the Anglo-
Saxons; and state any peculiarities of its design or construction.
9. Give a general description of a Norman cathedral, in respect to its 
plan, elevation, and section; and show how far they had advanced towards 
the perfected forms of outline of the great churches of the Gothic period.
10. Describe a Norman castle.
11. Give the dates at which the Norman, Early English, Decorated, and 
Perpendicular styles may be assumed to have commenced and ended.
12. From what previous style does Gothic architecture appear to have
been developed? and allude to other kindred styles which seem to have stopped short of that development.

13. Describe some of the characteristic mouldings and other Gothic details in France, as they appeared at the end of the 12th century.

14. The same, at the middle of the 13th century.

15. The same, with English work at the latter period.

16. Compare them.

17. Also describe the kind of foliage generally used in the Early English period, the way in which it was used in capitals, &c.

18. Describe the process by which the tracery of windows was gradually advanced, and the forms which it took at the middle of the 13th century.

19. Decorated.—Describe the mouldings as with the Early English.

20. " " the foliage and carving used.

21. " " the tracery to windows.

22. Perpendicular.—Describe the mouldings as above.

23. " " the foliage and carving.

24. " " the tracery to windows.

25. Describe the variations which gradually took place in respect to the forms of the tower and spire, from the earliest to the latest period above referred to.

26. Describe the alterations which gradually took place in the design of our great churches during the same period.

27. Give a plan and description of the several parts of a cathedral church.

28. Give a plan of the several parts of the chancel of an ordinary church, noticing the peculiar arrangements sometimes found there.

29. Give a description of the monastic buildings attached to a conventional church.

II. AS A SCIENCE.

First Year.

Construction.

1. What is the kind of earth required for the making of good stock bricks? and what effect will the smaller or greater quantities of any of the component parts of the earth have upon the making of the brick?

2. Give some instances of the manner in which the different colours in bricks are produced, whether on the surface or internally.

3. Describe one or more of the methods in which the tiles now used for ornamental paving are made.

4. Describe any method by which bricks are made in a more expeditious manner than the ordinary one.

5. What are the chief distinctions between limes and cement? State the principal component parts.

6. How is the artificial cement called Portland made?

7. State the proper proportions of sand to be used with different limes and cements, and state the reason for the difference.

8. What are the chief precautions to be taken in selecting sand, and in the use of broken brick, or other ingredients, in its place?

9. In what manner does a small or large proportion of sand appear to affect the qualities of Portland cement?

10. Suppose a house to be erected on the side of a hill, what precautions must be taken with respect to its drainage and foundations?

11. Of what size should be the drain of an ordinary-sized dwelling-house, say of 20 rooms, including kitchen-offices? State the reasons for fixing on the size which you give.

12. What are the chief precautions to be taken in the construction of drains, so as to prevent their being choked with deposits, or giving off effluvia into the houses?
13. State the details to be attended to in calculating the cost of excavation.
14. Describe the several materials of which concrete may be composed, and their proportions, the most approved method of making it, and of forming a foundation with it.
15. Give some details as to the mode of calculating its cost.
16. Describe the advantages to be derived from its use, and any situation in which it is not likely to be attended with any immediate service.
17. What are the various methods of forming hollow walls, and the precautions necessary to be observed in building them?
18. Describe the most approved methods of binding brickwork together, viz. by wood or iron &c.
20. Describe the result likely to arise from the use of unseasoned timber, the reasons for this, and the precautions to be taken in respect to it.
21. Describe the principle on which the trussing of a roof or other timber framing is now constructed, and wherein the construction of an ordinary Gothic king-post roof differs from this.
22. Sketch an ordinary queen-post roof, the proper method of putting it together, and of securing the several timbers in it; also show which parts are in tension, which compressed, &c.
23. Also a roof with diagonal ties without a tie beam; and explain the method in which the joints were made by the medieval carpenters, and how they are now made.
24. Describe also, as above, a roof with curved principals and without a tie beam.

SECOND YEAR.

1. Describe the method of quarrying the Bath and the Caen stones.
2. What are the chief requisites towards forming a good stone? and which are the readiest methods of obtaining an approximate idea as to its strength and endurance?
3. Describe the methods in which the best stone walling was constructed in England in mediæval times (say, c. 1200 to 1500).
4. Describe the method now used, and the most approved mode of binding and tying the walls together.
5. What are the principal precautions to be taken in order to prevent stonework flushing at the joints?
6. Contrast the method now used in the jointing and other work of masonry in England with that in use in France.
7. Describe the way in which the stonework of arches to the doors and windows was put together in the mediæval times above referred to, and how it differed at various times.
8. Show which is the weak point of an arch whose voussoirs are of equal depth and \( \frac{1}{2} \) of the span, when loaded at the apex. State the precautions necessary to be taken, and how the arch may be strengthened by increasing the depth of the voussoirs, or by other means.
9. The same with a pointed arch, whose height is equal to \( \frac{1}{8} \) of its span.
10. Describe the method of setting out the ribs of a plain groined roof.
11. Describe the method whereby the springing of the ribs was secured by the Gothic masons.
12. Describe the method of constructing fan groining.
13. Describe the method of constructing the pendent groining, as in Henry VII.’s Chapel for example.
14. Describe some of the methods employed in ancient and modern times for constructing domes.
15. Take the case of St. Peter’s at Rome, describe the partial failure, the means adopted to counteract it, and the practical result deduced therefrom.
16. What is the essential difference in composition and qualities between cast iron, wrought iron, and steel?
FACULTIES OF ARTS AND LAWS.

17. Describe the usual methods of making wrought iron, so as to convert it from the ore into merchant-iron.

18. State the precautions necessary to be taken in making working drawings for cast-iron girders, and give the reason for their being necessary.

19. Give the best form for cast-iron girders; state the reason for this form, and give the formula for calculating the strength.

20. The same with wrought-iron girders.

T. H. LEWIS, Professor.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND, LOGIC, AND HISTORY OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. PSYCHOLOGICAL COURSE.

1. Say what you know of the terminology of the subject. Define philosophy or science of mind, psychology, metaphysics, ontology, moral philosophy. Exemplify any confusion of nomenclature which has prevailed in the use of these terms.

2. What are some of the difficulties, dangers, and advantages, attendant on metaphysical studies? What kind of preliminary mental training is desirable for those who enter on these pursuits?

3. What bearing has psychology on Pau defics?

4. What did Dugald Stewart mean by the "inductive philosophy of the human mind?" In what sense may psychology be said to be inductive?

5. What distinction has been made between "soul and spirit?" What relation do the psychological laws, known by experimental consciousness, bear to any theories of the nature of mind?

6. What facts indicate the psychical agency of the brain and nervous system?

7. What is materialism? In what different senses has the term been used? Have recent experiments which furnish "electroscopic indications of electricity in living nerve-tissue," any bearing on the question of materialism? (Vide Paper of Dr. Radcliffe, read to the Royal Society, May 31, 1866.)

8. What is idealism? Exemplify the meaning of the term in the doctrine of any British or continental writers.

9. What variations may be found in the meaning of the term "consciousness" in the writings of metaphysicians (e.g. Reid, Kant, Sir W. Hamilton)? How do they differ from each other, and sometimes from themselves?

10. What relation have the phenomena of sense, and the more strictly mental phenomena, to space and time? What is the doctrine of Kant on this subject? and what objections lie against it?

11. What are the claims of phrenology to be a psychological system?

12. What is the main scope of Bacon's Novum Organum? How far do its aims apply to psychology?

13. What account do you give of memory? What were the views of Sir W. Hamilton?

14. How may the various functions of the rational faculty be distinguished from each other? Name them. Compare Hamilton's doctrine on this subject, ("Elaborative Faculty," díavóra, discursus; "Regulative Faculty," nous, mens).

15. Describe the controversy respecting "universals" (à parte nominis—à parte rei) in the middle ages. Name the three principal schools, and some of the chief disputants. How far did this controversy involve other principles besides those of metaphysics and logic?

16. In what sense does metaphysical truth lie at the basis of all our knowledge and science? Examples.

17. What are some of the chief vices into which metaphysicians are apt to
fall as thinkers and writers? and why have so many metaphysical systems failed to gain a permanent hold on the convictions of mankind?

18. Classify the Emotions, as given in the lectures. What is Professor Bain's classification?

19. What difficulties attach to the formation of any satisfactory theory respecting volition?

20. What advantages are there in the general arrangement of the human phenomena under the heads—Sense, Thought, Emotion, Will? Point out any objections to this division that may occur to you.

21. Give any other psychological classifications or divisions that you are acquainted with, from the English, Scottish, Eclectic, or German Schools (e.g. Locke, Hamilton, Cousin, Kant), etc. Defend or criticise any of them according to your view of their merits.

II. LOGIC.

1. State what you know of the early history of Logic.

2. What is the relation of logic to pure mathematics? Is logic to be regarded as a part of mathematics, or are mathematics illustrations of logic? — Vid. De Morgan's 'Formal Logic' (contranominal system), Boole's 'Laws of Thought,' and 'Mathematical Analysis of Logic' (numerical system), and Jevons's 'Pure Logic' (system of quality).

3. Regarding logic as the science of inference, deductive and inductive, on what general principle does the former depend? Give the dictum of Aristotle. What is the correction of it by Mr. J. S. Mill?

4. What is the difference between the dictum of Aristotle and a case of petitio principii?

5. In what case can there be an inductive syllogism proper? Give an example.

6. What is successive induction, or induction by connexion? e.g. the proof that \( a^n = 1 + 3 + 5 + \ldots + n \) of the odd numbers?

7. On what principle depends our belief that the sun will rise tomorrow? Compare this conviction with that of the truth of any proposition in Euclid. On what grounds do we rely on the uniformity of the laws of nature?

8. State what you can of the following particulars, as subsidiary to the process of induction in the inductive sciences:—observation, description, the formation of conceptions, naming, philosophical definition, variation in the meaning of terms, classification. Vide Mill's Logic, 4th ed., pp. 177-181.

9. Write an essay, in as condensed a form as possible, on the elements of the Common Logic, simple enough to give some idea of the science, and of the meaning of the terms employed, to a person wholly ignorant of it. Touch on the following points:—terms or names; things denoted by names (categories of Aristotle; "nameable things," Mill); propositions and their import; the five predicables; definition; inference, or reasoning by induction and syllogism; the rules for insuring the validity of deductive syllogisms; the kinds of syllogisms, categorical, hypothetical, conjunctive, disjunctive; abridged forms of argument; classification of fallacies.

10. Define Term, Proposition, Inference (Syllogism), according to Professor Jevons.—Explain his "Law of Sameness," as the "fundamental principle of reasoning" (dictum), vid. Pure Logic or Logic of Quality, 1864, §§ 7, 17, 37, 133, etc.

11. Examine, by the rules of logic, into the validity of the following examples of reasoning:

a. A monopoly of the sugar-refining business is beneficial to sugar-refiners; and of the corn-trade to corn-growers; and of the silk-manufacture to silk-weavers, etc. etc. etc. Now all these classes of men make up the whole community; therefore a system of restrictions is beneficial to the community.

b. Most of the studies pursued at Oxford conducive to the improvement of the mind; all the works of the most celebrated ancients are among the
studies pursued at Oxford; therefore some of the works of the most celebrated ancients conduce to the improvement of the mind.

c. Some poisons are vegetable; no poisons are useful drugs; therefore some useful drugs are not vegetable.

d. Animal food may be entirely dispensed with (as is shown by the practice of the Brahmins and of some monks), and vegetable food may be entirely dispensed with (as is plain from the example of the Esquimaux and others); but all food consists of animal food and vegetable food: therefore all food may be dispensed with.

e. All $x$ is all $y$; therefore all $x$ is some $y$, some $x$ is all $y$, some $x$ is some $y$.

f. He who is content with what he has is truly rich; a covetous man is not content with what he has: no covetous man, therefore, is truly rich.

g. If any objection that can be urged would justify a change of established laws, no laws could reasonably be maintained; but some laws can reasonably be maintained: therefore no objection that can be urged will justify a change of established laws.

h. A system of government which extends to those actions which are performed secretly, must be one which refers either to a regular divine providence in this life, or to the rewards and punishments of another world; every perfect system of government must extend to those actions which are performed secretly: no system of government therefore can be perfect which does not refer either to a regular divine providence in this life, or to the rewards and punishments of another life. (Warburton.)

i. Repentance is a good thing; wicked men abound in repentance; therefore wicked men abound in what is good. - Arist. Eth.

III. HISTORY OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Give a brief account of the Terminology of the subject; the synonyms which may properly be used to designate it. Distinguish Natural Ethics from natural theology; from the precepts of Religion; from jurisprudence; from general psychology; notice any confusion of terms which may be met with in designating the subject.

2. Suppose one man to refrain from a dishonest course through fear of detection, another to refrain on principle; what is the difference between these two so-called "honest" men? What is meant by the distinction between "objective" and "subjective" morality?

3. What is the nature of a moral action? exemplify this from the following example. A and B separately conceive the thought of giving to C a certain sum of money, each of them resolves to do so, and each of them gives the money; A gives it in order to bribe C to commit a crime, B gives it to make him the channel of beneficence: what elements are there herein common? and wherein lies the distinction between the conduct of A and B respectively?

4. Mention any opinions you are acquainted with respecting the nature of the Moral Faculty—whether it be a kind of sense—whether simple or complex—how far under the influence of association and custom.

5. How do you distinguish between philosophical theories of ethics, and moral principles and rules?

6. State any of the opinions which have been maintained with respect to moral freedom as related to moral agency.

7. What bearing have the philosophical theories of fatalism, pantheism (Spinoza), scepticism, and mysticism (Plotinus), respectively, on the necessary condition of moral agency?

8. How early in the history of the ancient nations do we find any speculative ethical disquisitions? Point out any general principles which characterized the moral ideas of the Hebrews—also of the Hindus, the Persians, the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, the Chinese—or any of them.
9. What account does Aristotle give of the views of the Pythagoreans as to the nature of virtue? (Eth. Nicom. II. 5).

10. "The doctrine laid down by Sokrates in the Protagoras (is) that pain or suffering is the End to be avoided or lessened as far as possible, and pleasure or happiness the End to be pursued as far as attainable—by intelligence, forethought and comparison; that there is no other intelligible standard of reference, for application of the terms Good and Evil, except the tendency to produce happiness or misery; and that, if this standard be rejected, ethical debate loses all standard for rational discussion, and becomes only an enunciation of the different sentiments, authoritative and self-justifying, prevalent in each community. But the End just mentioned is highly complex, and care must be taken to conceive it in its full comprehension. Herein I conceive the argument of Sokrates (in the Protagoras) to be incomplete. It carries attention only to a part of the truth, keeping out of sight, though not excluding, the remainder. It considers each man as an individual, determining good or evil for himself by calculating his own pleasures—as a prudent, temperate, and courageous agent, but neither as just nor beneficent. It omits to take account of him as a member of a society composed of many others akin or co-ordinate with himself. Now it is the purpose of an ethical or political reasoner (such as Plato both professes to be and really is) to study the means of happiness, not simply for the agent himself, but for that agent together with others around him—for the members of the community generally. The Platonic Sokrates says this himself in the Republic." (Grote's Plato, vol. ii. pp. 81, 82.)—Compare these two accounts of the ethical views of Sokrates, as given in the Protagoras and in the Republic, with any other moral theories in ancient or modern times.

11. Illustrate Aristotle's maxim, that every virtue is a mean between two extremes (τὸ μέσον, μεσότης) (Eth. Nicom. I. 6.), from his examples in the Eudemian Ethics (II. 2.): take any of the following as the means—"mildness, courage, modesty, temperance, indignation, liberality, magnanimity, prudence," etc., what are the extremes?

12. What is usually meant by the term "motive"?—what is the more restricted, and what the wider sense in which it has been used?

13. What sense has been attached to the terms "dependent" and "independent" morality?

14. What are the two main questions, one or the other, or both, of which have chiefly occupied the attention of philosophical moralists?

15. By what terms have the ethical theories which have prevailed been commonly designated? Enumerate as many of them as you can.


17. Make out a list of the chief moral duties that have been theoretically and most generally acknowledged, on the principles of "Natural Ethics."

18. If you prefer giving your answers to the above by incorporating them in a short essay, do so.

JOHN HOPPUS, LL.D., Professor.

HISTORY.

I. ROMAN.


1. Draw a map of Gaul.

2. Exhibit Caesar's campaigns in Gaul, in a tabular form, with dates.
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

3. What were the events which immediately led to the civil war? Show that the common belief that Caesar rebelled against a constitutional government is quite unfounded.
4. Sketch the events from the murder of Caesar to the establishment of the Triumvirate.
5. Give a Stemma Caesarum.
6. Describe the military operations in Germany during the reign of Augustus.
7. Estimate the effects of the defeat of Varus.
8. What was the character of Tiberius? On what grounds is he entitled to our respect and sympathy?

II. ENGLISH.
1784–1803.

1. Enumerate and explain the chief financial reforms of Pitt in the early part of his career.
2. What principles obtained the ascendant in France in 1789? Distinguish them from those of 1792.
3. Of what school was Robespierre a representative? Contrast his character and political capacity with that of Danton.
4. What were the chief legal points in Erskine's defence of Paine?
5. Describe the campaigns of Jourdan and Moreau in 1796, or those of Bonaparte and Moreau in 1800.
6. What were the immediate causes of the Irish rebellion?
7. What were the principal stipulations of the treaties of Lunéville and Amiens? What occasioned the renewal of the war?

E. S. BEESLY, Professor.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. Mention any prevalent errors which have been refuted by political economists, and trace the effect of their refutation on commercial and fiscal legislation.
2. The philosophical school called “the Economists” treated the productive powers of the soil as the sole source of wealth. Examine into the soundness of this opinion and point out its deficiencies.
3. What views have been taken as to the proper definition of “productive labour”? Give your reasons in favour of the definition which you adopt.
4. Mention the leading propositions laid down in Mr. Malthus's treatise on Population, with the general nature of the arguments by which they are supported.
5. Population being found to be stationary in a particular district, what inquiries would you make with a view to ascertaining the causes of the stationary condition of the population, and especially whether they are of a favourable or unfavourable character?
6. In what sense may it be affirmed that population has a tendency to increase beyond the means of subsistence? and in what sense may the converse be affirmed?
7. Mention some of the principal forms in which credit is given and taken in commercial countries.
8. What are the requisites of an eligible banking security? and by what class of securities are they especially combined? Point out other descriptions of investments which should be avoided by bankers, giving the grounds of your opinion.
9. “The proper function of the rate of discount is to indicate the relation
between floating capital expressible only in terms of money on the one hand, and floating capital represented by merchantable bills and securities on the other.” Examine fully, and comment on this statement.

10. Explain the nature of a “panic” or “commercial crisis,” illustrating by examples the causes from which it may arise, its incidents and consequences.

11. Mention the occasions on which the Bank Charter Act of 1844 has been suspended, and explain the effect of the suspension of the Act in affording relief at critical periods.

12. Give the substance of Adam Smith’s four rules as to taxation. Which of these rules are satisfied, and which are violated by Excise and Customs duties on articles of general consumption?

JACOB WALEY, Professor.

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ENGLISH LAW.

Morning.

1. Give short account of the origin and natures of English tenures.
2. What were their chief incidents?
3. What is meant by the term escuage?
4. What lay tenures exist at the present day? and by what statute were the others abolished?
5. Explain the terms escheat and forfeiture.
6. What change was made in the law as to escheat, by the statutes 54 Geo. 3. c. 145; and 3 and 4 W. 4. c. 106?
7. Explain the difference between Guardian in Socage, and Guardian in Chivalry.
8. What is meant by the terms copyhold, ancient demesne, and customary freehold?

Afternoon.

1. What is meant by a conditional fee?
2. What was the effect of the Statute of Westminster the Second on this kind of estate?
3. What is the difference between an estate at Will, and an estate by Sufferance?
4. Is a mortgagor in possession tenant at Will, or tenant by Sufferance to the mortgagee?
5. What is meant by joint tenants being said to hold per my et per tout?
6. Explain the chief distinctions between joint tenancy and tenancy in common.
7. What is the difference between a Release and a Surrender?
8. State shortly the object and effect of the Statute of Uses.

JOHN A. RUSSELL, LL.B., Professor.

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GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

To be neatly drawn (in ink if time allows). The given problem in fine lines, the results in thicker, and the constructions in very fine lines.

Give the number of the question and paper, and any letters of reference required.

No written explanations or calculations except to the scales required.
Scales.
One inch to represent 11 feet 6 inches.
Draw a diagonal scale to show inches, and give the representative fraction.
Diagonal scale of yards $\frac{1}{20}$ of real size.
A comparative scale of French metres to ditto.
1 metre = 1.0936 English yard.

Lines.
A line $ab$, 3 inches long, inclined 25° to the vertical plane, is the plan of a line; $a$ is 0.5 and $b$ 1.4 inch above the horizontal plane; draw the elevation, and determine the true length and traces of the line.
A line 3.5 inches long is inclined 40° to the horizontal plane; draw its plan and elevation when it is parallel to the vertical plane; when it is perpendicular to it; when the plan is inclined 20° to the vertical plane.

Planes.
$a$, $b$, $c$ is the plan of a triangle; $ab$ is 2, $bc$ is 2.5, and $ac$ 3 inches long; $a$ is 5, $b$ 1.3, and $c$ 2.1 above the horizontal plane; determine the true form of the triangle.
Draw the plan of a pentagon of 1.6 radius when one angle is 0, the adjoining angle 5, and a third is 1.5 above the horizontal plane.

Solids.
The edge of a cube is 2.0 inches. Draw its plan and elevation when one edge is inclined 18° and another 30° to the horizon.
A right pyramid hexagonal base of 1.5 inch radius, axis 3 inches. Draw its plan and elevation when its base is inclined 30°, and one edge of base 19° to the horizon; when one edge of base is horizontal, and the base inclined 25°, and a vertical section on a plane inclined 00° to the plane of the axis.
Cog wheels.

Isometric Projection.
Draw a table 4 feet 5 inches long, 3 feet 4 inches broad, 3 feet high, 2 inches thick, square legs 3 inches thick, 4 inches within top of edge.
A perpendicular cylinder 3 feet diameter, axis 4 feet 6 inches.

Perspective.
Draw given pavement from a point of sight 7 feet 6 inches in front of A. BC touching the ground line of picture plane.
Point of sight 5 feet above the ground plane.
Scale, $\frac{1}{17}$.
The centres of a prism, a cylinder, and a cone are on one line 1 foot apart. The diameters are 2 feet, vertical axis 5 feet.
Draw the view on a plane parallel, and 1 foot 6 inches from that central line; the visual point to be opposite the central cylinder, and 5 feet from the picture plane.

Shadows.
Draw the shadows of the above prism, cylinder, and cone, on the floor and on a wall 2 feet beyond the central line. Horizontal direction of light 50° with central line, the vertical angle 40°.
Scale, $\frac{1}{17}$.

General Drawing.
Equestrian statue of Richard I.

G. B. MOORE, Teacher.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

Examiner: Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.

LATIN.

Friday, September 29th, from 9 to 12 A.M.

I. Translate into English:—

(A.) Namque ipsorum naves ad hunc modum factae armataeque erant. Carine aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, quo facilius vada ac decessum aedium excipere possent: prorsus admodum erectae, atque item puppes, ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatuumque accommodatae: naves totae factae ex robore, ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam: transa ex pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus conxuxa clavis ferreis, digiti pollicis erasitidine: ancorae, pro funibus, ferreis catenis revinctae: pellae pro velis salutisque tenuiter confectae, sive propter lini inopiam, atque ejus usum in scientiam, sive, quod est magis verisimile, quod tantas tempestatas Oceanos tantosque impetus ventorum sustineri, se tanta onera navium regi relis non satis commode posse arbitrabantur. Cum his navibus nostrae classi eorummodi congressus erat, ut una celeritate et pulso remorum praestarent, reliqua, pro loci natura, pro vi tempestatum, illis essent aptiora et accommodatoria: neque enim his nostrae rostro nocere poterant (tanta in his erat firmitudo); neque, propter altitudinem, facile telum adjiceretur, et eadem de causa minus incommoda scopulis continebantur. Accedebat ut, quum seve ventus coopisset et se vento dedissent, et tempestatem ferrent facilius, et in vadis consisterent tutius, et ab reducto nihil saxa et cautes timent: quarum rerum omnium nostris navibus casus esset extimescendi.

(B.) Tune duces principesque Nerviorum, qui aliquem sermonis aditum causae usque amicitiae cum Cicerone habebant, colloquium sese velle dicunt. Facta potestate, eadem quae Ambiorix cum Titurio egerat commemorant: "omnia esse in arnis Galliam: Germanos Rhenum transisse: Cresaremque hiberna oppugnari." Addunt etiam de Sabini morte. Ambiorigem ostentant, fidei faciendae causa. Errare eos dicunt, si quidquam ab iis presidii sperent, qui suis rebus diffident: sese tamen hoc esse in Ciceroem populumque Romanum animo, ut nihil nisi hiberna recusent, atque hanc inveterasque consuetudinem nolint: licere illis incolumbus per se hibernis discedere, et in quascumque partes velint, sine metu proficisci. Cicero ad haec unum modo respondit: "Non esse consuetudinem populi Romani ullam accipere ab hoste armato conditionem: si ab armis discedere velit, se adjutore utantur, legatosque ad Caesarem mittant: sperare se pro ejsa justitia, quae petierint, impetraturus." 1

1. Write out the speeches in the Oratio Directa.
2. Who was the Cicero here named?

II. Translate into Latin:—

1. It is of great importance, whom every one hears daily at home.
2. Themistocles did not bear the wrong done him by an ungrateful country as he ought to have borne it.
3. That wisest of men, Socrates, used to say that he knew nothing except this very thing, that he knew nothing; the rest of men were ignorant also of this.
4. Socrates, when a great quantity of silver and gold was carried in a procession, said,—How many things there are that I do not want!

5. The Lacedemonians, when Philip threatened them in a letter that he would prevent whatever they attempted, asked, whether he would also prevent their dying.

6. If a wise man had the ring of Gyges, he would none the more think he might sin than if he had it not; for honourable not secret things are sought by good men.

7. It is the nature of every man to err; of none but a fool to persevere in error.

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**GREEK.**

Friday, September 29th, from 2 to 3½ P.M.

Translate into English:

(A.)

Μετὰ ταῦτα Χειρίσοντες έίπεν 'Αλλ' εί μέν τινος ἄλλοι δέ πρὸς τούτους οίς λέγει Ξενοφῶν, καί αὐτίκα έξείστατο ποιεῖν 'α δέ γενά ἐφηκε μοι ὡς τάχιστα ψυχίσοντι ἀριστον είναι' καί ὅτι δεικε τάστα, ἀνατείνατο τὴν χείρα, 'Ἀνάσταυ τούτων εὖ πέπειν ἢμᾶς,' Ο ἄνω, ἀκούσται ὧν προδοῦν δοκεῖ μοι. Δὴ λόγῳ τούτου προεξίζεθαι ἡμᾶς δεὶ ὦν έξερε τά επιτήδεια· ἀκοῦσθαι δεί καλάς οὐ πλεῖον εἰσὶ σταῖν ἀπεχοῦσαν οὐκ ἂν οὖν θαυμάζομι εἰ οἱ πολέμου, ὡστε οἱ δείκει κίνες τοῦ μέν παρόμοια διόκουσε τε καὶ δάκνουσιν, ἐν δὲν υποίσουσιν, τού δὲ διώκοντας φήγοντες, εἰ καὶ οὕτωι ἡμῖν ἀποτεύξας ἑπακολούθειν. Ἡσύς οὖν ασφαλέστερον ἡμῖν προεξίζεθαι πλαίσιον ποιομένους τῶν ὅπλων, ἵνα τὰ σκεφθῇ καὶ τὸ πολέμοις ἐν ασφαλείᾳ ἔχῃ. Εἰ οὖν ὅπως ἀποδείξθης τίνα χρήματι τοῦ πλαίσιον καὶ τά πρόσθεν κοσμεῖν καὶ τίνας εἰς τῶν πλείους καταραί είναι τίνας δὲ ἀποκαλυπτεῖ, οὐκ ἂν ὄντε οἱ πολέμου έλθοντες βουλεύεσθαι ἡμᾶς δεῖον, ἀλλὰ χρῆμα τὰς τεταγμένους.

(B.)

Ἡίκα δ' ἢ ἄρισ τέ μέσα νύκτας, παρηκ Σεβής ἔχειν τοὺς ἵππας τεθραυκτείνεις καὶ τὸς πέλασσας σύν τοῖς ὅπλοις. Καὶ ἐπεὶ παρέδωκε τοῦς ἡγήμονας, οἱ μὲν ὄπλα ἀγοῦσι, οἱ δὲ πελάται εἶναι τοῖς, τοὺς ἵππας ἀσφυγθεῖκαν. Εἰπε δ' ἄριστόκρατος, ἢ Ὁ δ' Σεβής παρῆλθεν εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν καὶ ἐγκύσει τὸν Ἐλληνικὸν νόμον' πολλάς γὰρ ἐφ' ἐντωρ ἄντως καὶ σύν ἄγομες περιβολέους ἀποσταθήσθηθαν σὺν τοῖς ἱπποῖς ἀπὸ τῶν τενών νῦν δ', ωςτε δὲ, ἀθρόω πάντες ἡμᾶς ἡμῖν φαῦλομεν. Ἀλλὰ θείας μὲν περιμένετε αὐτόν καὶ ἀνατάσσετε, εἰς δὲ σεθωμένως τι βέβαιο. Ταῦτ' εἰτὼν κλαίνε δὲ ὄρους δέδων τίνα λαβοῦν, 'Επεὶ δ' ἀρκεί τοι εἰ δύον μιᾶς πολλῆς, ἐπέκυκλο γε ἐι γένει ἀνθρώπους ἢ πρόσω ἡγήμονι εἴναι τὰντι. 'Επεὶ δ' ἀρκεί τοι ἡμῖν ἡμῖν ἔρχομαι, διά τοῦ πάλιν καὶ εἶλεγεν, 'Ανδρείς, καλῶς ἔσται, ἢ θεοὶ θέλην τοὺς γὰρ ἀνθρώπους λήφομεν ἐπιπτεῖσθεντες. 'Αλλ' εἰς μὲν ἱεραίομαι τοὺς ἱπποῖς, ὅπως αὐτὰ ταῦτα λέομεν, μιθαρσύῳ σμήνῃ τοῖς πολεμίοις' ἡμῖν δ' ἐπείσθε καὶ διστήσετε, τὸ στόμα τοῦ ἱπποῦ ἐπίσης. 'Τπεβίαντε δὲ τὰ δρῆ ἔξομεν εἰς κώμαι πολλάς τε καὶ εὔδαιμονας.

(C.)

Ταῦτα ἔστω τοίς αὐτὰς πρὸς τούτα, ὅτι χρήν τοῦ Σωκράτηριν μη πρὸς τέρπειν τὰ πολιτικά διδάσκειν τοὺς συνόντας ἡ σοφονεῖν. Ἐγὼ δὲ πρὸς τόντα μὲν ὡς αὐτόλεγον πάντας δέ τοῦς διδάσκομεν ώρὰ αὐτοῦ διακινοῦσα τοῖς μαθάνων, ἦπερ αὐτοὶ πινοῖν δὲ διδάκουσιν, καὶ τῷ λόγῳ προεξίζομεν. Οἶδα δὲ καὶ Σωκράτηρι διευκολύνεσκα τόσιν εὐνοοῦν εἰπόν τινα καθάν οὕτα, καὶ εὐλεγομένων κάθετα πέρι δοσίς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων. Οἶδα δὲ κάκως σοφοφονεῖτε, ὅτι Σωκράτης συμφέρεται, ὃς φοβοῦμαι μη ζημίοντο ἡ παινεύστε ὑπὸ Σωκράτους, αὐτὸ οἴομεν τὸν κράτιστον εἶναι τοῦτο πράττει.
What persons are indicated by the duals in the last sentence? And why are they introduced into the discussion?

FRENCH.

Friday, September 29th, from 3½ to 5 P.M.

Translate into English:—


(B.) Qui peut mettre dans l'esprit des peuples la gloire, la patience dans les travaux, la grandeur de la nation, et l'amour de la patrie, peut se vanter d'avoir trouvé la constitution d'état la plus propre à produire de grands hommes. C'est sans doute les grands hommes qui font la force d'un empire. La nature ne manque pas de faire naitre dans tous les pays des esprits et des courages élevés ; mais il faut lui aider à les former : ce qui les forme, ce qui les achève, se sont des sentiments forts et de nobles impressions qui se répandent dans tous les esprits, et passent insensiblement de l'un à l'autre. Qui est-ce qui rend notre noblesse si fière dans les combats, et si hardie dans les entreprises? c'est l'opinion reçue dès l'enfance, et établie par le sentiment unanime de la nation, qu'un gentilhomme sans cœur se dégrade lui-même, et n'est plus digne de voir le jour.

Tous les Romains étoient nourris dans ces sentiments, et le peuple disputoit avec la noblesse à qui agiroit le plus par ces vigoureuses maximes. Durant les bons temps de Rome, l'enfance même était exercée par les travaux : on n'y entendait parler d'autre chose que de la grandeur du nom romain. Il fallait aller à la guerre quand la république l'ordonnait, et la travailler sans cesse, camper hiver et été, obéir sans résistance, mourir ou vaincre. Les pères, qui n'élevaient pas leurs enfants dans ces maximes, et comme il fallait pour les rendre capables de servir l'État, étoient appelés en justice par les magistrats, et jugés coupables d'un attentat envers le public.
Quand on a commencé à prendre ce train, les grands hommes se font les uns les autres : et, si Rome en a plus porté qu'aucune autre ville qui eût été avant elle, ce n'a point été par hazard ; mais c'est que l'état romain, constitué de la manière que nous avons vue, étoit, pour ainsi parler, du tempérament qui devait être le plus fécond en héroès.

Friday, September 29th, from 3½ to 5 P.M.

Translate into English:

ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Saturday, September 30th, from 9 to 12 A.M.

1. Define the simple operations of Arithmetic, distinguishing the Inverse from the Direct. Define the terms Addend, Subtrahend, Factor, Multiple, Dividend, and Measure.

2. A room is 12 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 7 feet 6 inches high, with a door 3 feet 3 inches wide by 6 feet 9 inches high, and a window 3 feet 3 inches wide by 5 feet high. How many yards of paper, 21 inches wide, will it require?

3. Find the greatest common measure of 654,1090, and 1635; and prove the rule.

4. Find the least weight which can be weighed by either pounds avoirdupois or pounds troy.

5. Simplify the following fractional expressions:

\[
\frac{8\%}{11\%} \cdot \frac{100}{11\%} \cdot \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{3+\frac{1}{4+\frac{1}{5}}}}
\]

and

\[(4\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{2}) - (2\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 4\frac{1}{2}) + 7\frac{1}{2}.
\]

6. Reduce \(\frac{4}{5}\) and \(\frac{13}{25}\) to decimals; and \(\cdot634\) and \(0\cdot51\) to vulgar fractions; and \(5\cdot4\frac{1}{5}\) to the decimal of \(£1\ 7s. 6d\). Explain recurring decimals.

7. How many days of 15 hours each would 90 men take to perform a piece of work in, when 45 men can do the same in 30 days of 12 hours?

8. Extract the square root of 8\(r\); and find by one extraction of the square root the value of \(\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{18} + \sqrt{50}\); each to 4 places of decimals.

9. Write down the algebraical formulæ for fractional operations.

10. Simplify the expression

\[\frac{a}{b} - \frac{c}{d} \cdot \frac{(a-b)(a-c)(x-a) + (b-a)(b-c)(x-b) + (c-a)(c-b)(x-c)}{a^2 - b^2 - c^2 - d^2} \cdot \frac{a^2 - x^2}{a^2 - x^2}
\]

and find its value when \(a=1, b=2, c=3, x=4\).

11. Reduce \(\frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab}\) to its lowest terms; separate \(x^a - y^a\) into four factors; and show what forms of quotient result from the four divisions of \(x^a + y^a\), according as \(n\) is odd or even.

12. Prove that if \(a:b::c:d\), \(e+b::a-b::e+d::c-d\), and find the proportion implied in the equation \(ab = a^2 - x^2\).

13. Sum the series \(1+3+5+\cdots\) to \(n\) terms, and \(\frac{4}{3}+\frac{8}{7}+\cdots\) ad infinitum; and give the formulæ for an arithmetic and a geometric mean between \(a\) and \(b\).

14. Solve the equations:

\[\begin{align*}
x & = x - 9 + x + 1 + x - 8 \\
x - 2 & = x - 3 - x - 6
\end{align*}
\]

\[\begin{align*}
a + x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} & = b \\
x^2 + y^2 = 85
\end{align*}
\]

15. A and B run a race to a certain post and back again. A returning meets B at 90 yards from the post, and arrives at the starting-place 3 minutes
before him. If he had then immediately returned to meet B again, he would have met him at 4th of the distance between the post and the starting-place. Find the length of the course, and the duration of the race.

GEOMETRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Saturday, September 30th, from 2 to 5 P.M.

I. GEOMETRY.

1. Define a Parallelogram, Rectangle, Rhombus, and Square, in relation to each other; and show what more specific forms the principal properties of the first assume in the others.

2. Explain the conception of an angle as a space magnitude; show that there is a natural measure of angular magnitude; and hence deduce at once the proposition in Euclid I. 13.

3. Prove Euclid I. 5; and show how you may simplify the proof by help of the principle involved in the last question. Can you prove the proposition without the help of any construction?

4. Define the Converse of a Proposition. Show that it does not necessarily follow from the Direct Proposition, and on what condition it does so follow. State the propositions in Euclid, which form the negative and converse to I. 5.

5. Define the segments of a straight line made by a point in it or its production. Prove that if a bisected straight line be also divided in another point, the sum of the squares on the segments made by the latter is twice the sum of the squares on half the line and on the part between the two points. How may this proposition be otherwise stated, having regard to the relations of magnitude between the line and its segments?

6. Define the distance of a point from a straight line, and show the dependence of the relative magnitudes of lines in a circle on their distances from the centre.

II. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

7. Explain the Composition and Resolution of Statical Forces, and give familiar illustrations of the principle.

8. In what sense can we be said to gain force by the Mechanical Powers? How does the law of Virtual Velocities illustrate the principle common to them all? Describe the different systems of Pulleys, stating the ratio of the power to the weight in each. Compare the action of the Screw, as used by Archimedes, and as a marine propeller.

9. Find the Centre of Gravity of a Triangle, and of any disc with two parallel surfaces, but otherwise of irregular shape. Why does a peg-top preserve and then lose its equilibrium? and why does it rise to a vertical position?

10. A ball projected into the air falls in 8 seconds. How high has it risen?

11. State the Laws of Motion, giving one or two illustrations of each.

12. Explain the principles involved in the determination of Specific Gravities. Why is the term Specific used?

13. Describe the Common Air-pump, and show the limits to its action. What is meant by the Torricellian Vacuum, and how is it caused?

14. State fully the laws of Reflection and Refraction at Plane and Spherical surfaces (Concave and Convex), and explain the action of a prism on a ray of white light.
ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Mention the structural elements which enter into the formation of the several varieties of connective tissue; and state the characters, microscopic and chemical, by which they are distinguished.

2. Explain the general principles on which secreting glands are constructed, and the modifications of structure presented by the principal varieties of these glands (omitting the liver and kidney). What is known of the structure of the so-called solitary and agminated glands of the intestine? and in what other situations do bodies apparently similar in nature occur?

3. What evidence is there, besides direct experiment, to prove that an influence is exerted on the glands through the nervous system? Is the effect produced always of the same kind? With reference to the experimental evidence of such influence, state what nerve or nerves of the submaxillary gland on being excited increase the secretion, and in what ways the excitement may be applied. What is the condition of the blood and of the blood-vessels during the flow of secretion? Discuss the question whether the nerves operate merely on the blood-vessels, or also on the proper constituents of the gland.

4. What secretions are poured into the alimentary canal? and what purposes do they severally serve? In regard to the bile, state its estimated daily quantity, the effect of excluding it from the intestine, and the inferences deducible therefrom as to its probable destination and uses in the animal economy.

5. Describe the phenomena of the heart’s action; and state what seems to be the most probable explanation of the impulse and sounds to which it gives rise.

6. What affections or states of the mind may give rise to involuntary muscular actions? and how may such mental affections modify voluntary acts, or involuntary acts independently excited? How far are these acts necessarily accompanied by consciousness? and what is their relation to the will? Explain what is meant by reflex acts; and state through what parts of the nervous system they are produced, also the conditions which are necessary to their production, and those which affect the readiness of excitement or the intensity of effect. Give examples of muscular contraction excited or maintained through the spinal cord without mental or apparent reflex stimulation.

7. Give an account of the origin and progress, the final state, and the uses of the yolk-sac and its vessels in the incubated egg of the bird. Describe in like manner the umbilical vesicle in man, and its varieties in shape and extent in mammalia. In what animals does it contribute to form a placenta?

8. What animals are provided, in the fetal state, with an allantois? Describe the origin, extension, and final condition of the allantois and of its vascular covering in those cases in which it is present; and explain the principal modes in which the placenta is formed, and the extent to which it is deciduous, in different orders or families of mammalia, describing specially the human allantois, chorional villi and placenta, and the relation thereby established between the maternal and fetal systems.

W. SHARPEY, M.D., Professor.
I. SENIOR CLASS.

1. Describe the growth of the frontal bone, and add a notice of the frontal sinuses under these heads:—
   a. Number and production.
   b. Time of appearance and completion.
   c. Communication with the nasal cavity.
   d. Size and absence.

2. Describe the articulations of the right os innominatum with other bones. What movement does the hip-bone possess in man? How is the movement sometimes present in the woman during and after pregnancy to be explained?

3. Under the following heads furnish some account of the diaphragm:—
   a. Position and form of the apertures in the muscle, and the parts they transmit.
   b. Form and height of the diaphragm in the dead body; in inspiration; and in expiration.

4. Give an anatomical description of the rima glottidis of the larynx in the dead body. State the changes in it, and its bounding parts in inspiration, expiration, and vocalization. What muscles produce the changes referred to?

5. Describe the fourth ventricle of the brain.

[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 back of the thigh from the lower border of the gluteus maximus to the lower end of the femur. The dissection is to be carried down to the adductor magnus muscle, and to the outer intermuscular septum.

7. The dissection of the vertebral vessels on the right side, external to the cranium.

II. JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Name the bones numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; and state the side of the body to which each belongs, if it is one of a pair. Describe the connexions of the bone marked with the figure 8; and indicate the special surface articulating with each surrounding bone.

2. Give the growth of the upper half of the femur; and point out with precision the arrangement of the compact and cancellated portions in the bone of the adult, as seen in a vertical section.

3. Describe the articulations of the os scaphoides of the foot with other tarsal bones; and mention the kind of movement in the joint between it and the astragalus.

4. Give the end attachments (origin and insertion) and the action of the following muscles:—
   Coraco-brachialis. Semimembranosus.
   Supinatus longus. Adductor magnus.
   Indicat or. Sartorius.

5. Describe the connexions of the femoral artery in its lower two-thirds. Enumerate the branches springing from that part of the artery, and their place of origin.

6. Describe the radial and posterior interosseous nerves of the forearm.
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. The dissection of the popliteal artery and its collateral branches is required.
The terminal tibial arteries need not be referred to.

GEORGE VINER ELLIS, Professor.

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CHEMISTRY.

1. How much potassic chlorate would be needed for the preparation of a kilogramme of oxygen? What would be the volume of the gas at 250° C. and 700 millimetres?

2. How much zinc would you need to dissolve in dilute sulphuric acid in order to evolve enough hydrogen for the reduction of 2230 grammes of litharge to metallic lead? The atomic weight of zinc is 65, that of lead 207. What would be the volume of the steam, calculated at the normal temperature and pressure?

3. How much carbon must be burnt in order to evolve sufficient heat for the fusion of a kilogramme of ice, and the evaporation of the water at atmospheric pressure? The heat of combustion of charcoal is 8080°.

4. How much work is done by the evaporation of a kilogramme of water at atmospheric pressure? What quantity of heat is equivalent to that work? One degree of heat is equivalent to 423.6 metre kilogrammes.

5. 100 cubic metres of nitrogen are supplied at the normal temperature and pressure. What weight of oxygen must be added to this nitrogen in order to make a mixture of the composition of air?

6. Fourteen grammes of olefiant gas has to be burnt. What volume of oxygen is needed for the purpose? What is the volume of each product?

7. Describe the preparation from bone-earth, and characteristic properties, of trihydric phosphate.

8. Describe the preparation of chlorocarbonic, chlorophosphoric, and chlorosulphuric acid. Give the vapour-density of each on the hydrogen-scale, P = 31; S = 32; Cl = 35.5. Describe by equation the action of water on each of these compounds.

9. How is urea prepared synthetically from its elements? Give the formula of urea in the four types H Cl, H² O, H² N, H₄ C, or their multiples.

10. How is silicic fluoride prepared? What is its vapour-density? Si = 28. What is the action of water upon it?

11. A solution acid to test-paper gives a yellow precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen. What may the precipitate contain? and how would you examine it?

12. What are the molecular formula of the following elements as deduced from their vapour-densities, viz. hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, mercury, cadmium? What the molecular formula of the following compounds as deduced from their vapour-densities, viz. nitric oxide, carbonic oxide, cyanogen, prussic acid, mercourous chloride, mercuric chloride, ferric chloride, alumic chloride, hydric sulphate, ammonic chloride, and phosphoric chloride? Explain apparently anomalous vapour-densities, giving proof of your opinions.

13. What reasons are there for giving to alumina the formula Al² O₄, to zinc oxide the formula ZnO, and to lime the formula CaO?

14. A solution of potassic chlorate was reduced to chloride, and then precipi-
pitated by an excess of argentic nitrate. 7·275 grammes of argentic chloride were thus obtained. What was the weight of chlorate employed?

15. What is the meaning of the terms “typical hydrogen” and “typical oxygen”? Illustrate the meaning by examples of alcohols and acids supposed to contain polyequivalent radicals, and also by examples of nitrogen bases.

16. Explain the meaning of the terms “amide” and “amine,” and the classification of each, into the subdivisions of primary, secondary, and tertiary.

17. What is the meaning of the terms “protoplasm” and “plasma” in the vegetable, and “protoplasm” in the animal body? and what are its properties and endowments in animals? Describe the structure and movements of pseudopodia and of vibratile cilia. Why do pseudopodia belong to rhizopods and foraminifers, and vibratile cilia mostly to porifera and epitricha? Explain how chyle-corpuscles, epidermic cells, ciliated epithelium, and other endocysts originating from the fluids of the living body are regarded as animals as independent in vitality as infusoria.

18. How can a tartarate be built up from its elements? Describe the chief tartrates, and the characteristic properties of the hydrogen salt.

ALEX. W. WILLIAMSON, Professor.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

1. What is sarcode, the constituent of so large a portion of the simplest and earliest known forms of animal life? What principal developmental and textural differences does it manifest in the recent sarcodeous animals? What is the ultimate microscopic structure, what are the manifestations of independent vitality, and what is the maximum of high development seen in the isolated constituent granules of this fleshy matter? Does sarcode occur throughout the animal kingdom and in man?

2. What is protoplasm in the vegetable, and plasma in the animal body? and what are its properties and endowments in animals? Describe the structure and movements of pseudopodia and of vibratile cilia. Why do pseudopodia belong to rhizopods and foraminifers, and vibratile cilia mostly to porifera and epitricha? Explain how chyle-corpuscles, epidermic cells, ciliated epithelium, and other endocysts originating from the fluids of the living body are regarded as animals as independent in vitality as infusoria.

3. Taking the human haemocystic, or blood-corpuscle, as an example of an endocystic cystodian, describe its necessary internal fluid origin; its mode of assimilation and growth; its secretion of colouring-matter (like chlorophyl in the plant-cell); its development of nucleus and nucleolus, and the various modes of fissiparity seen in the nucleoli, the nuclei, and the entire body; its metamorphoses, in the young and adult state, into rhizopodous sarcode; its ready ingestion of foreign matter and variously coloured nutriment; its lively spontaneous amebiform movements; and its mode of rejecting indigestible residue.

4. As all nourishment of organisms must pass in a fluid state through membrane to fit it for assimilation, compare the structural means of nutrition possessed by cystodians (without a mouth or stomach), with that of rhizopods (which expand their common tissue around their food), with that of epitrichous animalcules (which have a biforate internal sac), and with that of the highest animals (possessing the most complicated canal traversing the interior of the body).

5. Under what forms does the nervous axis present itself where seen in the radiated classes of animals? How is it disposed in the annulata among the helminthoid types? Through what forms does it pass during the development and metamorphoses of insects, to its most concentrated form in the highest coleoptera? Compare its concentrated form in coleoptera and brachyurous decapods with its ordinary type in the mol-
6. Describe the arrangement and mode of formation of the component cells of the skeleton of foraminifera, of the siliceous and calcareous spicula in porifera, of the concentric laminae of the axis in corallium, gorgonia and asis, of the areolated plates composing the columns of the shell in echinoid echinoderms, of the component pieces of the thoracic segments of insects, of the valves and ligament and epidermis of the shells of lamellibranchiates, and of the ossified parts of the skeletal segments of vertebrata.  

7. Describe the structure of a hydra. Its anal pore, rudimental or functional? When was it functional? Its tentacula, solid or tubular? Ciliated internally, or externally? Its stomach free-walled, or coelenteroid? Describe its cutaneous urticating filaments (trichocysts), and state their distribution in other radiated animals. Contrast the structure of hydra with that of actinia among the anthozoic polypifera, and with the polypus of a flustra among the higher ophyzoic zoophytes. 

8. Describe the structure of the ear in radiated and in molluscous animals, its auditory nerve, vestibular sac, ciliated epithelium, and rotating lapillus, and its adaptations, as in fishes, for impressions received through dense water. Describe the external additions to this organ in air-breathing vertebrata, to adapt it for impressions through elastic air. And describe the compound eyes, the retina, and optic nerves, of insects, and their adaptations to convey directly, not medially, the vibrations of inelastic ether to their common sensorium. 

9. Describe the organ of smell in cephalopods and fishes, and the adaptations of its ciliated laminae for receiving impressions through the medium of water. Describe the structure of the same organ in the pulmonated vertebrata, and its adaptations for testing the resired air. Why can we form no notion of the ideas acquired by entomoids through their palpi? What marked differences of structure are observed between the organs of touch in carnivorous and herbivorous quadrupeds? And what physiological and psychological advantages do the ungulculated mammalia thence gain over the ungululated tribes? 

10. Describe the structure of the heart, the great trunks which enter and issue from it, the course and quality of the blood sent through its cavities, and the origin of the coronary arteries which afford it nourishment, in fishes, amphibians, and reptiles. What are the homologies of the branchial artery of fishes? in their renal portal circulation, what is the origin and destination of the afferent and efferent veins? Whence originate the pulmonary arteries in frogs? What provision is there for sending only venous blood through the pulmonary arteries of reptiles? and what advantage is derived from limiting the extent of aeration of the blood in that class? 

11. What are the ossifiable tissues and parts of the organs of animal life, of organic life, and of generation, which constitute the potential skeleton of vertebrata? Why are the parts which actually ossify to compose the skeletal segments of the body, constantly varying in the different tribes of these animals? Why are the sternal ribs strongly ossified in birds, mostly cartilaginous in mammalia, and absent in amphibia? Describe the osseous structures of the organs of flight in flying fishes, dragons, pterodactyla, birds, bats, and in flying marsupians, rodents and lemurs. 

12. Into what part do the ureters open in oviparous vertebrata? Describe the rudimentary urinary bladder of birds. Where, in the vertebrated classes, does the male organ first begin to be connected with urination, and cease to be exclusively generative? What constituent of the tubular mammalian organ is deficient in the mere grooved oviparous male forms, and in the female clitoris of viviparous species? What is the
structure and what the functions of the double male organ of ophidians, and the bifid cloacal organ of monotremes? ............................... 12

13. According to the theory of epigenesis, established for a century, will you explain what is meant by the statement that all organisms must originate de novo by the chemical union of their fluid organic elements, and never by the metamorphosis of cells derived from without or transmitted from indefinite ancestry? In what sense is it asserted that the higher classes of animals originate from endoecysts formed de novo within the body, as the lowest classes from similarly formed monadins without? .................................................. 10

14. Describe the effects of encystation on the development of the embryos of epitricha, and compare that condition with chrysalis state of insects. What is effected by the process of zygosis or conjugation common to many of the lowest animals and plants? In the radiated, helminthoid, and molluscan classes, where the ovum is mostly holoblastic, or wholly taken up in the formation of the embryo, what membrane becomes invesed with ciliated epithelium, like the surface of an epitrichious animalcule? .................................................. 12

15. How do the embryos of fishes and amphibians, developed in water, compensate for the absence of allantois, amnion, and amniotic fluid? How are these parts connected with the embryos in air-breathing branched vertebrae, and what uses do they serve? In the meroblastic, ovo-viviparous, chondropterygeous fishes what is the kind of connexion sometimes established between the chorion of the ovum and the oviduct of the parent? What arterial arrangement develops the external mammary organs of marsupians, at the expense of their internal uterine system? Why do cetacean foetuses often remain attached by the umbilical cord when they are already sucking the inguinal mammae of the parent? .......................................................... 20

ROBERT E. GRANT, Professor.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

1. Prepare one or more specimens of ossifying Cartilage; describe and draw them.

2. Prepare a transverse and longitudinal section of the dried Scalp to exhibit the Hair-Follicles.

3. Examine and state the nature of the substances marked (1), (2), (3), describe their structure briefly, and illustrate with drawings.

4. What is the nature and probable origin of the preparations marked A, B, C, D? State your reasons briefly.

GEORGE HARLEY, Professor.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

1. Illustrate by special examples the differences between predisposing, exciting, and determining causes of disease.

2. Illustrate by reference to general facts and special examples the influence of age on the origin, symptoms, and progress of disease.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

3. What is the prognosis in Hæmoptysis? What is the treatment of Hæmoptysis?
4. What are causes of the Edema of one and of both lower extremities?
5. On what conditions are Hypertrophy and dilatation of the Heart dependent? Why are the two usually conjoined? Enumerate the signs and symptoms of Hypertrophy, and of dilatation of the Heart at length.
6. Describe the varieties, the signs, the symptoms, and the treatment of Bronchitis.
7. What are the causes of death before the 30th day of Typhoid Fever?
8. State the period of incubation, the date of eruption, and the duration in typical cases

  Of Measles,
  Of Scarlet Fever,
  Of Small Pox,
  Of Typhus Fever,
  Of Typhoid Fever,
  Of Erysipelas.

WILLIAM JENNER, Professor.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

1. Describe the chief differences between incised and contused wounds in their appearance, mode of healing, and the treatment to be adopted.
2. Describe the method of union in a Simple and in a Compound Fracture; and the causes of disunion in certain cases.
3. Describe the various dislocations that may occur at the Shoulder-Joint, the symptoms of each, and the injury sustained by the Muscles in each form of displacement.
4. What are the most serious local complications of Fracture of the Pelvis? and what treatment would you adopt in each case?
5. Describe the different forms of Inguinal Hernia, their diagnosis from Femoral Hernia and other diseases with which they might be confounded.
6. What are the chief causes of “Irritability of the Bladder” in children and in adults? and how would you treat the various forms of that disease?
7. Describe the operation of the Ligature of the Common Carotid Artery, the cases for which it may be required, and the dangers that may follow it.
8. Describe the operation of Excision of the Elbow-Joint. State in what case it should be performed, and in what amputation of the arm should be preferred.

JOHN ERIC ERICHSEN, Professor.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

1. What effect has exercise on the various functions of the body? What amount of exercise should be taken daily?
2. Describe the preparation of alcohol, and its properties. What is its action on the various functions of the body? State your opinion in respect to its value as a food, and its use in disease.
3. Describe the preparation and properties of Cod-liver oil. What is its composition? What is its action on the functions of the body? and its use and method of administration in disease.
4. Give the preparation of the various compounds of iron, their properties, tests, dose, and therapeutics.
5. Enumerate the chief alkaline preparations in the pharmacopoeia. State their dose, action on the body, and their application in disease.
6. Describe the preparation of Castor and Croton oil. Give their dose and therapeutics.
7. What is the action of lead on the functions of the body? and what is its use in disease?
8. Describe Ipecacuanha. State the composition of the compounds into which it enters. What influence has it on the various functions of the body? Give its therapeutics.

SYDNEY RINGER, Professor.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

1. Describe the terminations of the process of fatty degeneration; and illustrate your descriptions by examples of the process as occurring in special tissues.
2. Mention the conditions under which determination of Blood may occur; and describe the relations of this process to that of Inflammation.
3. What are the anatomical conditions which are known to coexist with multiplicity or recurrence of Tumours?
4. Describe the origin of Cystic Tumours of the Ovary, and the growths with which these are found to be associated.
5. Describe the anatomical appearances, the processes in which they originate, and the terminations of the chief forms of Cerebral Softening.

WILSON FOX, Professor.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1. Give the symptoms, post-mortem appearances, and treatment in poisoning by arsenic, corrosive sublimate, oxalic acid, and belladonna. Give the tests for these poisons.
2. How would you distinguish between poisoning by alcohol and opium? and how would you distinguish such patients from those suffering from apoplexy and uremic poisoning?
3. In what way do the symptoms of tetanus differ from those that result from a poisonous dose of strychnia? Give the tests for strychnia.
4. What constitutes rape? Give the physical signs, &c. of rape.

GEORGE HARLEY, Professor.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Solutions given for qualitative analysis:
I. Cupric and ferrous sulphates.
II. Potassic and mercuric chromate and chloride.
III. Antimonicous and stannous chloride.
IV. Magnesic and sodic sulphate.
V. Iron and ammonic chloride and phosphate.
VI. Calcic and magnesic chloride and nitrate.

ALEX. W. WILLIAMSON, Professor.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

1. Give an account of the "involution" of the Uterus after delivery; and point out the ill effects which may result from defective involution.
2. Mention the signs of pregnancy available in the third and fifth months respectively; sources of fallacy to be taken into account.
3. What treatment would you adopt in a case of excessive vomiting in pregnancy?
4. Give an account of the disorders traceable to, or associated with, modifications of the urinary secretion in pregnancy.
5. Describe minutely the relations of the different parts of the foetal head when occupying the second position and in the middle of the pelvis. Point out also the changes which would be likely to occur in the position of the head subsequently.
6. You are called to a case, and find the patient flooding; the child has been born for one hour; the placenta has not been expelled. What principle would guide you in the treatment of such a case? and how would you proceed to act? [This answer to include an exact account of the manipulations or other treatment adopted.]
7. Give the symptoms and treatment of inversion of the uterus.
8. Describe the operation of turning.

GRAILY HEWITT, 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.
3. Explain the origin, structure, and function of Albumen. Name the British Natural Orders of Polypetalae, characterized by the absence of albumen in their seeds.
4. What contingencies are to be guarded against in transplanting? Explain, on physiological grounds.
5. Explain the usual natural modes of propagation by division in (1) Phanerogamia, (2) Lichenes, (3) Fungi, (4) Alge.
6. Define the following terms:—
   Foramen. State example where it is wanting.
   Estivatio. Give three Natural Orders in illustration of each principal type.
   Peristomium.
   Apothecium.
   Lomentum.
   Archegonium.
7. Under what form, and to what purpose, does Starch occur in plants? In which organs is it usually most abundant? In which plants usually absent? State its elementary composition, and in what way its presence may be detected.

8. Describe briefly the structure, and mode of reproduction, of Musci.

DANIEL OLIVER, Professor.

ATKINSON-MORLEY SURGICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

I. QUESTIONS BY THE SPECIAL PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL SURGERY.

A healthy man, beyond middle life, fell from a slight elevation a week before his admission to the Hospital. The only injury he sustained was in the right lower limb at its upper part. He was brought into the Hospital, being unable to bear in any degree on the limb.

When the patient was seen in bed, lying on his back, the injured limb lay on its outer side,—the patella looking outwards, the foot on the outer side. The limb was shortened by about three-fourths of an inch. There was a patch of dark discoloration close to the pubes,—below it on the thigh, and extending upwards over the external inguinal ring. A slight dark discoloration was also found over the great trochanter. That process of the bone (the trochanter) felt in a degree enlarged. With moderate traction of the limb there was no crepitus, and no change of its length.

1. What was the Injury?
2. Account severally for the facts stated.
3. Mention how such an Injury should be treated.
4. What was the certainty or the likelihood as to the use of the limb in after life?

Give throughout the grounds of your judgment, by reference to Cases, Dissections, and Preparations which you have observed.

RICHARD QUAIN, Professor.

II. PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Describe the general symptoms that would lead you to suppose that a patient has met with a Fracture of the Bone of the Skull; and specify the particular signs that would enable you to diagnose the exact part of the bone that was the seat of the Injury.

JOHN ERIC ERICHSEN, Professor.

III. QUESTIONS IN OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. Describe the appearances by which you would recognize, under the Ophthalmoscope, Detachment of the Retina from the Choroid by effusion between those two membranes; and indicate the operative attempts which have been made to bring the retina back into apposition with the Choroid.

2. Describe the appearance observed in the interior of the eye in the early stage of intra-ocular encephaloid disease, and indicate the non-malignant diseases of the eyeball in which somewhat similar appearances may present themselves.
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

3. Describe the operation of Enucleation or Excision of the eyeball; and indicate the morbid states of the organ in which it is advisable to perform it.

4. Describe the operation of Abscission of the anterior segment of the eyeball; indicate the cases in which it is advisable to perform it, in preference to enucleation; and describe the healing process which ensues.

T. WHARTON JONES, Professor.

OPERATIONS AT THE PRACTICAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF MR. MARSHALL.

Laryngotomy.
Ligature of Posterior tibial artery.
Abscission of Cornea.
Enucleation of Eyeball.

FILLITER EXHIBITION IN PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

Examiners.

W. SHARPEY, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
J. E. ERICHSEN, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
WILSON FOX, M.D., Professor of Pathological Anatomy.

1. Describe the pathological conditions of Arteries which may give origin to the formation of Aneurisms; and mention any other results arising from such conditions.

2. Describe the forms of perforation of the Stomach observed after death. Mention their distinguishing features, and the causes to which they are attributable.

3. Describe the leading varieties of Glandular Tumours. Illustrate their structure and mode of growth; and mention some of the formations by which their appearances may be complicated.

4. Describe the chief forms of Chronic Inflammation in
   a. Liver;
   b. Serous Membranes;
   c. Muscle;
and give an account of the processes by which the appearances thus described are produced.

5. Describe the appearances observed in "Waxy," "Amyloid," or "Lardaceous" degeneration. Enumerate the organs in which it most commonly occurs, and the diseases with which it has most frequently been found associated.