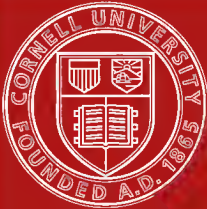




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INDEX SCHOLASTICUS.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS.



INDEX SCHOLASTICUS.

S O N S

AND

DAUGHTERS.

A GUIDE TO PARENTS

IN THE CHOICE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,

PREPARATORY TO PROFESSIONAL OR OTHER
OCCUPATION OF THEIR CHILDREN;

CLERICAL,
MINISTERIAL,
MEDICAL,
LEGAL,

GOVERNMENTAL,
EDUCATIONAL,
LITERARY,
ARTISTIC,

MUSICAL, ' AGRICULTURAL, ;
COMMERCIAL,
ETC.

By R. KEMP PHILP,

AUTHOR OF "HISTORY OF PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN," "REASON WHY SERIES,"
"ENQUIRE WITHIN," "BEST OF EVERYTHING," ETC.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE numerous changes recently adopted in our UNIVERSITIES and other SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTIONS; the adoption of the principle of COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS; the efforts to extend and elevate MIDDLE CLASS EDUCATION, and to open avenues by which the humbler Classes may avail themselves of high Educational privileges, suggested that a work which should supply general information upon the revised constitution of our Educational Establishments, and the steps to Governmental and Professional occupations, would be acceptable alike to Teachers, Parents, and Pupils.

For the purposes of the present work the Principals of all the leading Educational Institutions and Governmental Departments have been communicated with, and the information contained in the following pages has been recently procured from direct sources. A few Institutions that will naturally be looked for in such a work will be found wanting. The fault rests not with the Editor, but with the Heads of the Establishments themselves, inasmuch that, being several times written to, they failed to reply, or furnished the desired information too late for insertion. With regard to Endowed Schools, the general answer has been that in consequence of contemplated changes under the operations of the Endowed Schools Act, it is impossible at present to state what their future constitution will be. These omissions will be remedied in future editions, and the "INDEX SCHOLASTICUS" be rendered as far as possible complete.

The Editor has avoided any expression of opinion upon the recent changes, and abstained from comment regarding

Educational Topics. He has preferred to quote the sentiments of high authorities upon some questions of Scholastic theory; and among a number of selected essays and speeches, the addresses of the BISHOP OF WINCHESTER upon "Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations;" the BISHOP OF EXETER upon the "Faculties of Arts, Laws, and Science;" LORD DERBY upon "Technical and Art Education;" DR. HENRY JERVIS upon the "Duties of Medical Students;" and concise extracts from the Addresses of School Patrons and Principals, delivered upon special occasions, will be found to embody a valuable amount of advice and encouragement upon the leading questions of the day, affecting the future welfare of SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

Every effort has been made by the Editor to furnish Parents with the probable cost of an Educational Course at the Establishments named in the work. If these estimated expenses are not always stated so clearly and fully as they should be, it is because no other information has been supplied in reply to the Editor's inquiries. The APPENDIX will be found to furnish an ample Directory to a very large number of Educational Institutions, from Evening Classes to the Higher Colleges and Schools; and the INDEXES to the "Principal Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes," and to the "Privileged Scholarships and Prizes," will facilitate reference to details of information of practical value.

It is to be regretted that Institutions upon the plan of our great Public Schools are not more numerous and liberally provided for the Higher Education of Women. The Second Part of this volume exhibits the great disparity between the number and character of the Institutions devoted to the Education of Daughters and those provided for Sons. There are, however, important endeavours now being made to "level up" the Educational Standard; and the UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS will probably lead to an early realisation of some approach to Scholastic equality.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

PART I.—SONS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE UNIVERSITY is a corporate body known for ages by the title of "THE CHANCELLOR, MASTERS, AND SCHOLARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD;" confirmed in the reign of QUEEN ELIZABETH. Its ancient privileges have been recognised and augmented by a long succession of Royal Charters, sanctioned by subsequent Parliaments, and modified by a few Acts of modern legislation. The University returns two Members to Parliament. The Governing Bodies, and their relative powers, which are chiefly of interest to those who have already entered the University, are set forth in the *University Calendar*, as are also the names of the Fellows, Professors, and Officers.

PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS.

There are five *Regius Professorships*, of Divinity, Civil Law, Medicine, Hebrew, and Greek. King Henry VIII., in 1546, assigned to each of these Professorships a yearly stipend of £40; but the endowments have since received considerable augmentation. At present the stipend of the Professor of Greek amounts to £500. *Margaret Professorship of Divinity*.—The Professor must be either a Graduate in Divinity, or a Master of Arts of seven years' standing, and in Priest's orders. The election is for life. *Savilian Professorships of Geometry and Astronomy*.—The endowment of each chair now amounts to £400 a year. The Professors may be chosen from any part of Christendom, provided they are persons of good character and repute, well skilled in Mathematics, and twenty-six years of age: if Englishmen, they must be M.A. at the least. *Sedleian Professorship of Natural Philosophy*.—The stipend arising from the original endowment has been augmented to £300 from the University chest, and further by an annual payment of £270 from the revenues of Queen's College. *Whyte's Professorship of Moral Philosophy*.—The Professor is now elected for life, and the stipend is augmented to £400 a year. *Camden Professorship of Ancient History*.—The stipend has been augmented to £600 per annum. *Tomlin's Professorship of Anatomy*, now annexed to the *Linacre Professorship of Physiology*, endowed with a stipend of £800 a year, and an additional £200

a year, which is chargeable with the salary of a Demonstrator of Anatomy, who is also Keeper of the Physiological Collection in the University Museum. *Professorship of Music, &c.*—The Professor is elected for life, and the stipend is about £130 per annum. *Laudian Professor of Arabic.*—The stipend is now augmented to £300, out of the University chest. *Botany.*—The original stipend was only £40 a year, but it has since been augmented; and the late Dr. Sibthorp attached to the foundation a Professorship of *Rural Economy*, with a stipend of £200 a year. *Poetry.*—The Professor is elected for five years, on the expiration of which he may be re-elected for a similar term. He must be at the least a Master of Arts, or a Bachelor of Civil Law. The yearly stipend is £100. *Arabic.*—The Professor is appointed by the Lord High Almoner. The stipend is under £50. *Regius Professorship of Modern History.*—The original stipend, in value about £371, has since been augmented by the annual sum of £250 from the revenues of Oriel College. *Experimental Philosophy.*—The University has augmented the original stipend to £300 a year, and the Professor also receives the annual sum of £200 from the revenues of Wadham College. *Vinerian Professorship of English Law.*—The original stipend has been augmented to £600. The Professor, at the time of his admission, is to be at least a Master of Arts, or a Bachelor of Civil Law. There is also a Readership for instruction in Civil Law and in English Law, the appointment for three years, with a stipend of over £250. *Clinical Professorship.*—Founded for the reading of Clinical Lectures in the Radcliffe Infirmary. The Professor must be a Doctor of Medicine of five years' standing. The stipend is about £200. *Rawlinsonian Professorship of Anglo-Saxon.*—Tenable for life; any member of Convocation is eligible, and the lectures are now no longer confined to the language of the Anglo-Saxons, but take in also the history of that people, the old Low-German dialects, and the antiquities of Northern Europe. Stipend, £300. *Mineralogy and Geology.*—The University has augmented the original stipends of £100 a year each, by the further payment of £150 to the Professor of Mineralogy, and of £300 to the Professor of Geology, subject to conditions of residence, &c. *Political Economy.*—The Professor must be at least a Master of Arts, or a Bachelor of Civil Law, and must have graduated regularly in this University. Not tenable for more than five years. Stipend £100. *Boden Professorship of Sanscrit.*—The Founder "being of opinion that a more general and critical knowledge of the Sanscrit language will be a means of enabling his countrymen to proceed in the conversion of the natives of India to the Christian religion by disseminating a knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures amongst them, more effectually than all other means," left the whole of his property to the University for the purpose, and regulations for carrying his design into effect have been made by decrees of the Court of Chancery, establishing a Professorship and Scholarships. The Professor must be twenty-five years of age; and at the time of his admission must be, and continue to be, a member of some College or Hall. The yearly stipend, which is now £900, may be increased to £1,000, which sum it is never to exceed. *Logic.*—The Professor must be a Master of Arts, or a Doctor in one of the three superior Faculties. The stipend has been raised to £400 a year, and the Professorship is tenable for life. *Regius Professorship of Pastoral Theology and Ecclesiastical History.*

—Two Canonries of Christ Church are annexed to the two Professorships. Prior to the succession to the Canonries, the yearly stipend to each Professor was £300 a year. *Exegesis of Holy Scripture*.—Stipend about £300 per annum. *Corpus Professorship of Latin Literature*.—Endowed with a stipend of £600 a year, the Professor occupying the position of an Honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College. He must be a Master of Arts, or a Doctor in one of the three superior Faculties. *Chichele's Professorships of International Law and Diplomacy, and of Modern History*.—Endowed with the emoluments of five suppressed Fellowships of All Souls College. *Waynflete Professorships of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, and of Chemistry*.—Founded in Magdalen College, to be maintained by a stipend of £600 a year each. *Hope Professorship of Physiology*.—At the time of his admission the Professor must be at least a Master of Arts or a Bachelor of Civil Law or Medicine. He is required to superintend and arrange the Hope Collection of Annulose Animals, and to take charge of the Natural History portion of the Hope Library. Stipend about £400 per annum. *Comparative Philology*.—Endowed with a stipend of £600 a year. *Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence*.—Endowed with a stipend of £600 a year, from the revenues of the College. *Slade Professorship of Fine Art*.—The Professor is elected for three years only, but may be re-elected. Stipend about £350 per annum. *Readership of Ancient History*.—The Reader must be a member of Convocation. Stipend £200 a year. *Ford's Professor of English History*.—A recent Foundation, for the appointment to which no statute has yet been framed. *Grimfield Lecture*.—The Lecturer must be in Holy Orders, and at least a Master of Arts. He is not to be considered as a Public University Professor or Reader. The subject of the Lecture is the LXX. Version of the Hebrew Scriptures. Tenable for two years. Stipend about £45 each year. *Teacherships of Modern European Languages*.—In connection with the Taylor Institution there are Teachers of the German, French, Italian, and Spanish Languages. Each receives an annual stipend of £150, which may be augmented by small fees from those who attend the lectures, and by some additional payment from the fund. *Teachers of Hindustani and of Indian Law and History*.—In order to provide necessary instruction for Undergraduates who have been selected, after Competitive Examination in London, for the Civil Service in India, the University in 1859 appointed a Teacher of the Hindustani Language; and in 1861 Convocation sanctioned the appointment of a Teacher of "the General Principles of Jurisprudence, and the Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law." The stipends are £225 and £250 per annum for three years. Each Teacher is allowed to take certain Fees from the Students.

INSTITUTIONS.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY.—The collection of books has been continually increasing since 1602, when the Library, which had previously fallen into decay, was again opened with upwards of 2,000 volumes. The collection has been augmented by large and valuable donations, and by the right, obtained by Sir Thomas Bodley, in 1610, from the Stationers' Company, to a copy of every work printed within the jurisdiction of

the Company, and by purchases. At present the Library comprises more than 300,000 volumes. Open between 9 a.m., and 4 p.m., except at certain periods. Graduate members of the University, and Students of Civil Law and Medicine, have the right to use the Library. Other persons on satisfactory recommendation.

PICTURE GALLERY.—The Picture Gallery is appurtenant to the Library. Contains many portraits of Benefactors or Members of the University, models of ancient and modern edifices, and other objects of interest.

READING ROOM.—A Reading Room is open on the same days as the Library, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. It contains the newest works, and is available for the use of other books, whether printed or manuscript, under certain rules.

CLARENDON PRESS.—For the printing of books which the Delegates undertake to publish; and those which are sent in by private authors and publishers.

THEATRE.—The Theatre is used for the assemblies of the University.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.—For the promotion of the study of Chemistry, and all Natural Sciences, and also the reception of artificial and natural curiosities. The first floor constitutes a Museum of Antiquities; and the basement story is the repository of the Arundel Marbles, and of other similar remains. Open daily from 2 to 4.

THE CLARENDON.—Originally erected for a Printing House; now used for various public purposes of the University.

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.—Now open as a Reading Room.

RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY.—Comprises a dwelling-house for the Observer, and apartments for observation, lectures, a library, and for an assistant Observer. Astronomical observations are made as frequently as the weather permits, and recorded and subsequently printed.

TAYLOR INSTITUTION.—Founded “for the teaching and improving the European languages;” and, by a subsequent bequest, for the encouragement of the study of the Polish and other Slavonic Languages, Literature, and History. The Library is open between the hours of 11 and 5, except at stated times. Members of the University have free admission, and resident members may borrow books. Literary persons, not of the University, may frequent the Library under special permission. Periodicals of France, Germany, and Italy are provided.

UNIVERSITY GALLERIES.—Contain specimens of ancient and modern sculpture, and a large number of original drawings of M. Angelo and Raffaele. One room has been assigned for the Oxford School of Art. Open daily from 11 to 1, and from 2 to 3, except for a few weeks in the Long Vacation.

MUSEUM.—Intended for the promotion of the study of Science. Contains lecture-rooms, with work-rooms and laboratories for Professors, a dissecting-room, a large laboratory for students in Chemistry, a spacious library, a reading-room, and a small observatory. There are various collections illustrative of subjects studied in the Museum; and, to make these collections more useful to Students, the Trustees under Dr. Radcliffe’s will have allowed the Scientific portion of his library to be brought here. A new wing contains a large lecture theatre, a large room for the Physical Cabinet, laboratories, and rooms for special experiments. Open to members of the University from 10 to 4 daily. Visitors ad-

mitted after 2, without fee. The Library is open from 10 till 4 daily, and on Mondays and Thursdays during Term from 7 to 9 p.m.

OFFICERS.—In connection with these Institutions there are numerous salaried appointments, as Lecturers, Librarians, Curators, Astronomical Observers, Assistants, &c.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIPS.—Six, tenable for three years, with stipends of £80 a year each. Candidates must have passed the public Examination in one School at least, and must not have exceeded the twenty-fourth term from Matriculation. The election is made after an examination in Greek and Latin Scholarship, by three Examiners.

RADCLIFFE TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIPS.—Originally founded for two persons to be chosen out of the University of Oxford, for the maintenance of two persons for the space of ten years; to travel in parts beyond the sea, for their better improvement. At present there are three Fellowships, each of the annual value of £200, and tenable for three years only. Candidates must have passed all the Examinations required for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, and must either have been placed in the First Class in one at least of the Public Examinations of the University, or have obtained some University Prize or Scholarship open to general competition. Each Candidate must declare that he intends to graduate in Medicine in the University of Oxford with the view of engaging in the practice of Medicine, and to travel abroad with the view of improving in the study; and no one is to be elected who is legally authorised to practise as a Physician. In case no such Candidate offers, the vacant Fellowship may be thrown open to persons who have been placed in the First Class in the School of Natural Science, whether authorised to practise or not. Candidates are to be examined in such subjects connected with Medical Science, and by such official persons in Oxford as the electors shall appoint. A Fellow forfeits his Fellowship by spending more than eighteen months within the United Kingdom.

VINERIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—Three Scholarships, with an annual stipend of £80 a year each, tenable for three years; one Scholar to be elected every year. Candidates must be Members of the University who have completed two years and have not exceeded six years from their Matriculation. Each Scholar is to satisfy the Vice-Chancellor every year that he belongs to one of the Inns of Court, or that he is *bonâ fide* studying English Law. The subjects of Examination are the Civil Law, International Law, General Jurisprudence, and especially the Law of England, both public and private.

DEAN IRELAND'S SCHOLARSHIPS.—Four Scholarships, "for the promotion of Classical Learning and Taste," with stipends of £30 per year each, tenable for four years, provided the Scholar keeps by residence two terms in each year. One Scholar is elected every year in Lent Term. Candidates must be Members of the University who have not exceeded the sixteenth term from their Matriculation.

ELDON LAW SCHOLARSHIP.—"For the purpose of recording Lord Eldon's connection with the Profession of the Law, and with the University of which he was so distinguished an ornament, and, at the same time, of conferring a real benefit, as well as a distinction, upon

meritorious individuals, who may have to struggle with difficulties in the early part of their professional career." Candidates must be Protestants of the Church of England, and members of the University of Oxford, who, having passed their Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, have been rated in the First Class in one branch at least of Examination, or have gained one of the Chancellor's Prizes, and who intend to follow the Profession of the Law. The Scholarship is for three years, running from June 4, Lord Eldon's birthday, provided the Scholar keeps his Terms regularly at one of the Inns of Court. If the Scholar be called to the Bar, or commence practice under the Bar, he shall thereby vacate his Scholarship. [The amount of the stipend is not stated in the *Calendar*.]

BODEN SCHOLARSHIPS.—Four, for proficiency in the Sanscrit Language and Literature. One Scholar is elected every year in Lent Term. Candidates must be members of some College or Hall, and not have exceeded the twenty-fifth year of their age. Tenable for four years, with an annual stipend of £50 payable half-yearly, provided the Scholar retains his name on the books of some College or Hall, keeps by statutable residence three Terms in each year, and makes sufficient proficiency in Sanscrit. Default entails forfeiture of the Scholarship, or some portion of the stipend.

MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—Four, two Senior and two Junior, with stipends of £30 a year each. One Scholar in each of the two classes is elected every year in Lent Term. Candidates for the Senior Scholarships must be Members of the University who have passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and not more than the twenty-sixth Term from Matriculation inclusively. For the Junior Scholarships Candidates must be Members of the University who have not exceeded eight terms from Matriculation inclusively. Each Scholarship is tenable for two years, provided the Scholar has his name on the books of some College or Hall, and in the case of a Junior Scholar, that he continues Mathematical studies. The Senior Scholar also receives, for one year only, about £20 from Dr. Johnson's fund, and is called the "Johnson Scholar."

KENNICOTT SCHOLARSHIP.—For the promotion of the study of Hebrew; tenable for one year only; stipend about £150. The Scholar must keep residence for seven weeks in Michaelmas Term, seven in Lent Term, and seven in Easter and Act Terms jointly. Candidates must have passed the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must not, on the day of election, have exceeded twenty-eight terms from their Matriculation.

PUZEY AND ELLERTON SCHOLARSHIPS.—Three, for the promotion of sound Theology, through a solid and critical knowledge of Hebrew. Stipend about £50 for each Scholar, tenable for three years. One Scholar elected every year in Act Term. Candidates must be Members of the University under the Degree of Master of Arts or Bachelor of Civil Law; or if of either of those Degrees, not above twenty-five years of age. In the first two years the Scholar must reside seven weeks in each Michaelmas and Lent Term, and seven weeks in the Easter and Act Terms, of one of the two years, and during such residence pursue his studies under the direction of the Professor of Hebrew. In certain cases the Trustees may dispense with part of this residence.

DENYER AND JOHNSON SCHOLARSHIPS.—Three, for the promotion and study of Theology; stipend £40, for one year only. Any Bachelor of Arts, who has not exceeded twenty-seven terms from his Matriculation, may present himself for an Examination in Divinity, which is holden every year in Lent Term. The subjects of Examination vary year by year, and are indicated previously in the *Calendar*. The names of those who pass the Examination are published in alphabetical order; and the Scholarships are awarded to the best three of the Candidates.

HERTFORD SCHOLARSHIP.—For the promotion of the study of Latin. Tenable for one year only; stipend about £30. Candidates must not have completed two years from their Matriculation. The competition is free to Undergraduates.

TAYLOR SCHOLARSHIPS.—One Scholarship of £50, and one Exhibition of £25, each for one year, for proficiency in one or more of the languages taught in the Taylor Institution (a year's notice thereof being given), in Comparative Philology, and in the Literature of the selected language or languages. Candidates must not have exceeded the twenty-third term from their Matriculation.

BURDETT COUTTS SCHOLARSHIPS.—Two, for the promotion of the study of Geology. Each Scholarship is tenable for two years; stipend £75 each annually. One Scholar elected every year in Lent Term. Candidates must have passed all necessary Examinations for the Degree of B.A., and not have exceeded the twenty-seventh term from Matriculation.

ABBOTT SCHOLARSHIPS.—The University has accepted a legacy of £6,000 bequeathed by the late Mr. John Abbott, of Halifax, to found three Scholarships for the sons of Clergymen of the Church of England needing assistance to support their sons at the University. The conditions are not yet (1871) promulgated.

SERMONS AND PREACHERS.—Sermons are preached before the University throughout the year, except the Long Vacation and part of the Christmas Vacation. There are also special Sermons for particular occasions. The Sermons fall to the Heads of Colleges, and to Graduates, under fixed regulations. There are ten persons appointed as "Select Preachers," to supply the place of those who decline to preach in their own turns. No one can be appointed until after the expiration of two years from his admission to Regency as a Master of Arts, or of three years from his admission to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. The office is tenable for two years; and no one can be appointed again until after the interval of a year.

BAMPTON LECTURES.—Eight "Divinity Lecture Sermons" are preached on as many Sunday mornings in Term, upon matters of faith and doctrine, the subjects of which are set forth in the will of the Rev. John Bampton. The Lecturer, who must be at least a Master of Arts of Oxford or Cambridge, is chosen yearly by the Heads of Colleges. No one can be chosen a second time. The endowment now produces £200 to each Lecturer.

UNIVERSITY PATRONAGE.—Seven Benefices.

PRIZES.

THE CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES: *Latin Verse; Latin Essay; English Essay.*—Three of £20 each for Composition in Latin Verse, Latin Prose, and English Prose. The Prize for Latin Verse is confined to those Members of the University who have not exceeded four years from their Matriculation; the other Prizes to those who have exceeded four years, but have not completed seven.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S PRIZE: *English Verse.*—£21 for an English Poem. The competition limited to Members who have not yet exceeded four years from Matriculation.

ELLERTON THEOLOGICAL ESSAY.—£21 for an English Essay "On some doctrine or duty of the Christian Religion," or "On some of the points on which we differ from the Romish Church," or "On any other subject of Theology which shall be deemed meet and useful."

ENGLISH POEM.—£90, awarded once in every three years, for an English Poem on a sacred subject, consisting of not less than sixty nor more than three hundred lines. Open to all members who, at the time the subject is announced, have passed the Examinations for the degree of B.A.

ARNOLD HISTORICAL ESSAY.—£42 awarded yearly for an Essay upon some subject of Ancient or Modern History. Open to all Graduates of the University who have not exceeded the eighth year from Matriculation. There are also presents of books, upon the recommendation of the Judges, to meritorious, though unsuccessful, Candidates.

STANHOPE HISTORICAL ESSAY.—£20 to be given in books for an Essay on some point of Modern History, Foreign or English, within the period 1300—1815. Open to Undergraduates who have not exceeded the sixteenth term from Matriculation.

GAINSFORD PRIZES: *Greek Verse and Prose.*—Two of £18 each. The Verse Prize is given for a translation into any of the metres commonly used in dialogue by the tragic or comic Poets, or for a copy of verses, either original or translated, in heroic or elegiac metre; the Prose Prize either for an original composition or a translation. Open to Undergraduates who have not completed the seventeenth Term from their Matriculation.

JOHNSON MEMORIAL ESSAY.—£40, once in four years, for an Essay on some Astronomical or Meteorological subject; not less than two years' notice being given of the subject proposed. The value of the Prize is given in a Gold Medal worth £10 10s., and the surplus in money.

HALL AND HALL-HOUGHTON PRIZES.—Four annually: one of £30, one of £25, one of £20, and one of £15. The Examination for the £30 Prize is in the Scriptures of the New Testament, in respect of translation, criticism, interpretation, inspiration, and authority. For the £25, in the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament, in respect of its relation to the Hebrew Scriptures, and to the Greek of the New Testament; for the £20, in the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, in respect of translation, criticism, and interpretation; for the £15, in such book or books of the Septuagint as the Trustees may appoint. Candidates for the £20 and £25 Prizes must have completed their eighteenth Term, and have passed the Examinations for the Degree of B.A., but

must not be of more than twenty-eight Terms' standing; for the £15 and £20 Prizes Candidates must be of not more than eighteen Terms' standing. There are minor gifts of money and books to deserving Candidates.

MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN'S HISTORICAL ESSAY.—£40 yearly for the best Essay upon any point of Foreign History, whether secular or ecclesiastical, in the period between the dethronement of Romulus Augustulus and the death of Frederick the Great. Open to all Members who have not exceeded the twenty-seventh Term from Matriculation. The subject for each year is to be decided by the Judges, who have the power to give the Prize in either money or books.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.—A Prize [amount not stated] for the best Essay. Open to all Members who have not exceeded six years from their Matriculation.

The Subjects of the Prize Compositions are given out by the Vice-Chancellor, generally about Midsummer in each year; and, at the same time, the several days are stated by which the respective Compositions are to be sent to the Registrar. Each writer is required to send in his Composition under a sealed cover, and to conceal his name, distinguishing his Composition by what motto he pleases, and sending his name, under another sealed cover, with the same motto written on the outside. Such portions of the successful Compositions for the Chancellor's, Newdigate, Arnold, Stanhope, and the two Gainsford Prizes, as the Public Orator and the Professor of Poetry appoint, are read each year in the Theatre at the Commemoration of the Founders and Benefactors. Unsuccessful Compositions are left with the Registrar, and may be received back through him.

DEGREES.

The Degrees conferred by the University are those of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and of Bachelor and Doctor in Music, and in three superior Faculties of Divinity, Civil Law, and Medicine. The conditions required for Degrees are Residence, Time or Standing, Examination or Exercises, and, at the time of taking a Degree, certain Declarations and the payment of Fees, beside the grace or consent of the Candidates' College or Hall, and of Congregation, which depend upon his conduct and character.

RESIDENCE FOR DEGREES.—Twelve terms of Residence are required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and for the position of Student of Civil Law or Medicine. No further Residence is necessary for any Degree. A Student Matriculated early in any Term may keep that Term by Residence; and, when he has completed the Residence necessary for keeping his twelfth Term, he may be admitted B.A., S.C.L., or S.M., in that twelfth Term, provided he has passed all his Examinations. So that a Student Matriculated, for example, in October, 1872, in which case he can pass his final Examinations in his eleventh and twelfth Terms, may become a Bachelor of Arts in June or July, 1875.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

There are four Terms for academical exercises in each year, but for many Professors' Lectures, and some other purposes, Easter and Trinity Terms together count as only one.

1. **MICHAELMAS TERM** begins on the 10th of October, and ends on

the 17th of December. 2. HILARY (OR LENT) TERM begins on the 14th of January, and ends on the day before Palm-Sunday. 3. EASTER TERM begins on the Wednesday after Easter Day, and ends on the Friday before Whit-Sunday. 4. TRINITY (OR ACT) TERM begins on the day before Whit-Sunday, and usually ends on the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July, but may be continued beyond that day by Congregation.

If the day fixed for the beginning or end of any Term happen to be a festival, the beginning or end of such Term is deferred till the day after, except only that Easter Term in such case ends the day before.

Full Term begins on the Sunday after the first Congregation, that is, on the Sunday after the first day of Term.

Michaelmas and Hilary Terms are kept by six weeks' residence in each, Easter and Trinity Terms either by three weeks' in each, or by forty-eight days' residence in the two Terms jointly.

TIME REQUIRED FOR DEGREES.

ARTS.—For the Degree of Bachelor of Arts twelve Terms are required, which must be Terms of Residence. A Bachelor can proceed to the Degree of Master in the twenty-seventh Term from his Matriculation, provided he has had his name on the Books of some College or Hall for a period of twenty-six Terms.

MUSIC.—No residence or academical standing is required for the Degree of Bachelor of Music. A Bachelor wishing to proceed to the Degree of Doctor must produce a certificate, signed by two or more trustworthy persons, that he has been studying or practising Music, whether at Oxford or elsewhere, for five years from his admission to his present Degree.

CIVIL LAW.—For the position of Student of Civil Law twelve Terms are required, which must be of Residence. A Student of Civil Law, or a Bachelor or Master of Arts, may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law in the twenty-seventh Term (or, if the Statutes of his College require it, in the twenty-third) from his Matriculation. A Bachelor of Civil Law may be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts in the twenty-seventh Term from his Matriculation, and yet retain his former degree. A Bachelor of Civil Law may proceed to the Degree of Doctor at the end of five years from his admission to the Degree of Bachelor.

MEDICINE.—For the position of Student of Medicine twelve Terms are required, which must be Terms of Residence. A Student of Medicine, or a Bachelor or Master of Arts, or a Bachelor of Civil Law, may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the twenty-eighth Term from his Matriculation. A Bachelor of Medicine may be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts, and yet retain his former Degree. A Bachelor of Medicine may proceed to the Degree of Doctor at the end of three years from his admission to the Degree of Bachelor.

DIVINITY.—A Master of Arts may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity at the end of three years from his admission to Regency. A Bachelor of Divinity may proceed to the Degree of Doctor at the end of four years from his admission to the Degree of Bachelor,

EXAMINATIONS AND EXERCISES FOR DEGREES.

The following is a brief outline of the requirements made by the Statutes of the University. Upon the Schools and dates of the Examinations, the restrictions as to Terms, the forms to be previously complied with, and the Subjects for Examinations and Exercises more in detail, Students should consult their Tutors.

ARTS.—Candidates for the Degree of B.A. are required to pass three distinct Examinations. 1. *Responsions* before the Masters of the Schools. 2. The *First Public Examination* before the Moderators. 3. The *Second Public Examination* before the Examiners. For the *Responsions*, every Candidate must be examined in Latin and Greek Grammar, Latin Prose Composition, one Latin and one Greek Author, Arithmetic, and either Euclid or Algebra. *First Public Examination.*—Every Candidate must be examined in Latin and Greek Grammar, either in Logic or Algebra, together with three books of Euclid, in the four Gospels in Greek, and in one Latin and one Greek author at the least, of which one must be a poet, and the other an orator, and neither of which may be the same with either of the two upon which he was examined for the *Responsions*, unless he now brings in as many as four authors. Candidates for Honours in Classics have to answer deeper questions in Philology and Criticism, and to translate from English into Greek as well as Latin. Their translations from Greek and Latin into English are to combine elegance with accuracy. They may be required to write verses both in Greek and Latin. The authors chosen by them must be chiefly poets and orators, especially Homer and Virgil, Demosthenes and Cicero. For the highest honours Logic is indispensable. The Mathematical Examination is confined to Pure Mathematics. For the highest Honours, all the ordinary parts up to Integral Calculus, and the Calculus of Finite Differences inclusive. No one can obtain Honours in either School after the end of his tenth term. There are three divisions of Honour in each School, the names of the Candidates being placed alphabetically in each division; and the names of all the rest who pass the Examination are printed likewise. *Second Public Examination.*—There are five Schools, namely, Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, Law and Modern History, and Theology. As a general rule, every Candidate is required to pass the Examination in the Classical School, and also in some one of the other four Schools. In the Classical School the Examination consists of passages set for translation into English, and for construing, and of questions to be answered both on paper and orally. In the Mathematical School every Candidate must be examined either in the first six books of Euclid, or in the first part of Algebra. The subjects of Examination for Honours range over Mixed as well as Pure Mathematics. In the School of Natural Sciences every Candidate must be examined in two out of these three branches of Natural Science, Mechanical Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology; and further, in some one of the particular Sciences dependent on Mechanical Philosophy. Candidates for Honours must be examined in the principles of all the three branches of Natural Science named, and be well acquainted with some one of the particular Sciences that fall under one or other of them. In the School of Law and Modern History, every Candidate must offer himself for Examination *either* in English History from the Conquest to

the Accession of Henry VIII., together with that part of English Law which relates to Things Real, *or* in English History from the Accession of Henry VIII. to the Death of William III., together with that part of English Law which relates to Persons and Things Personal; being at liberty, however, to substitute Smith's "Wealth of Nations," or some other approved work on Political Economy, together with the History of British India for either portion of English History, and Roman Law for either portion of English Law. For Honours, the subjects of Examination are Modern History as far as the year 1789, and Jurisprudence. Candidates must bring in one of the two portions of English Law mentioned previously, or Roman Law, and they may bring both; those who do not bring both English and Roman Law must bring in either International Law, or some approved work on Political Economy. In the School of Theology, the subjects of Examination are Holy Scripture, Dogmatic and Symbolic Theology, Ecclesiastical History, and Patristic Theology, Evidences, Liturgies, and the Criticism and Archæology of both Testaments. For the highest Honours, a good knowledge of Holy Scripture and of Dogmatic Theology is required, and also of some two others of the specified subjects. Even the lowest Honours cannot be gained without a careful study of St. Paul's Epistles and *either* Dogmatic Theology, *or* Ecclesiastical History, *or* Evidences, *or* Hebrew.

MUSIC.—Candidates for the Degree of B. Mus. are required to pass two Examinations, and to compose a piece of Music. The first Examination is in Four-part Harmony; the second, in Five-part Harmony, in the History of Music, in the use of Musical Instruments, and in the form and structure of the works of distinguished composers. Before any Candidate can present himself for the second Examination, he must not only produce the *Testamur* of having passed the first Examination, but must also have submitted for the approval of the Examiners a piece of Music in Five-part Harmony, with an accompaniment for at least five stringed instruments, together with a written assurance that the music is of his own composition. A Bachelor of Music wishing to proceed to the Degree of Doctor is required to pass an Examination conducted wholly in writing by the Examiners above-mentioned, and to compose a piece of Vocal Music of eight parts, with an accompaniment for a full Orchestra, which, when approved, is to be performed in public, and a copy of it deposited in the Music School.

CIVIL LAW.—No one may be admitted a Student in Civil Law until he has passed all the Examinations required for the Degree of B.A. Candidates for the Degree of B.C.L. must pass an Examination in the Four Books of the Institutes of Justinian, or some part of them, and in some work illustrative of the Science of Civil Law, which work the Regius Professor may notify six months previously. A Bachelor of Civil Law wishing to proceed to the Degree of Doctor is required to read publicly within the precinct of the Schools, in the presence of the Regius Professor, a Dissertation composed by himself on some subject pertaining to Civil Law approved by the Professor, and to deliver to him a copy of it.

MEDICINE.—No one may be admitted a Student in Medicine until he has passed all the Examinations required for the Degree of B.A. Candidates for the Degree of B.M. are required to pass two Examina-

tions. The subjects of the first Examination are Human Anatomy and Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology to a certain extent, and those parts of Mechanical Philosophy, Botany, and Chemistry which illustrate Medicine. The subjects of the second Examination are the Theory and Practice of Medicine (including diseases of Women and Children), the *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics, Pathology, the principles of Surgery and Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, and General Hygiene. Every Candidate at this second Examination is to be examined in two of the ancient authors, Hippocrates, Aretæus, Galen, and Celsus, or in one of those four, and in some modern author appointed by the Regius Professor. Before a Candidate is admitted to the first of these two Examinations, he must have completed eight Terms from the date of his *Testamur* in one of the Schools at the Second Public Examination for the degree of B.A., unless he was placed in the First or Second Class in the School of Natural Science; in which case, if he received from the Public Examiners a special Certificate of his attainments in Mechanical Philosophy, Chemistry, or Botany, he may be admitted to this Examination at once, and need not then be examined again in any Science specified in such Certificate. Before a Candidate is admitted to the second Examination, he must have completed sixteen Terms from the date of the same *Testamur*, and two years from the date of his *Testamur* in the first Medical Examination, and must deliver to the Regius Professor satisfactory Certificates of his attendance at some Hospital of good repute. No one from any other University can be incorporated as a Graduate in Medicine without passing these two Examinations. A Bachelor of Medicine wishing to proceed to the Degree of Doctor is required to read publicly within the precinct of the Schools, in the presence of the Regius Professor, a Dissertation composed by himself on some Medical subject approved by the Professor, and to deliver to him a copy of it.

DIVINITY.—A Candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity is required to read two Dissertations before the Regius Professor in the Divinity School upon subjects previously appointed by the Professor. No one can be admitted to the Degree without exhibiting his Letters of Priest's Orders, or a Certificate from the Registrar of the Diocese where he was ordained. A Bachelor of Divinity wishing to proceed to the Degree of Doctor is to read three exegetical Lectures upon portions of the Holy Scripture. A Master of Arts who has completed fifteen years from his admission to the Regency may, with the consent of Convocation, take two Degrees in Divinity by *accumulation*, doing the exercises for one of the two only, whichever he may choose.

METHOD OF EXAMINING.—Examinations are usually conducted partly in writing, partly *vivâ voce*. No Examiner may examine any Candidate from his own College or Hall, nor one who has read with him as a private Pupil within the preceding two years. In Music and in Medicine the Examinations are in some respects practical.

APPOINTMENTS.—In connection with the Examinations there are several salaried appointments, Masters of the Schools, Moderators, Examiners, &c.

COLLEGES.

University College.—Said to have been founded in the year 872, by ALFRED THE GREAT. Restored by William of Durham, who died in 1249, bequeathing a sum of money to provide a permanent endowment for certain Masters. The Benefactors since that period have been numerous. The present Foundation consists of a Master, twelve Fellows, one Bye Fellow, and twelve Scholars, with certain Exhibitioners. The Fellowships are open. There is a Civil Law Fellowship, open to all Members of the University who have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; it is tenable for seven years. The Scholarships are open, without regard to place of birth or education, and are tenable for five years from election. Candidates, if already Members of the University, must not have exceeded eight Terms from their Matriculation. The emolument is £80 per annum during residence, including allowance for room rent. Of the Exhibitions, three of the value of £50 a year during residence are for persons educated in the Grammar Schools of Wakefield, Pontefract, and Normanton, in the county of York. In failure of Candidates properly qualified from these Schools, the Exhibitions are for that term thrown open to general competition. Four of £45 a year during residence are limited to persons educated in the Grammar Schools of Rochester and Maidstone, two to be elected from each. There are some smaller Exhibitions; two of them are for deserving persons who are in need of assistance. The Exhibitions are in most cases tenable till the completion of eighteen terms from Matriculation. The Patronage comprises ten Benefices.

Master, Rev. G. GRANVILLE BRADLEY, M.A.

Balliol College.—Founded by JOHN BALLIOL, of Barnard Castle, Durham, and DERVONGILLA, his wife (parents of John Balliol, King of Scotland), about 1268. The revenues augmented by succeeding Benefactors. There are now eleven Fellowships and ten Scholarships on the old Foundation; the latter of about £75 a year, and tenable for five years, open to Candidates under nineteen years of age, without regard to the place of birth, residence, or education. Also five of £60 a year for persons educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, on the Foundation of Mr. Blundell, one of which is to be filled up annually by Examination at the School; and three of £70 a year, for three years, for encouragement of the Study of Law and History, and of Natural Science, in order to qualify Students for the professions of Law and Medicine respectively. The College has also an Exhibition for natives, or those whose fathers were natives of Scotland. There are ten Exhibitions, the nominations to which are vested in the Principal and Professors of Glasgow University, and the Election in the Master and Fellows of this College. Two of these are annually filled by an Examination held at Glasgow; they are tenable for five years. Two Exhibitions of £100 a year, tenable for four years, one filled by competition among those Members of the College who have not exceeded sixteen terms of academical standing. Two of £60 a year during residence, tenable for five years, one annually offered by the College for open competition among Candidates who have not completed the eighth term from their Matriculation; and others

are offered from time to time. There are also Exhibitions connected with Tiverton and Ludlow Schools. The Patronage includes nineteen Benefices.

Master, BENJAMIN JOWETT, M.A.

Merton College.—Founded in 1264 at Maldon, in Surrey, by WALTER DE MERTON, Bishop of Rochester, and Lord High Chancellor of England. The original Foundation subsequently received other benefactions, and the ancient Statutes have been modified. The Foundation at present consists of a Warden, twenty-four Fellows, sixteen Post-Masters,* four Scholars, and two Chaplains. In 1604, John Chamber, Fellow of Eton, Canon of Windsor, left moneys for the maintenance of two Post-Masters and one Fellow, to be elected from the Foundainers of Eton. In 1753, Henry Jackson, sometime M.A. of this College, and afterwards Canon of St. Paul's, founded four Exhibitions. The restrictions that surrounded the ancient Foundation being abolished, all the Fellowships are now open, without reference to place of birth or education. In default of any Founder of Eton approved for admission by the Warden and Fellows, the two Post-Masterships are thrown open to persons educated for not less than two years at Eton College, and ultimately to general competition. Four Jackson Scholarships are open, without the ancient preference in respect of place of birth or education. The library of Merton College is particularly rich in ancient MSS., and has a larger proportion of books in the old "boards" of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries than any other collection of a similar size. The Patronage consists of twenty Benefices.

Warden, ROBT. BULLOCK-MARSHAM, D.C.L.

Exeter College.—Founded 1314, by WALTER DE STAPLETON, Bishop of Exeter. Augmented by subsequent Endowments. There are fifteen Fellowships, without preference in respect of place of birth. Candidates must have passed all the Examinations required by the University for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. The nomination to the Chaplain Fellowship remains with the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. There are twenty-two Scholarships. Of these, ten are open, ten are limited to persons born or educated in the Diocese of Exeter, and two to persons born in any of the Channel Islands, or educated at Victoria College, Jersey, or Elizabeth College, Guernsey. If no duly-qualified Candidates present themselves the limited Scholarships may for the time be thrown open. There are nine Exhibitions, some of which are open, and others limited. The limited Exhibitions are reserved to persons within the Archdeaconries of Nottingham and Lincoln, and to Eton, Exeter, and Truro Schools. The Patronage consists of fifteen Benefices.

Rector, JOHN PRIDEUX LIGHTFOOT, D.D.

Oriel College.—Founded by EDWARD II. in 1326. Subsequently enriched by various Benefactions. By a recent ordinance there are ten

* Originally Portionistæ, but since called Post-Masters.

Scholarships, tenable for five years; and four Exhibitions, called the Exhibitions of Adam de Brome, tenable till the end of the twentieth Term from Matriculation; the value of each of these Scholarships and Exhibitions (during residence) being £80 per annum. Candidates for these Exhibitions must be deserving persons in need of support at the University; to a Scholarship no one is eligible who has attained the age of twenty years, or who, being a member of the University, has exceeded two years from Matriculation. The Foundation now consists of a Provost, sixteen Fellows (besides the present Regius Professor of Modern History), and ten Scholars. There are also twenty-two Exhibitioners and three Bible Clerks. The Patronage consists of fourteen Benefices.

Provost, EDWARD HAWKINS, D.D.

Queen's College.—Founded by ROBERT EGLESFIELD in 1340, Chaplain to Queen Philippa, Queen of Edward III., from whom it is called the Queen's College. Subsequent Foundations have been consolidated with the original. The Foundation now consists of a Provost, nineteen Fellows, fifteen Scholars, two Bible Clerks, and four Exhibitioners. The election of Fellows and Scholars is without regard to place of birth, and takes place after an open competitive Examination. The Scholarships are tenable for five years from the day of election, and are of the annual value of not less than £75 each. The Bible Clerkships are of the same annual value, and are tenable for the like period. The Eglesfield Exhibitions are of the same value as the Scholarships and Bible Clerkships, and are tenable for four years. Candidates for these Exhibitions must be natives of Westmoreland or Cumberland. No one is eligible to a Scholarship or Eglesfield Exhibition who has attained the age of twenty years. The Jodrell Scholarship is at present of the annual value of £100, tenable for four years. Candidates must be natives of Great Britain or Ireland, members of the Church of England, under twenty years of age, and if members of any University, of not more than three terms' standing. The Examination tests their Classical attainments, and their knowledge of Bible History, the Greek Testament, and the Thirty-nine Articles. Where the proficiency is equal, those Candidates are preferred who need pecuniary assistance. There are Exhibitions in yearly value from £20 to £90, the eligibility to which is generally limited to place of birth, and to Pupils from certain Schools in Cumberland, Westmoreland, or Yorkshire. All are tenable for five years from the day of election. No one is eligible who has exceeded the eighth Term from Matriculation. In default of preference Candidates, the competition is thrown open. The Patronage includes thirty-four Benefices.

Provost, The Venerable WM. JACKSON, D.D.

New College.—Founded in 1386 by WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM, Bishop of Winchester, and sometime Lord High Chancellor of England. The original Foundation, modified by recent Statutes. As now constituted there are thirty Fellowships and forty Scholarships. Fifteen of the Fellowships are open to Candidates who have received education in the School of Winchester College for at least two years, or who have been for at least twelve Terms Members of New College. The other

fifteen Fellowships are without limitation. Of the Scholarships, thirty are filled up by an annual election held at Winchester College from boys receiving education in the School of that College. Six Scholarships are offered every year. Any Scholarship for which there is not a qualified Candidate is thrown open to general competition. The other ten Scholarships are to be open. All the Scholarships are at present of £100 a year in value, tenable for five years. The Choir consists of three Chaplains, eight Lay Clerks, and sixteen Choristers. The Patronage consists of forty-one Benefices.

Warden, JAMES EDWARDS SEWELL, D.D.

Lincoln College.—Founded in 1427 by RICHARD FLEMING, Bishop of Lincoln, for a Rector and seven Fellows; and greatly augmented by Thomas Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Archbishop of York, and Lord High Chancellor of England, who added five Fellowships, and gave a new body of Statutes in 1479, in which he limited the election of the Fellows to the (old) Dioceses of Lincoln and York, with the exception of one to the Diocese of Wells. The above limitations were abolished by authority of Parliament. The Scholarships have been given by different Benefactors, the chief of whom were Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, Richard Hutchins, D.D., and John Radford, D.D., Rectors. One Scholarship for persons born or educated in the county of Buckingham was founded in 1847 by Mrs. Tatham, widow of Edward Tatham, D.D., Rector; and in 1857 the Rev. Henry Usher Matthews, M.A., left by will certain moneys for the foundation of an open Scholarship, and also of an Exhibition from Shrewsbury School, each tenable for three years. The Foundation at present consists of a Rector, twelve Fellows, and eighteen Scholars. The Patronage comprises nine Benefices.

Rector, MARK PATTISON, B.D.

All Souls College.—Founded in 1437 by HENRY CHICHELE, successively Bishop of St. David's and Archbishop of Canterbury. The original Foundation was for a Warden, forty Fellows, two Chaplains, and Clerks. Ten Fellowships have been suppressed for the endowment of two Professorships, called respectively the Chichele Professorship of International Law and Diplomacy, and the Chichele Professorship of Modern History. Candidates for Fellowships are to be examined in such subjects recognised in the School of Jurisprudence and Modern History within the University as the Warden and Fellows shall determine. The Patronage consists of eighteen Benefices.

Warden, FRANCIS KNYVETT LEIGHTON, D.D.

Magdalen College.—Founded in 1458 by WILLIAM OF WAYNFLETE, successively Head Master of Winchester and Eton Colleges, Provost of Eton, and Lord High Chancellor of England. The ancient restriction of Fellowships to persons born or educated in certain counties and dioceses is abolished, and ten Demys added. The Foundation now consists of a President, thirty Fellows, forty Demies, a Schoolmaster, an Usher, four Chaplains, a Steward, an Organist, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers. Demys hereafter to be filled up are to be tenable,

without reference to place of birth, for five years. Twenty Exhibitions are to be established for deserving persons in need of support at the University; and four Waynfleet Professorships are to be maintained within the College. The Patronage includes forty-three Benefices.

President, FREDERIC BULLEY, D.D.

King's Hall and Brasenose College.—Founded in 1509 by the benefactions of WILLIAM SMITH, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir RICHARD SUTTON, Knight, of Prestbury. The Foundation now consists of twenty Fellowships, which, originally limited, are now open, and numerous Scholarships and Exhibitions, including six of the annual value of £52 each, for the Schools of Manchester, Marlborough, and Hereford; four of £36 8s. each for Manchester School; and twelve of similar value for the above-mentioned School, all tenable for five years, unless vacated by other preferment. In failure of Candidates from the above Schools, these Scholarships are opened to general competition. Some open Scholarships, of the value of £80 per annum, have recently been established. There are also seventeen Exhibitions, to which Members of Brasenose College who have entered upon the thirteenth Term from their Matriculation are capable of being nominated. These Exhibitions can be held only by residence for four years, to be accounted from the thirteenth Term. Their present worth is £135 per annum, and £20 to be spent in books, to be approved by the Principal. Also three Exhibitions, intended to promote the education for the Ministry of the Church of England, the Sons of indigent or deceased Clergymen; or of such Laymen as cannot, unaided, support the expenses of a College education. Undergraduates of Brasenose, who have resided at least one Term, are eligible; and the Exhibitions are not tenable after four years from Matriculation. The Patronage comprises fifty-three Benefices, inclusive of those in the gift of Mr. Hulme's Trustees.

Principal, EDWARD HARTOPP CRADOCK, D.D.

Corpus Christi College.—Founded in 1516 by RICHARD FOX, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Privy Seal, for a President, twenty Fellows, and twenty Scholars, all to be elected from natives of certain Dioceses and counties, and two Chaplains. By the present Statutes, which have been amended under the powers given by Parliament, it is provided that both Fellows and Scholars, which latter are increased to twenty-four, shall be elected without any restriction as to place of birth. Two of the Fellowships are permanently annexed to the Professorships, the Professors occupying the position of Honorary Fellows, and being elected by Boards appointed by University Statute. The Scholarships are tenable for five years from Matriculation, and are of the annual value of £80, together with rooms *rent free*. The Patronage consists of twenty-two Benefices.

President, JAMES NORRIS, D.D.

Christ Church College.—Originally founded by CARDINAL WOLSEY. The Foundation subsequently underwent considerable modifications. It now consists of six Canons, eighty Students, of which number twenty-eight are Seniors, with permanent tenure, and fifty-two Junior

Students. Of the latter, three are to be elected each year from the Westminster School, and hold their places for seven years. The remaining Junior Scholarships are open, and are tenable for five years. The election to vacancies is held on each second Saturday in Lent. The subjects of Examination for at least one in every three are alternately Mathematics and Physical Science. No one is eligible who shall have passed his nineteenth birthday on the first day of January preceding the election, except in the case of the Physical Science Studentships, Candidates for which must not have passed their twentieth birthday. The Patronage comprises ninety-five Benefices.

Dean, HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, D.D.

Trinity College.—Originally founded and endowed by EDWARD III., RICHARD II., and the PRIORS and BISHOPS OF DURHAM. The new Foundation, in 1554, provided for a President, twelve Fellows, and twelve Scholars. The Scholarships, at present fourteen, are entirely open, and amount to £80 per annum, tenable for five years. The fourteen Scholarships include two of the Exhibitions, and the Exhibition in the gift of the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College has not been filled up for many years. The Patronage comprises ten Benefices.

President, REV. SAMUEL WILLIAM WAYTE, B.D.

St. John's College.—Founded in 1555 by Sir THOMAS WHITE, Knt., Alderman of London. The Foundation consists of eighteen open Fellowships, tenable for life, five open Scholarships, and twenty-eight appropriated Scholarships, tenable for five or seven years, by persons elected from Merchant Taylors' School, who shall not have attained the age of nineteen, and from the other Schools who shall not have attained the age of twenty at the time of their election, viz., twenty-one to Merchant Taylors' School, two to Coventry, two to Bristol, two to Reading, and one to Tunbridge. There is also an open Holmes Scholarship, tenable for four years. In 1854 four Dudley Fereday Scholarships were established; they are open, with certain limitations and conditions, in respect of literary proficiency—first, to the kindred of the Founder; secondly, to natives of Staffordshire; and, there being no Candidate satisfying the conditions, then to any other person, being a member of the Church of England: tenable for fourteen years. Also four Casberd Scholarships, each of the value of £90 per annum, tenable for four years. Candidates to be Undergraduates, not on any Foundation, of at least one year's standing at the College. The Patronage consists of thirty-one Benefices.

President, PHILIP WYNTER, D.D.

Jesus College.—Founded in 1571 by QUEEN ELIZABETH, on the petition and endowment of HUGH PRICE, LL.D.. The Foundation at present consists of thirteen Fellowships, seven of which are to be conferred upon persons born in Wales or Monmouthshire. The remainder are open. A Fellowship, founded by Charles I., will, on becoming vacant, be applied to the maintenance of Scholars, natives of Guernsey and Jersey, or of one of the Islands adjacent to them; or

educated for the two years last preceding their election on Matriculation at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, or at Victoria College, Jersey. One Fellowship is devoted to the purposes of the Professoriate of the University; and the emoluments of four suppressed Fellowships are applied to augment the number and the value of the Scholarships. Twenty of these are to be called Welsh Scholarships, and to be conferred upon persons born in Wales or Monmouthshire; or educated, for the four years last preceding their election or Matriculation, at one of the Free Grammar Schools of Abergavenny, Bangor, Beaumaris, Bottwnnog, or Cowbridge. Two continue to be open Scholarships. There are nearly thirty Exhibitions of £40 per annum, tenable for five years from Matriculation. The Patronage consists of twenty-two Benefices.

Principal, CHARLES WILLIAMS, D.D.

Wadham College.—Founded in 1613 by NICHOLAS WADHAM, of Merifield, in Somersetshire, and DOROTHY his wife. The Foundation consists of a Warden, fourteen Fellows, fifteen Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks. The Fellowships and Scholarships are open, without preference as to kindred or place of birth, and vacancies are filled up after a competitive Examination. Candidates for a Fellowship must be members of the Church of England, and have passed all the Examinations required by the University for the Degree of B.A. The Scholarships are open to Candidates who have not exceeded their twentieth year, and are tenable for five years. There are ten Exhibitions founded by Dr. Hody; four for the study of Hebrew, and six for the study of Greek. The present value of each is £45 per annum. The Exhibitioners are examined once in every Term by the Regius Professors of those languages. There are other small Exhibitions given by various donors, including one for the study of Botany. But the greatest Benefactor of the College was the Rev. John Wills, D.D., formerly Warden, who died in 1806, and left £90 a year for a Law Exhibition to a Fellow; £18 a year for a Law Exhibition to a Scholar; £90 a year for a Medical Exhibition to a Fellow; £18 a year for a Medical Exhibition to a Scholar, besides bequests to a fund for the Purchase of Livings. The Patronage numbers fifteen Benefices.

Warden, BENJ. PARSONS SYMONS, D.D.

Pembroke College.—Founded in 1624 by KING JAMES I., at the costs and charges of THOMAS TESDALE, Esquire, of Glympton, in Oxfordshire, and RICHARD WIGHTWICK, B.D., Rector of Ilsley, Berks. The original Constitution having been altered, the Foundation now consists of a Master, of not less than ten Fellows, and not less than twelve Scholars. The Fellowships are open to all who shall have passed the Examinations for Bachelor of Arts, and who do not possess property to the amount of £500 per annum, or a Benefice of £300 per annum, net. Subsequent acquisition of incomes of the amounts stated involves the resignation of the Fellowship. A certain proportion of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders. Two are to be named Sheppard Fellows. Of these, one is to be called to the Bar, and the other is to proceed to the Degree of D.M. Of the incorporated Scholarships, five at least are to be filled up by persons educated at Abingdon School for the two years

last preceding the day of election; two are to be called King Charles the First's Scholarships, and are to be filled by persons born in Jersey, Guernsey, or the adjacent Islands, or educated for the two years last preceding the election in Victoria College or Elizabeth College. The other incorporated Scholarships are to be perfectly open. The incorporated Scholars are to receive not less than £50 a year, and to enjoy rooms *rent free*—the junior King Charles's Scholar excepted, who has to pay rent. The unincorporated Scholarships are as follows:—Bishop Morley's Scholarship, limited like King Charles's, of the value of £60 a year, *rooms free*. One Holford Scholarship, to be conferred upon Candidates on the Foundation of Sutton at the Charterhouse; or, if two Foundation Candidates are not sent up, then two from the open school. A Boulter and a Radcliffe Scholarship, of the value of £52 a year each, perfectly open. One Rous Scholarship, limited to Students educated in Eton College, for the two years last preceding the election, and nominated by the Head Master. Four to be called the Townsend Scholarships, limited to persons brought up, for the two years last preceding the election, in the Schools of Gloucester, Cheltenham, Northleach, and Chipping-Campden respectively. These will be not less than £70 a year in value. One Henney Scholarship, of about £90 a year, perfectly open. The limited Scholarships are to be thrown open, if no suitable Candidate offers himself. Two Exhibitions for Students requiring assistance, but otherwise perfectly open. All the Scholarships are to be tenable for five years, with the exception of the Townsend, which are for eight years; the holders, however, sharing in the emoluments during four years only. Queen Anne annexed a Canonry of Gloucester to the Mastership for ever. The Patronage comprises seven Benefices.

Master, Rev. EVAN EVANS, M.A.

Worcester College.—Founded in 1714 by Sir THOMAS COOKES, Bart., of Bentley, in Worcestershire, to whose Foundation other Benefactors subsequently contributed. The Fellowships will be ultimately reduced to thirteen, and will be without restriction, except that Candidates for the Eaton Fellowship must not be possessed of property, or income, exceeding £150 per annum, and must be sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland. There are sixteen Scholarships of the value of about £75, tenable for five years from Matriculation; six on the Foundation of Sir Thomas Cookes, for persons educated at Bromsgrove School; one on the Foundation of Dr. Finney, for natives of Staffordshire; five on the Foundation of Mrs. Sarah Eaton, for sons of Clergymen of the Church of England who want assistance to support them in the University; three on the Foundation of Dr. Clarke, which are open; and one on the Foundation of Robert Barnes, Esq., of the value of £120, for the encouragement of Biblical studies, also open. There will be four Exhibitions on the Foundation of Sir Thomas Cookes, of the value of £42, for persons educated at Bromsgrove School; and two Exhibitions from the Charterhouse; and one by Mr. Kay, for a native of Yorkshire. An Exhibition of the value of £70 for four years is also given at present annually to a Candidate in the UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS. The Patronage comprises ten Benefices.

Provost, RICHARD LYNCH COTTON, D.D.

Keble College.—The most recent Foundation in Oxford, incorporated by Royal Charter, June 6, 1870. By the Charter it is declared to be founded and constituted with the especial object and intent of providing “persons desirous of Academical Education, and willing to live economically, with a College wherein sober living and high culture of the mind may be combined with Christian training.”

“The College is open to all members of the Church of England, without restriction. It has been a primary object of the Foundation that it should be worked in the spirit of the system which has hitherto been in theory that of Collegiate life in Oxford: and that through it the Church of England should offer to her sons, whether their prospects be clerical or lay, an education under her own auspices from which they may come out not only more dutiful; but more affectionate members of her communion.”

EXHIBITIONS.—Two Open Exhibitions have recently been founded; of the value of £60 and £40 per annum respectively, tenable for three years. The Exhibition of £60 will bear the name of Isaac Williams (Memorial) Exhibition, having been raised by friends of the late Rev. Isaac Williams. The Competition will be open to all persons not members of the University, to members of Keble College, and to Students unattached, who have not exceeded one year from their Matriculation. These were awarded on June 2. In 1872 there will be again an Isaac Williams Exhibition, and probably one of £40.

FEEs.—The necessary College expenses of an Undergraduate are £81 per annum. This payment includes board, rent of furnished rooms, tuition, University and College *dues*. The only necessary extras are—lights in the rooms, University *fees*, and private washing. There are no entrance fees beside the University Matriculation Fee.

Warden, Rev. E. S. TALBOT, M.A.

HALLS.

The Academical Halls of Oxford are mansions for the reception of Students, who live in them under discipline and instruction, and pass through the Course of Study to their several Degrees, precisely in the same way as other Students who reside in Colleges. But Halls are not corporate bodies, and have no endowments for Fellows, and all the property which they own is held in trust for them by the University. In two Halls some provision for the Principals has been made by Benefactors; and there are three in which a few Exhibitions and Scholarships have been founded.

In pursuance of the Oxford University Act, 1857, 17 & 18 Vict., a Statute was made, which enacts that any Member of Convocation above the age of twenty-eight may, under certain conditions, obtain from the Vice-Chancellor a license to open a suitable building, as a Private Hall, for the reception of Academical Students, with the title of “Licensed Master,” and makes provision for the proper Government of the Students under his charge. They are, of course, subject to all other Statutes of the University, partake in its privileges, and the Students are admissible to Degrees.

St. Mary Hall.—Originally a tenement on the present site, given by HENRY KELPE, a citizen of Oxford, in 1239, to the Rector of St.

Mary's Church, and his successors. It continued to be the Parsonage-house of the Rectors till Edward II., in 1325, gave the Church, with all its appurtenances, to Oriel College. It was converted, in 1333, into a separate place of education, and subsequently became an independent Academical Hall, and received successive enlargements and improvements in its buildings; and it now enjoys several Benefactions.

The SCHOLARSHIPS are now four in number; the stipend of each is £50 per annum, tenable for four years from the day of appointment. Those only are eligible as Scholars who have not attained the age of twenty years, or exceeded the fourth Term from Matriculation, having been born in, or for the three years ending with the 31st day of December last preceding the day of appointment resident in, or for the two years ending with such 31st day of December educated at any School or Schools in one of the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. At least one appointment is to be made every year. A *Nowell Exhibition*, of the value of £30 per annum, tenable for four years from Matriculation; preference being first given to kin of the Founder or his wife, then to lawful descendants of the Rev. John Rawbone.

Principal, Rev. DRUMMOND PERCY CHASE, M.A.

Magdalen Hall.—Founded by BISHOP WAYNFLETE. Four Scholarships, of the present value of £40 per annum each, for persons educated at the Worcester Cathedral School; three open Scholarships, of £50 per annum each; one open Scholarship, £50 per annum; two Exhibitions, in the appointment of the Principal. If the Candidates from the Schools mentioned shall not, in the judgment of the Principal, be of sufficient merit, the Scholarships and Exhibitions are to be thrown open to general competition. All the Scholarships and Exhibitions are tenable for three years. The Hall has the gift of one Benefice.

Principal, Rev. RICHARD MICHELL, D.D.

New Inn Hall.—In the time of the Civil War, from 1642 to 1646, this Hall, which, under the name of Trilleck's Inn, had been known prior to 1360, was used as a Mint for Charles I., to which different Colleges and Halls sent their plate to be melted for his Majesty's use. It was restored to the purposes of academical education by the late Principal, Dr. Cramer, afterwards Dean of Carlisle, who erected, at his own expense, a handsome building, with suitable offices, for the reception of Students.

Principal, Rev. HENRY HUBERT CORNISH, D.D.

St. Alban Hall took its name from ROBERT DE ST. ALBAN, a citizen of Oxford, who conveyed the tenement to the nuns at Littlemore, near Oxford, in 1230. On the dissolution of Littlemore nunnery it was given by Henry VIII. to George Owen, D.M., Physician to the King, and Fellow of Merton College, who conveyed it to Sir John Williams and Sir John Gresham. By permission of Edward VI. they assigned it over to John Pollard and Robert Perrot, Esqs., in 1547, by whom it was finally transferred to the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, and was some time after established as an Academical Hall.

President, Rev. WILLIAM CHARLES SALTER, M.A.

St. Edmund Hall.—Said to derive its name from St. EDMUND, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry III. After the dissolution of religious houses it was granted by Henry VIII. to two citizens of Oxford, through whom it came by purchase into the possession of William Denyse, Provost of Queen's College. It was subsequently devised to Queen's College, and in 1559 an Act of Congregation vested in that Society the perpetual right of nominating the Principal. The Chapel (together with the Library, which is over the Ante-Chapel) was built by Stephen Penton, B.D., Principal, who defrayed a large portion of the expenses. The Chapel was consecrated April 7, 1682, by Dr. Fell, Bishop of Oxford. In 1763, George Holme, D.D., sometime Fellow of Queen's College, and Rector of Hadleigh, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 to the University, in trust to apply it, with accumulated interest, to the purchase of the Advowson of a Living, to which the Principal of St. Edmund Hall should be presented. In 1821, the Advowson of Gatcombe was purchased, to which the University first presented in 1844. By a recent arrangement, members of this Hall are admitted to any of the Lectures given in Queen's College. The total annual expense of the University course at St. Edmund Hall varies from about £70 to £80.

Principal, Rev. EDWARD MOORE, B.D.

Magdalen College School.—Founded by WILLIAM OF WAYNFLETE, Bishop of Winchester, about 1480. Remodelled in 1849 on the plan of the great Public Schools. In the reign of Edward VI: its suppression was averted on the ground that "the said School is to Magdalen College, Oxford, as Eton School to King's College, Cambridge, and the School at Winchester to New College, Oxford." Is intended especially as a place of training for the University, but prepares Pupils also for the Woolwich and Civil Service Examinations. Is provided with Class-rooms, Private Chapel, Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Fives Courts, Play-ground, and Cricket-ground. Has numbered among its Pupils some of the greatest Scholars of their time, including all the English Compilers of the Eton Latin and Greek Grammars, and has gained a large number of honours in the Oxford University.

FEES.—The Fees for Boarders and educational charges are precisely £81 10s. 6d. per annum, including Gymnastic and Library Fees. There are optional extras, such as Music, Drawing, German, and Natural Science. £100 a year covers all the expenses of a Pupil as ordinarily paid through the Head Master.

"I am very proud of my Pupils, and I look upon them as reasonably answering the expectations which are formed of them; and have confidence in their proving useful and in some cases eminent members of society. If this were not so, the Masters could scarcely be ignorant of their defects, for we live in the immediate presence of a great University, with its exalted standards of taste and of moral and intellectual culture, and amid the critical eyes and ears of men well qualified to give an opinion. In fact, it is our great and peculiar privilege that the good influences with which the whole place is filled are ready for the service and profit of the boys here. There may be temptations peculiar to the place; but I hope we are vigilant against these; and that the Magdalen boys know as little of the vices and follies incident to Undergraduate life, as if they lived surrounded by the quiet cottages of a country village."—*Speech of the Head Master.*

Head Master, Rev. R. H. HILL, D.C.L.

UNATTACHED STUDENTS.

In the year 1868 the restrictions which formerly existed were removed, and Students are now permitted, under certain conditions, to become Members of the Universities without being attached to any College or Hall. Such Students keep their statutable residences in houses or lodgings in the town, with the same rights of profiting by Professors' Lectures, of competing for University Prizes, of attaining distinction in the Public Examinations, and of being admitted to Degrees, and to all the consequent privileges, as are enjoyed by other Students.

Each Candidate is required to forward to the Censors, the Rev. G. W. KITCHIN, M.A., or the Rev. G. S. WARD, M.A., Office of the Delegacy of Students, Old Clarendon Building, Oxford, at least one week before the day appointed for the Examination (1), a testimonial of good conduct and character; (2), a certificate that he has the consent of his parents or guardians to his living in lodgings.

Paper issued by the Delegates to supply information respecting the admission of Unattached Students, and the residence of Students in lodgings at the University of Oxford:—

“Students can now be admitted members of the University without belonging to any College or Hall. Such Students may keep terms by residing in Oxford, either with their parents or in lodgings which have been duly licensed, or under other special circumstances approved by the Delegacy of Lodging Houses.

“Persons who desire to be admitted to the University as unattached Students must apply to the Delegates, who are bound to satisfy themselves that the Candidates are of good character, that (unless of mature age) they have the consent of their parents or guardians to their living in lodgings, and that they are persons likely to derive educational advantage from becoming matriculated members of the University.

“When a Candidate has satisfied the Delegates in Examination, he is matriculated by the Vice-Chancellor, and he can then at once begin to keep terms.

“The Delegates exercise over these Students the same authority as is exercised by the Heads of Colleges and Halls.

The Censors are required to watch over the conduct and character of the Students, to satisfy themselves that they are receiving instruction in the studies of the University, and to see that, if Members of the Church of England, they are instructed in the doctrine and discipline of that Church.

“The only necessary fees and dues to be paid by unattached Students are, upon matriculation, £5; Caution Money, £2; Dues, £4 10s. a year, for three years. These payments entitle them to all the University advantages to which other undergraduates are entitled.

“The lectures of the Professors are open to them on the same terms as to other Students of the University. If they require further instruction they must procure it at their own cost under the advice of the Censors.

“All Students of the University are required by the statutes to keep by residence twelve terms before proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; but these terms are not necessarily consecutive.

“Under the statute *De Scholarium Residentia* no Student can reside in any lodging which has not been duly licensed, except by special permission of the Delegates of Lodging Houses.”

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS.

1. At the beginning of his residence, each Student is expected to call on the Censors, whose names have been previously given, at the Office of the Delegates, and to receive directions from them respecting his studies.

2. The usual residence of Students is not less than eight weeks in each of the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, and eight in the Easter and Trinity Terms taken together; this residence must be within dates fixed by the Delegates. If any Student desires to reside a shorter period in any Term; or to be entirely non-resident for a

Term; or to reside during any vacation; he must obtain the previous permission of the Delegates.

3. The Students, immediately on their arrival in Oxford in each Term, are expected to call on the Censors at their Office (between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.) to report themselves, and again at the end of each Term to obtain leave to go down.

UNIVERSITY FEES AND DUES.

Students are required to pay Fees to the University, and such payments are usually made through the Principal of the College or Hall to which the Students have become attached,

At Matriculation a Bible Clerk pays	£0 10 0
Every other person, if attached to some College or Hall	2 10 0
Every unattached Student	5 0 0
At Responsions Examination	1 0 0
Before Moderators	1 0 0
In the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, at the Second Public Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts	1 0 0
Also in any School at ditto	0 10 0
In Music (at each of the two Examinations), in Civil Law, and in Medicine	1 0 0
After passing both Examinations in Medicine or in Music	9 0 0
Before admission to the position of Student of Common Law, or Student of Medicine, or to the Degree of B.A.	7 10 0
If S.C.L. or S.M.	2 0 0
Degree of Master of Arts	12 0 0
Degree of Bachelor of Music	5 0 0
Degree of Doctor of Music	10 0 0
Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law or Bachelor of Medicine	6 10 0
Degree of Bachelor of Divinity	14 0 0
Degree of Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Medicine, or Doctor of Divinity	40 0 0

Besides the Fees and Dues to the University specified in this Table, each Student has to pay others to his College or Hall. Every Member of the University is charged, in the Buttery Book of his College or Hall, with £1 yearly as University Dues. Every Student not attached to any College or Hall is charged with the sum of £4 10s. yearly for three years. The total cost of a career at the University, including College or Hall Fees and Expenses, may range from £250 to £400; but in certain cases may fall considerably below these amounts.

COLLEGE FEES AND EXPENSES.

As already stated, the University and College or Hall expenses for the usual period of three years may range from £250 to £400, or an average of about £83 to £133 per annum. The Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes may be regarded as so many aids to necessitous Students in the reduction of the cost of their University career. But as they can only be gained by meritorious competitors, they cannot be taken into account in the outset. The expenses at different Colleges vary, not only as between the Colleges themselves, but various degrees of expenditure may be incurred by Students being educated at the same time in the same College. The entrance payments, rent of rooms, and fees to Tutors and Lecturers, are variable. As a rule the Colleges do not publish their scale of charges in the Calendar. Therefore, in selecting a College, it is necessary to make inquiry of the Principal, or of some Professor or Tutor, acquainted with the usages of the institution preferred. The proper officer to apply to for information is the *Warden, Rector, Provost, Principal, or Master*, whose name is given.

In an address presented to the OXFORD HEBDOMADAL BOARD, a few years ago, the following passage occurred :—

“ Considerable efforts have lately been made in this country for the diffusion of civil and spiritual knowledge, whether at home or abroad. Schools have been instituted for the lower and middle classes, Churches built and endowed, Missionary Societies established, further Schools founded, as at Marlborough and Fleetwood, for the sons of poor Clergy and others; and, again, Associations for the provision of additional Ministers. But between these Schools on the one hand, and, on the other, the Ministry, which requires to be augmented, there is a chasm which needs to be filled. Our Universities take up education where our Schools leave it, yet no one can say that they have been strengthened or extended, whether for clergy or laity, in proportion to the growing population of the country, its increasing empire, or its deepening responsibilities. We are anxious to suggest, *that the link which we thus find missing in the chain of improvement should be supplied, by rendering academical education accessible to the sons of parents whose incomes are too narrow for the scale of expenditure at present prevailing among the Junior Members of the University of Oxford*; and that this should be done through the addition of new departments to existing Colleges, or, if necessary, by the foundation of new Collegiate bodies. We have learned, on what we consider unquestionable information, that, in such institutions, if the furniture were provided by the Colleges, and public meals alone were permitted, to the entire exclusion of private entertainments in the rooms of the Students, the annual College payments for board, lodging, and tuition, might be reduced to £60 at most; and that, if frugality were enforced as the condition of membership, the Student’s entire expenditure might be brought within the compass of £80 yearly.”

In accordance with the spirit of these recommendations, ST. MARY, ST. ALBAN, and ST. EDMUND HALLS, and the newly-established KEBLE COLLEGE, have brought their annual charges within the limits of a very desirable economy. The following are the details of the plans of the three Halls. Those which relate to KEBLE College have been already given :—

ST. MARY HALL.

The Principal, having determined not to admit, in future, Members of other Societies, wishes to place twenty Sets of Rooms at the disposal of Gentlemen *willing to adopt a strictly frugal scale of expenses.*

Fee, to the Hall, on Entrance £5.

The annual payment, including *all* expenses (excepting for Coals and Candles, and the Laundress’s Bills), will be fixed at £75; or, if Rooms ready furnished are preferred, at £80; for a Residence of 24 weeks.

The payment of one-third of these charges at the commencement of each Term (reckoning Easter and Act Term as one) will render the deposit of Caution Money unnecessary.

If such payment be not made, a sum of £30 will be required as Caution Money, to be deposited before the commencement of Residence.

The Caution Money will be returned by Instalments, *viz.*

On taking the Degree of B.A. £10
 ” ” M.A. £10

Or the whole sum remaining due, on the removal of the Name from the Books of the Hall.

The £80 is thus apportioned :

Tuition	£20
Rent of Furnished Rooms	15
Battels, for 24 weeks	27
Servants, and other Establishment charges	18
	<hr/>
	£80

ST. ALBAN HALL.

In 1861 the Principal, desirous both of discharging the obligations which he conceived had been contracted to the existing Members of the Hall, and at the same time of departing as little as possible from the low scale of expenses hitherto maintained,

resolved to include all the necessary charges under a fixed quarterly payment of £15 15s., allowing, however, a slight margin for certain additional expenses which might or might not be incurred, according to the habits and circumstances of each Member.

ST. EDMUND HALL.

The system adopted at St. Edmund Hall is precisely similar to that in common use in the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. Greater economy is attained by a lower scale of Fees for Tuition, Room, Rent, &c.

I. ENTRANCE EXPENSES.

Entrance Fee to the Hall	£2 15 6
Matriculation ditto to the University	2 10 0
* Caution deposit (afterwards returned)	14 0 0
† Furniture (on an average) about	16 0 0
Total	£35 5 6

II. ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Battels average	£74 0 0
Groceries	5 0 0
Lights	1 0 0
Extra to Domus fund	2 7 0
Laundress	3 10 0
Total	£85 17 0

III. AGGREGATE EXPENSES OF UNIVERSITY COURSE.

Entrance Fee (to the Hall)	£2 15 6
Matriculation Fee (to the University)	2 10 0
† Furniture, about £16, of this is lost by wear and tear	7 0 0
Battels for three years, at £74	222 0 0
Groceries and Lights	18 0 0
Extra payment to Domus	7 0 0
Laundress	10 10 0
Degree Fees (to the Hall)	4 9 0
————— (to the University)	7 10 0
Total	£281 14 6

UNATTACHED STUDENTS.

A voluntary return made by twenty Students answers the Question so often asked, "What is the yearly cost of the system to a careful Undergraduate?"

The average weekly cost of living (board, lodging, and extras) on the twenty returns was 31s. But if the lowest ten be taken, the average falls to 26s. In detail, the returns of these ten were—23s. 6d.; 23s. 9d.; 24s.; 24s.; 25s.; 26s.; 26s.; 28s. 6d.; 29s.; 30s.

Taking this average as the sum per week for which a thrifty Student can get respectable Board and Lodging in Oxford, we arrive at the following figures for a year's expenses:—

Board and Lodging for three Terms of eight weeks at 26s.	£31 4 0
University Dues	4 10 0
Examination Fees (on the average)	1 1 0
Tuition expenses (about)	10 10 0

£47 5 0

It will of course be observed that these figures, whether relating to the expenses of College, Hall, or Unattached Students, do not include travelling, books, clothes, pocket-money, or cost of living in the Vacations. Still, they prove that a careful Student can, with these exceptions, get through his Oxford career for a sum not exceeding £50 a year.

* Reduced to £10 at the M.A. Degree, and returned, without reduction, on removal of the name from the books of the Hall.

† In great part repaid by the next occupant of the rooms.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE UNIVERSITY holds LOCAL EXAMINATIONS annually in May or June. The Objects are : to extend to Pupils of Schools, and others unable to go to the University, the advantages of—1. A Test of acquirements in relation to certain Courses of Study. 2. An authoritative recognition of attainments, from the Vice-Chancellor of the University, in the case of successful Candidates. 3. The chance of obtaining a Scholarship, and thus being able to reach University Honours, where pecuniary impediments would otherwise have rendered that impossible. The Scholarships offered in 1871 were £70 from Worcester College, and two of £50 each from Balliol; and there are numerous open Scholarships and Exhibitions, in connection with the Colleges of the University, which may be competed for by Candidates who display a satisfactory proficiency. In 1869 the Worcester Scholarship of £70 was gained by the Son of very humble parents, who is now in a fair way to take a high Degree. Examinations are extended to SCHOOLS, under certain regulations; and the advantage to Educational Institutions is very great, as furnishing a periodical Test of acknowledged worth; as a means of inciting Pupils to work; and promoting a laudable emulation in the Schools that adopt the annual Examinations. There are annually two Examinations—one for Junior Candidates, for *Certificates*; and one for Senior Candidates, for the Title of *Associate in Arts*. Girls may be Examined at any School or place where Boys are Examined, under certain conditions. The Candidates' Certificates and Prizes are generally distributed publicly by some eminent man, which, while it confers distinction upon the successful Candidates, tends greatly to rouse the Students to an appreciation of the honour thus gained by a proper estimate of the value of their Studies, and a desire to excel in them. In the various Local Centres numerous Prizes are awarded as the gifts of Benefactors desiring to promote educational improvement in their respective localities. No Junior Candidate must be more than *fifteen* years of age, nor any Senior Candidate more than *eighteen*. The following Examination Papers, for the year 1872, indicate the amount of proficiency that must be arrived at by the respective Candidates:—

EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR CANDIDATES.

I. PRELIMINARY SUBJECTS.

Every Candidate will be required to satisfy the Examiners in

1. *Reading aloud* a passage from some English author.
2. *Writing from Dictation*.
3. The *Analysis and Parsing* of a passage taken from Milton's "Paradise Lost," Book II. A few questions, suggested by this portion of the Poem, will be added.
4. Writing a short *English Composition*, such as a description of a place, an account of some useful natural or artificial product, or the like.
5. *Arithmetic*.—Numeration, the first Four Rules, simple and compound, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and the Single Rule of Three.
6. *Geography*.—Every Candidate will be required to answer Questions on this subject, and to fill up an outline Map of England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France, the German Empire, or Turkey in Europe, by inserting the chief mountains, rivers, divisions, and towns.
7. The outlines of *English History*, including the succession of Sovereigns, the chief events, and some account of the leading men in each reign.

Every Candidate will be required to satisfy the Examiners in two at least of the following eight subjects, namely, the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, and the seven Optional Subjects, Latin—Chemistry; but no Candidate will be examined in more than five.

II. THE RUDIMENTS OF FAITH AND RELIGION.

Questions will be set in

1. The Books of Joshua, Judges (i.—xviii.), and the Gospel according to St. Mark.
2. The Catechism, the Morning and Evening Services, and the Litany.

No Candidate will pass in the "Rudiments of Faith and Religion" who does not satisfy the Examiners in each of the two portions of the Section.

All Candidates will be examined in both portions, unless their Parents or Guardians object on conscientious grounds; and all persons so examined must show at least *some* knowledge of each portion, even if they fail to show so much as will *satisfy* the Examiners; otherwise they cannot obtain Certificates, whatever may be the value of their work in other subjects.

Candidates on whose behalf the Section is declined may pass in Holy Scripture only, by showing a satisfactory knowledge of the first portion of the Section, and may count it as one of their two required subjects.

III. OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

1. *Latin*.—Passages will be given from Cæsar (Bell. Gall. I., II.) and from Virgil (Æn. VI.) for translation into English, with grammatical and general questions. Candidates may take either of the two authors, or both.

An easy passage from some other Latin author for translation into English.

A passage of English (with Latin words supplied) for translation into Latin.

2. *Greek*.—Passages will be given from Xenophon (Anabasis, Book II.) and from Homer (Iliad I.) for translation into English, with grammatical and general questions. Candidates may take either of the two authors, or both.

An easy passage from some other Greek author for translation into English.

3. *French*.—A passage will be given from "Bertrand du Guesclin," by Emile de Bonnehose (in Hachette's "Série à 1 franc le volume") for translation into English, with grammatical and general questions. A passage from a French Newspaper for translation into English. English sentences for translation into French.

4. *German*.—A passage will be given from Schiller's Ballads (Der Kampf mit dem Drachen, Die Kraniche des Ibykus, Das Eleusische Fest, Der Graf von Habsburg) for translation into English, with grammatical and general questions. A passage from a German Newspaper for translation into English. English sentences for translation into German.

5. *Mathematics*.—No Candidate will pass in this subject who does not show a fair knowledge of Euclid, Books I. and II. (or of the portion of Geometry treated therein), of Arithmetic, and of Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive.

Questions will also be set in Euclid, Books III., IV., VI. (or in the portion of Geometry treated therein), in Quadratic Equations, Progressions, and Proportion, Plane Trigonometry not beyond the Solution of Triangles, the use of Logarithms, and Mensuration.

The answers should be illustrated by diagrams, where these can be introduced.

6. *Mechanics and Mechanism*.—The Questions will be of an elementary character, extending, in Statics, to the Composition and Resolution of Forces, the determination of the Centre of Gravity in simple cases, and the Mechanical Powers; in Dynamics, to Impact and Collision, the Motion of Falling Bodies, and Attwood's Machine; in Hydrostatics, to the Pressure of Fluids, and the ordinary Hydrostatical and Pneumatal Instruments.

The answers should be illustrated by diagrams, where these can be introduced.

7. *Chemistry*.—Questions will be set on the elementary facts of Chemistry. Substances will be given to be tested, each containing not more than one acid and one base.

IV. Candidates may also offer themselves for examination in

1. *a.* Drawing from the Flat.
- b.* Drawing with light and shade from a Cast or Model.
2. The Grammar of Music.

The names of the successful Candidates will be published, arranged in three Divisions; those in the first Division will be placed in order of merit; those in the

second and third Divisions alphabetically. Certificates will also be issued to the successful Candidates, specifying the subjects in which they satisfied the Examiners, and the Division in which their names are placed.

EXAMINATION OF SENIOR CANDIDATES.

I. PRELIMINARY SUBJECTS.

Every Candidate will be required to satisfy the Examiners in

1. *English Grammar*, including *Analysis* of sentences.
2. A short *English Composition*.
3. *Arithmetic*.
4. *Geography*.—Every Candidate will be required to answer Questions on this subject, and to fill up an outline Map of some portion of Europe, to be specified by the Examiners, by inserting the chief ranges of mountains, rivers, divisions, and towns.
5. The outlines of *English History*, including the succession of Sovereigns, the chief events, and the characters of the leading men in each reign.

Every Candidate will be required to satisfy the Examiners either in the "Rudiments of Faith and Religion" and one of the Sections marked B, C, D; or in two of the Sections marked A, B, C, D.

II. THE RUDIMENTS OF FAITH AND RELIGION.

Questions will be set in

1. The Books of Joshua, Judges (i.—xviii.), the Gospel according to St. Mark, and the Acts of the Apostles;
2. The Catechism, the Morning and Evening Services, and the Litany; and the outlines of the History of the Book of Common Prayer.

Some of the questions will relate to the Greek text of the portions of the New Testament here selected. The other conditions in this Section are the same as for Junior Candidates.

III. OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

SECTION A.—ENGLISH.

This will include Questions in

1. *English History* from the accession of Henry VII. to the death of Elizabeth, and the outlines of the History of *English Literature* during the same period.
2. *Shakspeare's* "Merchant of Venice," and Bacon's "Essays."
3. The outlines of *Political Economy* and *English Law*. The Examination will not extend beyond the subjects treated of in the first book of Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and in the "Rights of Persons" in Blackstone's Commentaries.
4. *Physical, Political, and Commercial Geography*. No Candidate will pass in this Section who does not show a fair knowledge of one of these four classes of subjects.

SECTION B.—LANGUAGES.

1. *Latin*.
2. *Greek*.
3. *French*.
4. *German*.

No Candidate will pass in this Section who does not show a fair knowledge of one of these languages.

Opportunity will be given for showing more advanced scholarship in Latin and in Greek, and also knowledge of Roman and Greek History.

SECTION C.—MATHEMATICS.

Pure Mathematics to *Algebraical Geometry* inclusive, *Mechanics* (including Mechanism), and *Hydrostatics*.

No Candidate will pass in this Section who does not show a fair knowledge of Four Books of Euclid (or of the portion of Geometry treated therein), and of Algebra to the end of Quadratic Equations.

The answers should be illustrated by diagrams, where these can be introduced.

SECTION D.—PHYSICS.

1. *Electricity, Magnetism, Light, and Heat*.
2. *Chemistry*. Questions will be set on the facts and general principles of Chemical Science. There will be a practical examination in the elements of Analysis.
3. *Vegetable and Animal Physiology*.
4. *Geology and Mineralogy*.

No Candidate will pass in this Section who does not show a fair knowledge of one of these four classes of subjects. In all cases a practical acquaintance with the subject-matter will be indispensable.

The answer should be illustrated by diagrams and drawings, where these can be introduced.

Candidates may also offer themselves for examination in *Drawing* and in *Music*.

SECTION E.—DRAWING.

1. *Drawing from a cast or model.*
2. *Drawing in perspective.*
3. *Drawing in colour from a natural object.*
4. *Design for an ornament or pattern; or, for a picture.*

SECTION F.—MUSIC.

The *Grammar of Music*, and the *History and Principles of Musical Composition*.

Separate lists of those who distinguish themselves will be published for each of the Sections A, B, C, D, E, F, arranged in two Divisions. The names in each First Division will be placed in order of merit, those in each Second Division alphabetically.

The names of all the successful Candidates will also be published in one list, arranged in three Divisions, the First Division in order of merit, the Second and Third alphabetically.

Certificates, signed by the Vice-Chancellor, will also be issued to the successful Candidates, conferring the title of "*Associate in Arts*," and specifying the subjects in which they satisfied the Examiners, and the Division or Divisions in which their names are placed.

Candidates will be examined in OXFORD, and in such other places as the Delegates may appoint.

There are Printed Forms, on which CANDIDATES are to make application. The Forms for Junior and Senior Candidates are distinct.

For examination in OXFORD the Forms may be obtained from the Rev. S. EDWARDS, Merton College, Oxford. For the following places the same Forms may be obtained from the respective LOCAL SECRETARIES, whose names are subjoined; from whom also copies of the Regulations for the current year and other necessary information may be procured. Girls may be received for Examination in Oxford and at those Centres which are marked with * :—

- *BATH (Boys) { H. D. Skrine, Esq., } Guildhall, Bath.
 { H. Spackman, Esq., }
 (Girls) Mrs. Spender, 37, Gay Street, Bath.
- BIRMINGHAM C. T. Saunders, Esq., 41, Cherry Street, Birmingham.
- *BRIGHTON . . . Barclay Phillips, Esq., 75, Lansdowne Place, Brighton.
- *CHELTENHAM (Boys) H. M. Jeffery, Esq., The Grammar School, Cheltenham.
 (Girls) Mrs. Jex-Blake, 1, Suffolk Square, Cheltenham.
- EXETER F. Pollard, Esq., 1, Upper Paul Street, Exeter.
- FINCHLEY . . . Rev. T. C. Whitehead, Christ's College, Finchley, N.
- *LEEDS H. H. Sales, Esq., 5, Victoria Chambers, Leeds.
- *LINCOLN Rev. J. Mansell, Vicars' Court, Lincoln.
- *LIVERPOOL . . . (Boys) E. F. Evans, Esq., 44, San Domingo Vale, Everton.
 (Girls) Miss M. Calder, 49, Canning Street, Liverpool.
- *LONDON (Boys) R. Redmond, Esq., 42, Queen Square, Bloomsbury.
 (Girls) Mrs. H. J. Roby, 68, St. George's Road, S.W.
- *MANCHESTER . . (Boys) Dr. H. J. Marcus, Hope Lodge, Heaton Norris.
 (Girls) Rev. Canon Beechey, Worsley Vicarage, Manchester.
- NORTHAMPTON Rev. C. Cookson, Dallington Vicarage, Northampton.
- NOTTINGHAM W. T. Robertson, Esq., M.D., Clinton House, Nottingham.
- *RAMSGATE . . . Rev. F. G. Haslewood, LL.D., 2, Grosvenor Villas, Ramsgate.
- *SOUTHAMPTON Rev. Alfred Sells, Polygon House, Southampton.
- *STREATHAM HILL B. Hawkins, Esq., St. Anne's School, Streatham Hill, S.W.
- SWANSEA J. Williams, Esq., M.D., 13, Cradock Street, Swansea.
- *TAUNTON W. A. Jones, Esq., Taunfield, Taunton.
- TRURO Rev. G. L. Church, Chacewater.
- WESTBUCKLAND J. H. Thompson, Esq., West Buckland, Barnstaple.
- WINDERMERE G. Hale Puckle, Esq., The College, Windermere.
- WINDSOR W. H. Harris, Esq., Clewer House, Windsor.

The Local Agencies represent so many Centres; they arrange for the Examination of Candidates from any town, Institution, or School within the County or district. Intending Candidates should apply to the Secretary of the nearest Centre. Applications should generally be made on or about the 1st of March, in each year. For a list of SCHOOLS in association with OXFORD for Examination, see APPENDIX.

FEES.—Every Junior Candidate is required to pay a Fee of 20s.; every Senior Candidate 30s. These Fees are to be paid by Saturday, the 13th of April, 1872. No Fee can be returned under any circumstances. At all the Centres a small Local Fee is charged in addition, as incidental expenses have to be borne by the Committees.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE UNIVERSITY is a Society of Students in liberal Arts and Sciences, incorporated in the reign of QUEEN ELIZABETH, by the name of "THE CHANCELLOR, MASTERS, AND SCHOLARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE." This Commonwealth is a union of seventeen Colleges, or Societies, devoted to the study of learning and knowledge, and for the better service of the Church and State. All these Colleges have been founded since the beginning of the reign of King Edward I., and are maintained by the endowments of their several Founders and Benefactors. Each College is a body corporate, bound by its own Statutes, but is also controlled by the paramount laws of the University. Each of the seventeen Colleges, or Departments, furnishes members both for the Executive and for the Legislative branch of its Government. The University returns two Members to Parliament. The Governing Bodies, and their relative powers, which are chiefly of interest to those who have already entered the University, are set forth in the *University Calendar*.

PROFESSORS, LECTURERS, AND PREACHERS.

Lady Margaret Professorship of Divinity, founded by Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII. *Regius Professorship of Divinity*.—Founded by Henry VIII., 1540, and endowed with a stipend of £40 per annum, subsequently augmented by James I. with the Rectory of Somersham, Hants. *Regius Professorship of Laws*.—Founded by Henry VIII., 1540. Salary £40 per annum, and £100 paid from the University chest. *Regius Professorship of Physic*.—Founded by Henry VIII., 1540; salary £40 per annum, a house and premises, and certain Fees, to be paid by Students. *Regius Professorship of Hebrew*.—Founded by Henry VIII., 1540; salary originally £40, further endowed with a Canonry of Ely Cathedral. *Regius Professorship of Greek*.—Founded by Henry VIII., 1540; salary £40 per annum, further endowed with a Canonry of Ely Cathedral. *Arabic*.—Present stipend £300 per annum. *Mathematics*.—Endowed with an estate in Bedfordshire, of the value of about £150 a year. *Moral Theology*.—Stipend £300 per annum. *Music*.—Stipend £100 per annum. *Chemistry*.—Stipend £500 per annum. There is also a Demonstrator in Chemistry, with a salary of £150 a year. *Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy*.—The Candidates may be Englishmen or Foreigners. Endowed with the rent of an estate situated at Balsham; augmented by subsequent

endowments. *Anatomy*.—Salary £300 per annum; and a Demonstrator of Anatomy, with a Salary of £150 per annum. *Modern History*.—The Professor is appointed by the Queen. Must be a Master of Arts, or of Law, or of a superior Degree. Salary £371 per annum. *Lord Almoner's Arabic*.—Appointed by the Lord Almoner. Stipend £40 10s. per annum. *Botany*.—Present stipend £300 per annum. *Geology*.—Originally endowed from the Woodwardian estates; at present the stipend (amount not stated) is paid from the funds of the University. *Astronomy and Geometry*.—Stipend £250 per annum. *Norrisian Divinity*.—Stipend £300 per annum. *Natural and Experimental Philosophy*.—Salary £300 per annum, on condition that the Professor reside within the precincts of the University for eighteen weeks in every year between the 1st of October and the end of the following Easter Term. *Laws of England (Downing)*.—Salary £400 per annum. *Medicine (Downing)*.—£400 per annum. *Archæology (Disney Professorship)*.—The Professor must be a Member of the University of Cambridge, and of the Degree of M.A., or some higher Degree. He is required to deliver six Lectures at least during the academical year, on the subject of Classical, Mediæval, and other Antiquities, the Fine Arts, and all matters and things connected therewith. Tenable for five years, and may be re-elected. Salary about £120. *Hulsean Divinity*, and other Hulsean Foundations, for the advancement and reward of religious learning. Endowed by the proceeds of estates in Cheshire. *Political Economy*.—Established by Grace of Senate, 1863. *Pure Mathematics (Sadlerian)*.—Stipend not mentioned. *Zoology and Comparative Anatomy*.—Salary £300. *Sanscrit*.—To terminate with the tenure of office of the present Professor. *International Law*.—The Professor is required to give annually a course of twelve Lectures, and, by the Founder's express injunctions, he is "to make it his aim, in all parts of the treatment of his subject, to lay down such rules, and to suggest such measures, as may tend to diminish the evils of War, and finally to extinguish War between nations." Salary £500 per annum. *Latin*.—Salary about £110. *Slade Fine Art*.—The Professor is required to give annually in the University, in full term, and free of charge as regards Members of the University, a course of not less than twelve Lectures on the History, Theory, and Practice of the Fine Arts. Salary £360, tenable for three years. *Experimental Physics*.—Terminates with the tenure of office of the present Professor, unless the Senate may decide upon its continuance. *Lady Margaret's Preacher, Sir Robert Rede's Lecturer, Ramsden Sermon, Whitehall Preachers, and Hulsean Preacher, &c.*—Brief appointments, for one or two years. *Travelling Bachelors*.—The Endowment has been lately converted into grants by the Senate for the promotion or encouragement of investigations in foreign countries respecting the religion, learning, laws, politics, customs, manners, and rarities, natural or artificial, of those countries; or for purposes of geographical discovery; or of antiquarian or scientific research in foreign countries.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Craven, Battie, Davies, and Pitt Scholarships.—In value from £20 to £25 and £30 per annum, and tenable for from three to seven years.

Open to any Undergraduate of the University, provided he be not of more than three years' standing from the time of his first residence.

Browne Scholarship.—Sir William Browne, Knt., M.D., left a perpetual rent-charge of £21 for founding a Classical Scholarship. The Scholarship, with all the arrears which may happen by vacancy, is tenable for seven years, under certain conditions. Any Undergraduate of not more than three years' standing may be a Candidate.

Davies Scholarship of £30, for proficiency in Classical Learning, granted on the same conditions as the Craven Scholarships.

Pitt Scholarship of £45, tenable for seven years, if the Scholar shall continue to be a Member of the University, but no longer. Under the same regulations as the Craven Scholarships.

Porson Scholarship.—£60 per annum, tenable for four years. Any Undergraduate is eligible who may have been Matriculated and not have resided in the University more than five terms.

Waddington Scholarship.—£30 annually, tenable for five years. Open to all Undergraduates of not more than three years' standing. The Examination is exclusively Classical.

Bell Scholarships.—Eight of about £55 each per annum, tenable for four years, two Scholars being appointed annually. Candidates must not be of more than one year's standing from the time of their first residence. Every Candidate elected must promise in writing to take the Degree of B.A. in the most regular way. Where personal merits are equal, those are to be preferred who stand most in need of assistance. If no sons or orphans of Clergymen shall be found properly qualified for the Scholarships, then, and then only, the electors shall select the sons of Laymen, being Undergraduates, who stand in need of assistance.

Barnes Scholarship.—£60 annually for four years. The Candidates must be in their first year. Preference shall be given to Candidates that have been elected on the Foundation of Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's School, or the Merchant Taylors' School, in the city of London, and shall have gone to the University directly from one of those Schools; but if there be no Candidate so circumstanced, then the Scholarship may be thrown open for that term only to all the Undergraduates of the University under the preceding conditions.

Abbot Scholarships.—Two, founded in the year 1871, and not yet opened. The probable value will be £60 a year each for three years. The Candidates must be Undergraduates in their first year, and preference will be given to the sons or orphans of Clergymen in the Church of England, who need assistance to enable them to obtain the benefit of University Education; failing Candidates thus specified, the Scholarships may be granted to sons of Laymen. Other things being equal, Candidates born in the West Riding of York shall have preference. At the first election to these Scholarships, one shall be entitled to a tenure of three years and the other of two years only; the latter shall in this case be chosen from among Undergraduates in their second year.

Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarships.—For the promotion and encouragement of Hebrew learning. Six Scholarships, varying in value to £30, £25, and £20 a year for three years. The Candidates for these Scholarships shall be—first, Bachelors of Arts, or Preceptors, who are not of sufficient standing to be created Masters of Arts; or, secondly,

Students in the Civil Law or Medicine of not less than four or more than seven years' standing. Gratuities have been adjudged to Candidates who, failing to obtain Scholarships, have distinguished themselves by knowledge of the Hebrew language.

Crosse Scholarships for promoting the cause of true religion. Three of £20 each, tenable for three years. The Candidates must be Bachelors of Arts, under the standing of Masters of Arts. The Examination is with the view to a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in their original tongues, Hebrew and Greek, of Ecclesiastical History, of the earlier and later Heresies, and such other subjects of useful inquiry as may be thought most likely to assist in the formation of valuable characters, fitted to sustain and adorn the cause of true Religion.

Whewell, for International Law.—The Scholarships, eight in number, tenable for four years under conditions of residence, which may be dispensed with by express permission. Two Scholars, one to be chosen every year, one of whom shall receive an annual payment of £100, and the other of £50. All persons under the age of twenty-five are eligible; but no one who has once gained a Scholarship can be admitted a second time. Every person elected is entitled, and, if not already a member of some College in Cambridge, must become a Member of Trinity College.

Lightfoot, for History.—Three Scholarships, of the yearly value of £80, tenable for three years. The Foundation is for the encouragement of the study of History, and more especially of Ecclesiastical History. Open for competition to all Members of the University who, having resided at least one year, and being still in residence, or having taken their first Degree, are under twenty-five years of age when the Examination begins; but no one who has been elected to one of these Scholarships shall be allowed to compete again. The first Examination for one of these Scholarships will be held in the Easter Term, 1873.

Lumley Exhibitions.—Originally for ten poor Scholars of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, educated in the School founded by Viscountess Lumley, at Thornton, in the county of York; or, in default of such, to any other poor Scholars, not exceeding five in number, who should be nominated thereto by the respective Convocations of the said Universities, to be continued until they should have had time to become Graduates in the said Universities. The five Exhibitions are in future to be of the value of £15 each.

Sheepshanks' Astronomical Exhibition.—To be given to that Undergraduate of the University, elected by the Master and Seniors of Trinity College, who shall be found upon examination to be best versed in Astronomy, theoretical and practical. The person elected is to become a Student of Trinity College, and to retain the Exhibition for three years, on condition that he shall keep by residence every University Term of that time, except so far as he may be excused by permission. Annual value about £50.

Smith's Examination Prizes.—Two annual Prizes, now amounting to about £23 each, to two Commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Chancellor's Classical Medals.—Two Gold Medals, value 15 guineas each, given annually by the Chancellor of the University, to two Commencing Bachelors of Arts, who, having obtained Senior Optimes at least, show themselves the greatest proficient in Classical learning.

Chancellor's Medal for Legal Studies.—His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, late Chancellor of the University, gave annually a Gold Medal for the encouragement of Legal Studies. The Prize is continued by the present Chancellor. The Candidates are to have passed certain Examinations, which are specified in the *Calendar*.

Carr's Greek Testament Prizes.—Two yearly, of the value of £15 each, for the encouragement of the accurate study of the Greek Testament. Open to Candidates of certain standing, the conditions of which are given in the *Calendar*.

Evans's Prize.—For those Students who distinguish themselves in Theological examination. Value about £10. Given annually to a Student among the Middle Bachelors.

Hebrew Prize.—Value £15; to be given to a Student among the Commencing or Middle Bachelors, who shall be judged by the Examiners to have shown the best knowledge of Hebrew.

Dr. Jeremie's Septuagint Prizes.—Two, of about £15 each, for the encouragement of a critical study of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament, and such other Hellenistic literature as may serve to illustrate the New Testament. Open to all Members of the University who, having commenced residence, are not of more than three years' standing from their first Degree.

Scholefield Prize.—Value £15, open to Middle Bachelors, who, being in the First Class of Honours in the Theological examination of that year, shall be judged to have shown the best knowledge of the Greek Testament, and of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament.

There are also several *Essay and Verse Prizes*, varying in value, for Prose and Poetical Compositions, upon Theological, Classical, and Historical Subjects. The Prizes for the encouragement of Literature, free and open to competition for the whole University, amount to upwards of £1,500 annually, three-fourths of which are given for Classics and English Composition. The amount of the annual prizes in the different Colleges is about £800, more than half of which is given for the encouragement of Classical Literature.

The *Patronage* of the University, including that of the Colleges, numbers 318 Benefices, and several Masterships of Schools.

INSTITUTIONS.

The University Library contains more than 200,000 volumes. Students holding certain Degrees may borrow books, under specified conditions. Tutors of Colleges may borrow books for the Students, subject to certain limitations. Persons holding certain Degrees may obtain admission to the Library, for the purpose of referring to books; and persons, not Members of the University, may be similarly admitted upon presentation of a Certificate from two Members of the Senate.

Fitzwilliam Museum.—Viscount Fitzwilliam, formerly of Trinity Hall, who died 5th February, 1816, bequeathed to the University his splendid collection of books, paintings, drawings, and engravings, together with the dividends or annual proceeds of £100,000 South Sea Annuities, for the erection of a Museum for their reception. Other valuable bequests have subsequently been added, and the Collection enriched by a large number of Paintings, Statuary, Prints, Books, Models, Coins, and

Curiosities. The Picture and Sculpture Galleries are open from ten to four. Every Graduate is admitted during the whole time that the Museum is open, provided he appear in his Academical habit; and every Undergraduate is admitted after twelve o'clock, provided he wears his Academical habit. There is free admission to all well-dressed persons on certain days. Graduates and Undergraduates are privileged to the Library; and visitors may be admitted under certain conditions.

The Botanic Garden is open daily to all Graduates and Undergraduates, and to all respectably-dressed persons.

The Observatory is provided with instruments for Astronomical, Magnetic, and Meteorological Observation. It is open to the Members of the University and their friends on all week days, between half-past twelve and half-past one. No stranger is admitted except in company with a Member of the University.

Geological Museum.—Contains a valuable selection of English and Foreign fossils, added to the collection of the Founder, Dr. Woodward. The Museum possesses a great historical value, as representing the condition of a progressive science during the latter half of the seventeenth century; and it contains such a large series of organic remains, with the locality of each specimen carefully recorded, that it offers even now many important illustrations of the secondary and tertiary formations of Geology. Out of respect to the Founder, the original collection is preserved as he left it, unmixed with the more recent additions to the Museum.

Museums and Lecture-Rooms.—These buildings, erected from the designs of Anthony Salvin, at a cost of about £30,000, form three sides of a square, so placed as to leave space for a building in front of them, and for other additions. By the construction of the building, all the Professors of the Natural Sciences are located in a connected series of Museums and Lecture-Rooms. The Departments of the building comprise:—I. The Museum of Comparative Anatomy. II. The Museum of Zoology. III. The Botanical Museum and Herbarium. IV. The Mineralogical Museum. V. The Jacksonian Museum. VI. The Lucasian, Plumian, and Lowndean Professors.

The Chemical Laboratory.—Under the same roof with the old Anatomical School are the Chemical Lecture-Room and Laboratories. The latter are arranged on two floors, the upper floor containing a large and well-lighted Laboratory, in which thirty or forty Students may work at the same time. Adjoining this room is a smaller one for balances. Below are a Metallurgical Laboratory and a Store-room, serving also as a Museum for chemical preparations. Opening into the Lecture-Room is the Professors' Laboratory, with its store and balance rooms. The Students' Laboratory is open daily from ten to six, under the supervision of the Professor of Chemistry, for the use of any Members of the University who may desire to acquire a knowledge of Chemical Manipulation, or to pursue original researches. Balances, large apparatus, bottles for reagents, and generally such things as can be used by the Students in common are provided; but such small apparatus as each Student must have for his exclusive use, he is expected to provide.

The Old Anatomical School is now devoted to Human Anatomy and Pathology, Demonstrations and Dissections. The Medical Society of the University holds its meetings here; and the Regius Professor of

Physic delivers lectures. The Museum contains a good Pathological collection. Books are provided, and current anatomical and medical periodicals of England, France, and Germany. There are facilities for microscopical examinations and anatomical dissections.

Officers.—In connection with these Institutions there are numerous salaried appointments, as Lecturers, Librarians, Curators, Astronomical Observers, Assistants, &c.

ENTRANCE, EXAMINATIONS, AND DEGREES.

Enrolment of Students' names in the University Books takes place on the day after the division of each Term. At this time, also, the Fees to the University are paid to the Registrar. In some Colleges Students have to pass an Examination before they Matriculate. Besides a constant attendance on Lectures, the Undergraduates are examined in their respective Colleges yearly, or half-yearly, in those subjects which have engaged their Studies; and, according to the manner in which they acquit themselves in these Examinations, their names are arranged in Classes, and those who obtain the honour of first places receive Prizes of different value. By this course the Students are prepared for those *public* Examinations which the University requires Candidates for the Degree to pass. The subjects and order of these Examinations will be imparted to Students by the Tutors of their respective Colleges.

ARTS.—Every Student must have completed nine Terms' residence, during two-thirds of each Term, before he can take his Degree. The mode of admission is either by a personal Examination before the Tutor and some of the College officers; or, what is more usual, by sending to the Tutor a recommendatory Certificate, signed by some Master of Arts of this University, stating the name, age, qualification, &c., of the Candidate, and transmitting with it the Caution money. If this Certificate be considered satisfactory, the admission takes place, and the person's name is immediately placed on the boards which are suspended in the butteries of the several Colleges.

LAW AND HISTORY.—All Students who pass the Examination for the Law and History Tripos, so as to deserve Honours, shall be entitled to admission either to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or to that of Bachelor of Laws, at their option; and any Bachelor of Arts who shall have passed as above stated, shall be entitled to proceed to the Degree of Master of Laws without further Examination.

DIVINITY.—The Examinations are open only to those Students who have passed the Examinations entitling them to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or have passed the Examinations and performed the Exercises necessary for the Degree of Bachelor of Law or Medicine. A Student presenting himself for Examination shall have attended the Lectures delivered during one Term at least by one of the Professors of Divinity. A Master of Arts must be of at least seven years' standing before he can be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity. A Doctor in Divinity must be a Bachelor in Divinity of not less than five years' standing.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—A Student, before he can become a Bachelor of Medicine, must have resided nine Terms. The Degree of Doctor of Medicine may be granted to a Bachelor of Medicine in the

ninth Term after his Inauguration, and to a Master of Arts in the twelfth Term after his creation. A Student, before he can become a Master in Surgery, must have resided nine Terms. For the first three years after the completion of the Degree, a Master in Surgery must have resided nine terms. For the first three years after the completion of the Degree a Master in Surgery has the status of B.A.; afterwards he has the privilege of M.A. Students proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, who have not graduated in Arts, shall be required to pass the previous Examination. Five years of Medical Study shall be required of Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, with the exception of Students who have obtained Honours in the Mathematical, Classical, Moral Sciences, or Natural Sciences Tripos; in whose case four years of Medical Study shall be deemed sufficient. Of this time six Terms shall be spent by the Candidate in the University after he has passed the previous Examination, provided that four Terms so spent shall be sufficient, in cases where four years only are required. All persons proceeding to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be required to produce Certificates of having been engaged in Medical Study for five years. A Candidate for the Degree of Master in Surgery must have passed all the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and have attended certain Courses of Lectures, and Hospital Practice.

MUSIC.—The University confers the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music. The main conditions for either Degree are the same, viz., that the Candidate be a Member of some College, and that he satisfy the Professor of Music as to his proficiency; more particularly by composing an Exercise, which, in the case of a Candidate proceeding to the Degree of Doctor of Music, is performed before the University. Exercises are not now necessarily confined to sacred subjects.

TERMS.

The TERMS of this University are three, fixed by invariable rules. Michaelmas, or October, Term begins on the 1st of October, and ends on the 16th of December. Lent, or January, Term begins on the 13th of January, and ends on the Friday before Palm Sunday. Easter, or Midsummer, Term begins on the Friday after Easter Day, and ends on the Friday after Commencement Day. Commencement Day is always the last Tuesday but one in June.

COLLEGES.

St. Peter's College.—Founded by HUGH DE BALSHAM, Bishop of Ely, 1257. According to the Statutes of 1860, the Foundation consists of a Master, fourteen Fellows at the least, and twenty-three Scholars at the least. The Master, who will hereafter be elected by the Fellows, must be a Member of the Church of England, a Master of Arts, Master of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, or some Superior Degree in the University. The Fellows are required to be Graduates of the College, or, if the Society think fit, Graduates of the University; but there is no limitation as to birth, provided that the Candidates be British subjects. They must be Members of the Church of England. Three at least of

the Society must be in Holy Orders. The scheme for the Foundation of Open Scholarships, which is gradually coming into operation, contemplates Twelve Scholarships of £60, Six of £40, Five of £20 each per annum, tenable until the possessors are of standing to take the Degree of B.A. In case of special merit, the Master and Fellows have power to prolong the tenure of a Scholarship; also to promote from one to another; or to confer upon the holder a second Scholarship, in consideration of distinguished merit. Already there have been founded Twenty-one Scholarships: Two of £80, Ten of £60, Six of £40, Three of £20 each per annum. The Master and Fellows have also power to apply a part of the Open Scholarship Fund to the encouragement of deserving Students. There is an Exhibition from the Company of Clothworkers, and one from the Company of Ironmongers. Annual Prizes are given to those who are most successful in the Midsummer Examination. The Scholarships are also adjudged according to the result of the same Examination, excepting those which are opened to competition amongst Candidates who have not commenced their residence in the University at times of which due notice is given. The Patronage numbers Eleven Benefices; and also the Mastership of Drighlington School, Yorkshire.

Master, Rev. H. W. COOKSON, D.D.

Clare College.—Founded, in 1326, by RICHARD BODEW, Chancellor of the University, under the name of University Hall; and re-founded in 1341, under the name of Clare Hall, or College, by ELIZABETH, sister of GILBERT, EARL OF CLARE. The Foundation at present consists of a Master, eight Senior and ten Junior Fellows, besides Scholars and Students. The Fellowships are perfectly open to Bachelors of Arts, or persons of higher Degree, without restriction as to marriage. A Fellowship held by a Layman becomes vacant in ten years from the proper time of proceeding to the Degree of Master of Arts, or a corresponding Degree, unless he hold a College office. Those holding office retain the Fellowships after ten years. The Scholarships are as follow: Eight of £60, Eight of £40, and Eight of £20 each per annum. Three of £60, for three years, with preference to Clergymen; Four of £50 each per annum. Two Minor Scholarships, usually of £60 value, are annually given for competition among Students intending to begin residence in the October Term; and an additional Scholarship of £50 for proficiency in Natural Science. There are two Exhibitions of £50 per annum, appropriated to Scholars from Wakefield School; One of £50 per annum to a Scholar from Hull School; Four of £32 per annum each, with preference to Students from Oakham and Uppingham Schools. There are also several annual Prizes; and occasional grants from the Scholarship Fund in aid of deserving Students in straitened circumstances, whether Scholars or not. The Patronage consists of eighteen Benefices.

Master, EDWARD ATKINSON, D.D.

Pembroke College.—Founded by MARY DE ST. PAUL, widow of the EARL OF PEMBROKE, 1347; and KING HENRY VI. was so liberal a benefactor as to obtain the name of Second Founder. There are Twenty-three Foundation Scholarships: Ten of £60, Eight of £40, and Six of

£20 a year each, perfectly open. There is also One of the yearly value of £60 for a Scholar from the Free School of Bowes, in Yorkshire, who has previously been two years at the School. When there is no privileged Candidate, this Scholarship is at the disposal of the Master of the College. One Exhibition of the yearly value of £70, for a Scholar educated at Blackrode School, in Lancashire. An addition of £5 a year is made by another gift to this Exhibition. There are also annual Prizes. The Patronage comprises twelve Benefices.

Master, JOHN POWER, M.A.

Gonville and Caius College.—Founded 1348, by EDWARD GONVILLE, son of Sir Nicholas Gonville, Rector of Terrington, in Norfolk. The revenues subsequently increased by various Benefactors, among whom were WILLIAM BATEMAN, Bishop of Norwich, and JOHN CAIUS, M.D. By the most recent Statutes the College was made to consist of a Master, thirty Fellows, and thirty-six Scholars. The number of Fellowships is now increased to thirty-two. The Fellows are to be chosen from Graduates of the College, or, if the Master and Seniors shall at any time think fit, of the University, who have distinguished themselves in the studies of the University, or in some department of science, learning, or art. The Fellowships are not vacated by marriage, but terminate in general at the end of ten years from the full standing of M.A. They may, however, be retained for a longer period under certain conditions. There are now Thirty-eight Scholarships, divided into four classes of different value. There are Nine of £60, of which two in each year are open to all persons under twenty years of age who have not commenced residence in the University; Nine of £40, Six of £30, Fourteen of £20. All are tenable until the Scholars are of standing to take the Degree of B.A.; but in cases of special merit the tenure may be prolonged. One of the Scholarships, of the value of from £20 to £60, according to the merit of the successful Candidate, is open, without limitation of age, to any who have not commenced residence in the University. The Examination for these Open Scholarships takes place about the end of the Lent Term. There are Four Studentships in Medicine, founded by Christopher Tancred, Esq., each of the annual value of £100. The Candidate who is elected to one of these Studentships is required to enter at this College within a month from the time of election; or to remove hither, if he be a Member of any other College. The Trustees hold their meetings at Lincoln's Inn, on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and on the Wednesday after St. Martin's-day. Information respecting vacancies, and the mode of application, may be obtained from B. T. L. FRERE, Esq., 28, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. Two Scholarships, founded at Harrow School, A.D. 1830, by JOHN SAYER, M.A., of the annual stipend of £52 10s. The Scholars are elected by the Governors of the School, and proceed to this College. Two Exhibitions, of the value of £10 each, for four years, founded at Harrow School, by JOHN LYON, 1590. There are several annual Prizes. Natural Science and Experimental Physics receive great encouragement, about £800 per annum being set apart for the promotion of these studies. The Patronage comprises eighteen Benefices, and the Mastership of Perse's Free School, Cambridge.

Master, EDWIN GUEST, LL.D., F.R.S.

Trinity Hall.—Founded by WILLIAM BATEMAN, Bishop of Norwich, in the year 1350. Further incorporated by an Act of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and subsequently augmented by various Benefactors. There are Thirteen Fellowships. All the Fellows have the same stipends and privileges, and they and the Master constitute the Governing Body. Of the Fellowships, Ten are Lay, and are designed mainly for persons intending to qualify as Barristers or for the Scotch Bar; Three are Clerical, and designed for persons who may be engaged in the tuition of the College. The holders of the latter are required to be in Holy Orders within twelve months from their election. The Governing Body has power to make concessions as to the professions pursued, for both classes of Fellowships. Lay Fellowships are not vacated by marriage, and are tenable for ten years or more. The Clerical Fellowships are tenable for life, but are vacated by marriage, except in certain cases. The study of the Law, for which this College was especially designed by the Founder, has been provided for by the establishment of a Law Lectureship and four Law Studentships; the latter are tenable for three years, and are of the annual value of £50 each. An additional Law Studentship was established in 1867. They are to be given to Graduates of the College in Arts or Law, who intend to prepare themselves for practice in some branch of the Legal Profession. The holders are not required to reside in the University. The College Scholarships are tenable up to the time of taking the B.A. or LL.B. Degree. They are at present Sixteen in number, varying in value from £20 to £80 per annum. They are awarded according to the results of the various College Examinations in Classics, Mathematics, Law, and History. The Scholarships of the largest amount are usually given to Students who have just concluded their first year. There are also Exhibitions of the value of £50, £70, and £80 respectively, tenable during the first year of residence. An Examination for these Exhibitions is usually held about Easter. It is open to all persons under twenty years of age, who have not commenced residence. There are also Annual Prizes for proficiency in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, English Literature, Classics, and Law. The Patronage numbers six Benefices.

Master, THOMAS CHARLES GELDART, LL.D.

Corpus Christi College.—Founded 1352, under a License from KING EDWARD III. At the present time consists of a Master and twelve Fellows, besides Scholars and other Students. The Fellowships are open to all British subjects, wherever born. Eight of the Fellows are required to take Holy Orders within three years after their admission. The other four are not so restricted. There are Thirty-one Scholarships, varying in value from £20 to £60 per annum, some of them with rooms rent-free. Of these, Eight are awarded every year to those Freshmen who most distinguish themselves in the College Examination, which takes place early in June. They are tenable for three years from the preceding Christmas. Two are given annually after the Examination in the Easter Term, to the two Junior Sophs who are considered most worthy. There are additions and promotions to be added under special circumstances. Two Scholarships, of £20 a year each and rooms free, are bestowed on deserving Students needing assistance, and

usually on such as are in their second year of residence. These are in the gift of the Master. Besides the preceding Scholars there are two Bible Clerks, and an Organist. They are paid respectively as the Scholars on the Old Foundation, with an additional allowance of £20 a year to the Organist. There are also several annual Prizes. The following are limited Exhibitions:—Two, of the value of £24 and £18 a year, appropriated to Scholars from Wymondham, Norwich, or Aylsham Schools. Two of £30 a year, with rooms free, to Scholars from Canterbury or Westminster Schools; and one of £6 13s. 6d. for Scholars from the Free School, Canterbury. One of £36, and one of £30 annually, for Students from St. Paul's School, London. One of £20 a year, Founded by Edward Colman, appropriated to one or more of the Founder's name; in default of such, to four Scholars from Norwich or Wymondham Schools. The Patronage numbers nine Benefices.

Master, Rev. JAMES PULLING, D.D.

King's College.—Founded by HENRY VI., 1441. Under the new Statutes the Foundation now consists of a Provost, forty-six Fellows, and forty-eight Scholars. The Fellows are elected from among the members of the College. Twenty-four Scholarships are limited to Scholars of Eton College, which was also Founded by Henry VI.; the remaining twenty-four are open Scholarships. They are tenable until the holder is of M.A. standing, or Fellow of this or any other College. The Eton Scholarships take precedence of the others. (See ETON COLLEGE.) There are also two Exhibitions of £50 a year each, for Candidates under twenty years of age, who distinguish themselves in the Examination for admission to the College, in Classics and Mathematics. There are also numerous annual Prizes. The Statutes of 1861, appointing the number of Eton and Open Scholarships, are not yet fully in operation; and the privileges of the College will increase hereafter. The Patronage includes thirty-three Benefices.

Provost, RICHARD OKES, D.D.

Queen's College.—Founded 1448-1465, by QUEEN MARGARET OF ANJOU, and ELIZABETH, consort of Edward IV. Consists of a President and fourteen Foundation Fellows. The Fellowships are tenable for ten years from M.A., without being subject to any restriction whatever. Any Fellow who takes Holy Orders within two years from M.A. may hold his Fellowship for life. Fellowships held, however, for more than the term of ten years from M.A. are vacated by marriage, and by institution to a Benefice, of which the net annual value exceeds £300 a year. The time spent in discharging the duties of Tutor, and of Senior Lecturer in Mathematics or Classics, is not to be included in the before-mentioned term. A Fellow of the College, who holds a Professorship in the University, of which the stipend does not exceed £500 a year, may hold his Fellowship free from all restrictions, so long as he holds his Professorship. Five of the Scholarships are of the value of £30; Five of £40; and Four of £50 per annum at least. If there be any students deserving of Scholarships besides those enumerated, they shall have supernumerary Scholarships; and if any Students be deemed worthy of Scholarships of more value than those before mentioned, the Scholarships shall be augmented at the discretion of the President and

Fellows. At the last election the number of Scholars was twenty, and their stipends ranged from £30 to £80. One-third of the stipend is paid at the end of each term of residence. In addition to the foregoing, there are five Exhibitions, varying in value from £12 to £20 per annum, and the President has at his disposal funds to the amount of £130 per annum, with which he assists students of limited means. There are also several annual Prizes. The patronage includes eleven Benefices.

President, GEORGE PHILLIPS, D.D.

St. Catherine College.—Founded 1473, by ROBERT WODELARKE, D.D., Chancellor of the University. The Foundation consists of a Master, nine Fellows, and twenty-four Scholars. Of the latter Fourteen are of the annual value of £40 per annum, and to ten of these free rooms are attached. There are Two Scholarships of £50 each, Six of £35 each, and Two of £25 each. All the Scholarships are perfectly open to Candidates from any School or place of birth. There is also an annual surplus from which grants are made to deserving Students of the College. There is a Librarianship worth £20 per annum, with free rooms. The Master Sizar's salary is £40 per annum, with free rooms. The Bible Clerk receives his commons, with rooms free. There are some annual Prizes. The Patronage comprises four Benefices. This College offers for competition, open to all persons whose names are not on the boards of any College, Five Scholarships, in the month of June, every year. These Scholarships are awarded for proficiency in Classics or in Mathematics, or in both. All communications should be addressed to "The Reverend, The Tutor, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge."

Master, Rev. C. K. ROBINSON, D.D., *ex officio* Canon of Norwich.

Jesus College.—Founded by JOHN ALCOCK, Bishop of Ely, 1496. There are sixteen Foundation Fellowships, open to all her Majesty's subjects without restriction or appropriation. Six of the Fellows are required to be in Holy Orders. The Mastership is in the appointment of the Bishop of Ely. The following are the principal Scholarships and Exhibitions, the gifts of various Benefactors:—Four Foundation Scholarships of £20 a year, Six of £30 a year, Five of £50. Seventeen Scholarships varying from £30 to £40, according to merit, appropriated to sons of deceased Clergymen, or, in their absence, to the sons of living Clergymen. Preference to one of these, of about £40 per annum, is given to a native of Nottinghamshire or Lancashire. One of about £15, with preference to an Orphan, open to all counties. Two of £50 each for Students educated at Seven Oaks and Tunbridge Schools. Two, of £16 per annum each, open to Clergymen's Orphans, and tenable from the Degree of B.A. to that of M.A. One of about £60, or two of £30 per annum, to Students from the Loughborough School. The Foundational Scholarships may be held with any other. One Mathematical Scholarship and one Classical are awarded at an Examination, early in April, to Candidates who intend commencing residence in October. There are also several annual Prizes, and Money Grants to deserving Students. The Patronage includes sixteen Benefices.

Master, GEORGE CLEVES CORRIE, D.D.

Christ's College.—Founded 1505, by the COUNTESS OF RICHMOND AND DERBY, mother of Henry VII. By recent arrangements the Scholarships have been consolidated, and greatly improved in value. The Foundation at present consists of a Master, fifteen Fellows, and twenty-nine Scholars. The Fellowships are open to all the Queen's subjects, without restriction or appropriation. Candidates for the Fellowships must be at least Bachelors of Arts or Law, or Medicine. No Candidate is superannuated. Five of the Fellows may be Laymen; the remaining ten are required to be in Priest's Orders within six years after proper standing for the Degree of M.A. Of the Twenty-nine Scholarships, Twelve are in value £70, Six of £50, Eleven of £30 a year each. Besides these Scholarships there are Exhibitions, Two of £50, Three of £30, and One of £20. For each of these Exhibitions a Candidate from a preferred School must have been educated there for two years at the least in the two years and half immediately preceding the election. The preferred Schools are Giggleswick, Kirkby Lonsdale, Skipton, and Sedbergh. At any Examination, in the event of there being no properly qualified Candidate from a preferred School for an Exhibition, it will for that term be considered open; and a Student gaining by open competition any of the foregoing Exhibitions, except the last, will be regarded as a Scholar of the College. Students are elected to the Scholarships and Exhibitions after the annual College Examination in the Easter Term. A Student may be a Candidate in each year of his Undergraduate residence. There is also in the early part of each year an annual election of Scholars and Exhibitioners from Students who intend to commence residence in the following October. Scholars and Exhibitioners are elected for proficiency in Natural Science, as well as in other courses of University study. A Student may hold a Scholarship or Exhibition until he is of standing to take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; and provided he continue to reside, the Master and Fellows may, if they think fit, allow him to retain the same until he is of standing to take the Degree of Master of Arts, but no longer. The Master and Fellows are authorised to confer any two of the foregoing Scholarships or Exhibitions upon the same Student, if they consider him deserving. Besides these Exhibitions, there are others, amounting in the aggregate to between £50 and £60 a year each, which are perfectly open, and are annually distributed amongst the most deserving Students of the College. There are also five Divinity Studentships for Scholars who are educated at the College to which the Governors and Trustees of the Tancred Charities are the Electors. A Student when elected to the charity must have attained the age of sixteen years, and be under twenty-two years. He is required to be admitted to this College within one month after his election; to reside two-thirds of each accademical Term as long as he holds his Studentship; to pass the University Previous Examination at the proper time; and to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he is of proper standing. He may hold his Studentship for three years after the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, but no longer. The annual income of each student is £100. There are several annual Prizes, chiefly consisting of Gold Medals and Books, given for Examinations and Essays. About £100 is annually devoted to these rewards. The Patronage amounts to fifteen Benefices.

Master, REV. JAMES CARTMELL, D.D.

St. John's College.—Founded by the COUNTESS OF RICHMOND AND DERBY, mother of King Henry VII., Foundress of Christ's College. The College now consists of a Master, fifty-six Fellows, and sixty Foundation Scholars; the Fellowships and Scholarships being all open. All the Fellows, excepting those holding certain offices, are required to be in Priest's Orders within seven years from the Degree of M.A. A Divinity Studentship, of the value of about £200, tenable for three years from the date of election, is open to the competition of Bachelors of Arts, not being of sufficient standing to take the Degree of M.A. Two Law Studentships, to be hereafter augmented to four, of the value of £150 per annum each, tenable for four years from the date of election, are open to the competition of Members of the College who shall have taken the Degree of B.A. or LL.M., and who shall *bonâ fide* intend to prepare for the profession of the Law. A Hebrew Scholarship, of the annual value of £32, tenable for three years from the date of election, is open to the competition of Bachelors of Arts. The subjects of Examination are the Languages, Literature, and History of the Hebrews. The Scholarships and Exhibitions are very numerous. The Election to any vacancy in the Sixty Scholarships takes place at the beginning of June in every year. The value of a Scholarship is £50 per annum, tenable until the Scholar shall become of standing to be an Inceptor of Arts. Bachelors of Arts receive the full amount of their Scholarships, whether they are resident in the University or not. Besides the Foundation Scholarships, there are Eight Minor Scholarships, four of which must be filled up every year before or during the Michaelmas Term. These are open to all persons under twenty years of age, whether Students in the University or not, who have not yet commenced residence in the University, or who are in the first Term of their residence. The Election takes place every year at the beginning of the Easter Term. The value of a Minor Scholarship is from £50 to £70 per annum, tenable for two years from the day of election, or until the Scholar be elected to one of the Foundation Scholarships. An Exhibition of £50 per annum, tenable for three years, is annually awarded for proficiency in Natural Science, at the same time as the Minor Scholarships. It is open to persons who have not commenced residence, or are in the first term of residence. The sum of £350 is assigned annually by the Master and Seniors in Exhibitions to the most deserving Students, to be called Wood's Exhibitioners, account being taken of their pecuniary circumstances, as well as of their moral and intellectual qualifications. Under similar conditions the yearly produce of the Rectory of Cherry Marham, Norfolk, about £550, is assigned to the most deserving Students, to be called Hare Exhibitioners. There are also several preference Exhibitions, of different value, attached to certain Schools:—Scholars from Shrewsbury School, Two of £32 17s. 6d. per annum each; One of £17 10s. per annum; Four of £50 each, tenable for four years. Electors, the Trustees of the School. Four of £50, and Eight of £40 per annum each, tenable for three and four years, for Scholars from Hereford School; Four of £50 per annum each, tenable for three years, for Scholars from Manchester School; Four of £50 each, tenable for three years, for Scholars from Marlborough School; Six of £33 6s. 8d. each, tenable for three years, for Scholars from Sedbergh School; Four of £40 each, for three years, for

Scholars from Pocklington School; One of £20 per annum, tenable until B.A., for a Scholar from Stamford School; One of £10 per annum, on the nomination of the Marquess of Salisbury, tenable until B.A., for a Scholar from Westminster or from Hoddesden School; Two of £30 per annum each, tenable for four years, for Scholars from Peterborough, or, in default, from Oundle School; One of £18 per annum, for three years, for a Scholar from Bury St. Edmund's School; One of £20 per annum, for four years, with preference to a Scholar from Sutton Valence School; One of £40 per annum, for three years, for a Scholar from Grantham School; Two, about £35 per annum each, for Scholars from Dedham School—electors, the School Trustees; Four of about £32 per annum each, for Scholars from Oakham or Uppingham Schools; Three of £30 per annum each, for four years, to Scholars from Durham School; Two of £25 per annum each, for four years, for Scholars from Exeter School; One about £63 per annum, for four years, for Scholars from Bowness School, with preference to natives of Applethwaite or Undermillbeck—electors, the School Trustees. In the absence of qualified preference Candidates the elections may be thrown open to competition. The Sizars are chosen by an Examination which takes place in the Michaelmas Term of each year. The Candidates are examined in the Elements of Geometry, Arithmetic, and Algebra, certain selected Greek and Latin Subjects, and Latin Prose composition. There are nine Proper Sizars, who have their commons free, and usually hold Exhibitions. They are chosen from the other Sizars, after a residence of at least three terms, by the Master and Seniors, preference being usually given to those who have ranked high in the classes at the general Examinations, and by their conduct have obtained the approbation of the College. About £6,700 per annum is set apart for the revenues of the College for the maintenance of Scholarships, Exhibitions, and other emoluments. About £180 is allotted annually for Prizes. The Patronage comprises fifty-one Benefices, and the Master-ships of six Schools.

Master, REV. WILLIAM HENRY BATESON, D.D.

Magdalene College.—Founded 1519, by BARON AUDLEY, of Walden. By the new Statutes it was provided that there shall hereafter be Eight open Foundation Scholarships, and certain additional Fellowships provided by various Benefactions. Excepting those Scholarships and Exhibitions, the right of which is reserved to particular Schools, all restrictions shall be entirely removed, and the total number of such Scholarships and Exhibitions shall form a General Fund for Open Scholarships. That there shall be hereafter Three Open Scholarships of at least £60, Three of at least £40, and Six of at least £20 a year each. There are Four Exhibitions of £63 per annum, for Scholars from Shrewsbury School; One of £60 per annum, with preference to persons born in St. Chad's parish, Shrewsbury, and educated in the Shrewsbury Grammar School, persons born in the county of Salop, and educated at the said School, or to any boys educated at the said School; Three of £70 per annum, for Scholars from Wisbech School; Four of £70 per annum for Scholars from Leeds, Halifax, and Heversham Schools. The annual Pepysian Benefaction, value £50, is in the Master's gift, and is usually bestowed upon poor and deserving

Students. There are also annual Prizes. The Patronage comprises seven Benefices.

Master, Hon. and Rev. LATIMER NEVILLE, M.A.

Trinity College.—Founded 1546, originally endowed by HENRY VIII., and afterwards augmented by his daughter, QUEEN MARY, for the maintenance of a Master, sixty Fellows, and sixty Scholars, since increased to seventy-four. The Fellows are elected from all Members of the College, or other Members of the University, if the electors think fit, who have attained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, of Laws, or of Medicine, and those whose standing after such Degree does not exceed three years. There is no appropriation whatever; all who do not hold University or College offices are required to take Holy Orders within seven years after attaining the standing of Master of Arts. The College has also the power of electing to Fellowships or to Honorary Fellowships, Professors or other persons distinguished for Scientific or Literary merit. The Scholarships are open to all Students of the College, and to all Undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge who have not completed their first term of residence. The Examination is held yearly at Easter. Besides the Foundation Scholars, Six Minor Scholars are chosen every year, at an Examination held in December. These Scholarships are open to all persons under twenty years of age, whether Students of the University or not, who have not commenced residence in the University, or are in the first term of their residence. They are tenable for three years from the day of election, or until the Scholar be elected to one of the Foundation Scholarships. Two of the six Scholarships are of the value of £100, Two of £75, and Two of £50 per annum. No Scholar is entitled to any emolument from his Scholarship until he has commenced residence in the University. There are two or three annual Exhibitions of £40 each per annum, privileged to Scholars from Westminster School; Five of £13 per annum each, for Scholars from St. Paul's School, London; One of £3 8s. 8d. for a Scholar from Lynn School; One of £30, for a Candidate of the name of the Founder, the Rev. R. B. Podmore, or in default of such, to a native of the County of Salop, educated for four years at least at the Grammar School, Shrewsbury; Three of £6 13s. 4d. each for poor Scholars. There is an Astronomical Exhibition of £50 per annum, tenable for three years, open to the public competition of all Undergraduates of the University; but the person elected, if not a Student of Trinity, is required to become so. There are Sixteen Sizars upon the Foundation, who are entitled to allowances of the value of about £70 per annum each. The Sub-sizars succeed to the Sizars in order of merit, as vacancies occur. To such of them, whether Sizars or Sub-sizars, as pass with credit the annual College Examination, at the close of the academic year, pecuniary rewards are assigned: to each of those who are placed in the first class £25; in the second £15. And when any of them are elected Scholars, and are subsequently placed in the specified classes, the same rewards are given them as if they were still Sizars or Sub-sizars. There are numerous annual Prizes. The Patronage comprises fifty-nine Benefices; and the Masterships of three Schools.

Master, Rev. WILLIAM HEPWORTH THOMPSON, D.D., F.S.A.

Emmanuel College.—Founded 1584 by Sir WALTER MILD MAY, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Privy Councillor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Twelve Fellowships are open to all her Majesty's subjects, members of the Church of England, and a Student becomes eligible to them on proceeding to B.A., or any equivalent Degree. All the Fellows are obliged to proceed to the Degree of M.A. (or the equivalent Degree in their respective Faculties) as soon as they are of sufficient standing. There must always be four Fellows in Priest's Orders, and, with the exception of Fellows holding one of the offices of Assistant Tutor or Bursar, all are required to be in Priest's Orders within seven years from the day of their election, or to vacate their Fellowships at the end of ten years from the same date. There are also Two Fellowships on the Dixie Foundation, but they have no vote in the College affairs, nor any claim to the offices or dividends of the College. Candidates for these Fellowships must have taken the Degree of B.A., and must be related to the Founder, or have been educated at Market-Bosworth School in Leicestershire. The heirs of the Founder nominate, and the College admits the nomination. There are likewise Four Dixie Scholarships of £10 per annum each, subject to the same restrictions. There are Eighteen Open Scholarships—Two of £80, Ten of £60, and Six of £30 each per annum. Also Five of £30 a year, which may be held with any one of the above. The following are preference Scholarships:—Four of £32 per annum, with preference to Oakham and Uppingham Schools; Two of £50 per annum, with preference to Ashby de la Zouch and Derby Schools; One of £16 per annum, with preference to Durham and Newcastle Schools. There is also an Exhibition of £25 per annum, with preference to a Student in Natural Science; and One of £12 a year, appropriated to the best of Dr. Thorpe's Scholars. There is also a sum of money at the disposal of the Master and Fellows, for the assistance and encouragement of deserving Students. The foregoing Scholarships are usually awarded after the College Examination in the Easter Term, and are tenable till B.A., or, with special permission, till M.A. An Examination is also usually held at the end of the Lent Term for two Foundation Scholarships and two Exhibitions, open to Candidates who have not yet commenced residence. There are also several annual Prizes. The Patronage amounts to twenty-three Benefices, and two Masterships of Schools.

Master, GEORGE ARCHDALE-GRADWICKE, D.D.

Sidney Sussex College.—Founded 1598.—This Society consists of the Master and nine Fellows. The Fellowships are all open to natives of any part of her Majesty's dominions. A Mathematical Lectureship, present value about £330 per annum, was founded by Mr. Taylor. The Lectureship is not tenable with a Fellowship, and is not vacated by marriage. There has been established a Mathematical Library, and also a Laboratory for the use of Students in Natural Science. At the end of Easter Term an Examination is held in Chemistry, Electricity, and General Physics, and a sum not exceeding £20 awarded in one or more Prizes, if any Candidates are of sufficient merit. The number of Foundation Scholarships is double the number of the Fellowships, and are of the value of £40 per annum each. There are

Three Blundell Scholarships of £60 per annum for Tiverton School; Six *senior* Taylor Scholarships, each of the value of £50 a year, with free rooms; several *junior* Taylor Scholarships, each of the value of £40 a year, the number depending upon the state of the fund from which they are paid. Two or three of these, according to the number of vacancies, are annually offered to the competition of Students about to commence residence in the University. There is also One Scholarship of £10 and One of £12 per annum. The Election usually takes place after the College Examination in the Easter Term, and they are given for proficiency in Mathematics and Natural Science. There are Four Exhibitions, of £32 per annum each, with preference to Oakham or Uppingham Schools; Two of £45 per annum each, for Clergymen's Sons, with preference to Candidates who have been three years at Grantham or Oakham School; and Two for Clergymen's Sons, value £12 each per annum. Two Scholarships may in certain cases be held by the same person, and each will be tenable for three years at least, or until promotion to another of greater value. There are also several annual Prizes. The Patronage comprises eight Benefices.

Master, Rev. ROBERT PHELPS, D.D.

Downing College.—Founded 1800, by Sir GEORGE DOWNING, Bart. The object of the Foundation is the promotion of Studies in Law, Physic, and other useful Arts and Learning. The College consists of a Master, Two Professors (one of the Laws of England, and one of Medicine), of at least Eight Fellows (two of whom only are required to reside), and of at least Ten Scholars. The Foundation Scholarships are worth £50 per annum, with the addition generally of rooms free, and an allowance for commons. They are tenable at least until the holder be of standing to take a Degree in Arts, Law, or Medicine. In case of sufficient distinction, the period of tenure is extended to the time when the holder of a Scholarship is of standing to take the Degree of Master of Arts. Scholarships are awarded to Students of the College at the annual Examination after the division of Easter Term. Some are awarded for distinction in Natural Science, or in Moral Philosophy, in connection with the principles of Jurisprudence and International Law. There are Minor Scholarships of £40 per annum, tenable for two years, or until election to a Foundation Scholarship. These are for Competition among persons who are not Members of the University, or who have not resided one whole Term in any College or in the University. Provision is made for one or two Chaplains according to the circumstances of the College, the appointment being with the Master. There are also annual Prizes. The Patronage comprises two Benefices.

Master, Rev. THOMAS WORSLEY, D.D.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.

Students are admitted Members of the University without being Members of any College or Hostel. Such Students keep Terms by residing in Cambridge with their parents or in lodgings duly licensed, and are entitled to be Matriculated, Examined, and admitted to Degrees

in the same manner and with the same status and privileges as Students who are Members of Colleges. They are under the jurisdiction of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and a special Board for admitting and superintending Non-Collegiate Students, and are required to pay due obedience to all academical regulations. The following is an abridgment of the Regulations :—

Each applicant for admission must produce a Testimonial to character, with a reference to two respectable persons, and also, if not 21 years of age, a statement from his Parent or Guardian that the applicant has his permission to reside at the University as a Non-Collegiate Student.

If any applicant for admission has at any time commenced residence as a Member of any College or Hostel in the University, he must produce a certificate in a special form, as prescribed by the Senate, from the Head of his College or the Principal of his Hostel.

No Graduate of the University can be admitted as a Non-Collegiate Student.

Students are under the supervision of the Censor, to whom they may apply for advice and direction, and by whom their daily residence in the University is registered. They are to report themselves to him on their arrival in Cambridge, and at the end of each Term's residence to obtain leave to go down. During residence they are to call on the Censor and write their names in a book, at times to be indicated by him.

Every Student is to make a written report, when required by the Censor, for the information of the Board, as to the place of Religious Worship he attends, and as to the Lectures he is attending, or the instruction he is pursuing.

There are Three Terms in the year, viz., the Michaelmas Term, beginning October 1st and ending December 16th; the Lent Term, beginning January 13th and ending the Friday before Good Friday; and the Easter Term, beginning the Friday after Easter Day, and ending the Friday after the last Tuesday but one in June.

It is necessary to reside two-thirds of every Term, that it may count for a Degree. Nine Terms' residence is required for each of the Degrees, B.A., LL.B., and M.B.

Students may, with the consent of the Censor, reside in any lodgings already licensed by the Syndicate for Licensing Lodging Houses; and the Syndicate has power to grant a special license for any Non-Collegiate Student on the application of the Board. All the rules prescribed by authority of the University or of the Lodging-House Syndicate for the government of Lodging-House Keepers, will be enforced in the case of Non-Collegiate Students.

Students are not to engage lodgings for themselves without the consent of the Censor, nor for more than one Term in advance. In considering any proposed lodgings they are advised to ascertain clearly whether the price charged includes Attendance, Boot-cleaning, Firing, Lights for passages or for rooms, Cooking, Use of linen, articles for the table, crockery, and all other requisites.

Every Student has to pay to the Board at the commencement of each term of residence, until he has been admitted to a Degree, the sum of 35s., and to the University the same quarterly Capitation Tax as he would have been liable to pay had he been a Member of a College. Such sums must be paid in advance; and no Student whose payments shall be in arrear will be considered as resident in the University. He must also pay to the Board a Fee of £3 3s. on admission to every Degree after the first.

Every Student must pay to the Censor on admission £2 as Caution Money, to be replaced from time to time as payments are made on account of University Dues. The Fee to the University at Matriculation is 15s. Other Fees and dues to the University are the same as for Members of Colleges.

In ordinary cases the Fees payable as above are the following. All these fees are to be paid through the Censor :—

	£	s.	d.
To the Board, per annum	5	5	0
Capitation Tax	0	17	0
Matriculation Fee	0	15	0
Previous Examination Fee	2	10	0

The Fees for the following Degrees are :—

	£	s.	d.
B.A. or LL.B. taken at the ordinary times	7	0	0
B.A. or LL.B. taken at other times	10	10	0
M.B.	8	0	0

The weekly cost of living is found to vary from 2s. upwards. Total cost from £45 to £50 per annum.

Non-Collegiate Students are admitted to the University Library and Museums and to the Professors' Lectures under the same regulations as the other Students, and at several Colleges Lectures are open to them. They are able to compete for University Scholarships in the same manner as other Students. Any Student who wishes to offer himself for any University Examination must send in his name through the Censor.

Censor, Rev. R. B. SOMERSET, Trumpington Road, Cambridge.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE FEES AND EXPENSES.

CAUTION MONEY.—The money paid on admission at each College is for—

Nobleman	£50 0 0	Pensioner	£15 0 0
Fellow-Commoner	25 0 0	Sizar	10 0 0

The Caution Money remains in the hands of the Tutor, and is not returned till a person takes his name off the boards. Noblemen and Fellow-Commoners usually make a present of Plate to the College.

ADMISSION FEES.—In addition to the Caution, every Student on admission, or coming into residence, makes a payment, differing at different Colleges.

MATRICULATION FEES.—The Matriculation fees paid to the Registry for the Common Chest are as follows :—

Nobleman	£15 10 0	Pensioner	£5 0 0
Fellow-Commoner	10 10 0	Sizar	0 15 0

FEE AT THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.—Before admission to examination at the Previous Examination in every year every Candidate is required to pay the sum of 5s. to the Common Chest ; such sum not to be returned to the Candidate in case of his not being approved by the Examiners, but no Student to be required to pay it more than once.

COLLEGE PAYMENTS.—In each College a quarterly payment is made by each Member of it, according to his degree and condition, on a scale which differs in the several Colleges.

This payment includes the annual contributions made to the University. These payments may be compounded for in several Colleges, subsequent to the degrees D.D., B.D., LL.D., M.D., M.A., and LL.M.

TUITION.—The terminal payments of persons *in statu pupillari* in every College are the following :—

Nobleman	£13 6 8	Sizar	£2 0 0
Fellow-Commoner	10 0 0	Bachelor Fellow-Commoner	2 10 0
Pensioner	6 0 0	Bachelor of Arts	1 10 0

Such payments being made only during residence. No payment for tuition is required from non-resident Bachelors or Undergraduates.

FEES FOR DEGREES.—The following RULES have been made by the Senate :—
1. That in lieu of the fees now payable to the Common Chest and to the Officers and Servants of the University by Candidates for Degrees, the following fees only be paid to the Common Chest, viz. :

	£	s.	d.
On admission to the degree of B.A. or LL.B. at the time or times of general admission	7	0	0
On admission to the degree of B.A. or LL.B. at any other time	10	10	0
On admission to the degree of M.A. or LL.M., whether the Candidate be a Fellow of a College or not	12	0	0
On admission to the degree of S.T.B., M.B., or Mus. B.	8	0	0
On admission to the degree of M.B. when the Candidate is a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Laws	2	0	0
On admission <i>ad practicandum in medicina</i>	2	0	0
On admission to the degree of S.T.P. or LL.D.	20	0	0
On admission to the degree of M.D., whether the Candidate be a Bachelor of Medicine or a Master of Arts	10	0	0
On admission to the degree of M.C. (Master in Surgery), with no previous degree	18	0	0

	£	s.	d.
When the Candidate is B.A. or M.B.	12	0	0
When the Candidate is B.A. and M.B.	6	0	0
When the Candidate is M.A. or M.D.	1	0	0
On admission to the degree of Mus. D., when the Candidate is Mus. B.	10	0	0
On admission to the degree of Mus. D., when the Candidate has no degree	15	0	0

The expense of keeping a Member's name upon the Boards varies in different Colleges from £2 to £4 per annum.

The following TABLE OF ANNUAL EXPENSE, regularly incurred by a STUDENT, is calculated for one of the Colleges. The difference is not much at any other College :—

Annual—	£	s.	d.
Tuition	18	0	0
Rooms, Rent	10	0	0
Attendance, Assessed Taxes, &c.	6	5	0
Coals	3	10	0
College Payments	5	7	4

Cost of Living—

Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea, at 16s. 6d. a week, for 25 weeks, making the average 3 Terms' residence in the year	20	12	6
Laundress	5	8	0

Amount £69 2 10

Rent of Rooms varies in the several Colleges from £4 to £30.

Prices of Lodgings—8s. to 28s. per week: the most frequent Payment is 14s. or 16s.; and Half-Price in Vacations.

Entertainment in Rooms, Attendance of a Gyp, Orders in the Hall, are extra and optional.

Private Tuition is for the most part £8 a Term.

Personal Expenses and Tradesmen's Bills are extras, and are paid by the Student himself, or through the Tutor, as may be found expedient.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Examinations are held in December, one for Junior and one for Senior Students. The Syndicate also undertakes the EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS, and in 1870 nearly 2,000 Boys and Girls were Examined in this manner. The number in the LOCAL EXAMINATIONS was 2,620, being an increase of 25 per cent. on the previous year. The Examinations are for Boys and Girls between the ages of *thirteen* and *eighteen*, and for Women above the age of *eighteen*. A Scholarship of £40 a year is given to the most successful Candidate in the Girls' Examination, and also an Exhibition of about 50 guineas, which includes residence at the Bedford Ladies' College, London. Exhibitions of £25 and £40 per annum, with free attendance at three Courses of Lectures in Cambridge each Term (equivalent to 9 guineas more) are given in the Women's Examination. A large number of Scholarships and Prizes are given annually at the various Centres; the Legal and other Professions accept the Certificate in lieu of Preliminary Examination. The Regulations, and subjects and papers for Girls, are precisely the same as those for Boys, with the exception that at present the names of the Girls are not published. The EXAMINATION FOR WOMEN was instituted in 1869. The number of Candidates in July, 1871, was 128, being an increase of 50 per cent. upon the previous year. In connection with the Education of Women, Lectures have been given for

the last three or four years in Cambridge by Professors of the University and Colleges. (See PART II. DAUGHTERS.) The Regulations for each year are published twelve months before the Examination, and may, with all necessary information, be obtained of the Local Secretary of the place at which the Student wishes to be Examined, or from the Secretary to the Syndicate, Rev. G. F. BROWNE, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.

- BANBURY G. A. Hewett, Esq.
(Girls) Miss Eason, Oxford Lodge.
- BIRMINGHAM (Girls) Mrs. Fleming, 112, Hagley Road, Edgbaston.
- BLACKHEATH J. R. Berry, Esq., East House, Blackheath, Kent, S.E.
- BLOXHAM Rev. Edward Payne, Swalcliffe Vicarage, Banbury.
- BRIGHTON Barclay Phillips, Esq., 75, Lansdowne Place.
(Girls) Mrs. Henry Martin, 4, Powys Road.
- BRISTOL Rev. R. W. Southby, 4, Royal Park, Clifton, Bristol.
(Girls) Mrs. Wait, 2, Worcester Villas, Clifton.
- CAMBRIDGE . . Rev. G. F. Browne, St. Catherine's College.
(Girls) Mrs. Liveing, Newnham.
- CANNOCK Rev. George Sydenham, Hall Court Grammar School.
(Girls) Mrs. Trevelyan Smith, Vicarage.
- DENBIGH Rev. J. H. Roberts.
- DERBY Rev. Walter Clark, M.A., St. Helen's.
(Girls) Mrs. Roe, Osmaston Road.
- DONINGTON . . Rev. Dr. Constable, The Grammar School.
(Girls) Mrs. Gleed, Park House.
- EXETER F. Pollard, Esq., 1, Upper Paul Street.
- FINCHLEY . . . Rev. T. C. Whitehead, M.A., The College.
- FRAMLINGHAM Rev. Albert Daymond, Albert College.
- HARROGATE . . R. H. Davis, Esq., Regent's Parade.
- HUDDERSFIELD H. Barker, Esq., Railway Street, St. George's Square.
(Girls) Miss Löwenthal, Bellevue House.
- HULL Robert Jameson, Esq., Eastella House.
(Girls) Mrs. Lucas, 25, Park Street.
- LEEDS H. H. Sale, Esq., Victoria Chambers.
(Girls) Miss Wilson, Hilary Place.
- LIVERPOOL . . E. F. Evans, Esq., 44, St. Domingo Vale, Everton.
(Girls) Miss Calder, 49, Canning Street.
- LONDON Robert St. John Corbet, Esq., 10, Portman Street, W.
CITY OF Rev. W. Panckridge, St. Thomas Charter-house School.
(Girls) Mrs. W. Burbury, 10A, Gloucester Road, Queen's Gate, W.
- MALVERN Mr. S. Bucknall, Belvoir Villa, North Malvern.
- MANCHESTER { Rev. R. Tonge, Meaton-Mersey.
} Rev. J. M. Elvy, Cathedral.
(Girls) Rev. Canon Beechey, Worsley Vicarage.
- NORTHAMPTON Rev. C. Cookson, Dallington Vicarage.
- NORWICH Rev. Hinds Howell, Drayton Rectory.
(Girls) Miss M. A. Howell, Drayton Rectory.
- PLYMOUTH . . Hamilton Whiteford, Esq., Courtenay Street.
(Girls) Mrs. Metcalfe, Christ Church Vicarage.
- READING Theodore H. White, Esq., Richmond House.
(Girls) Mrs. J. Craft, 10, London Street.
- SHEFFIELD . . W. Smith, Esq., 8, Campo Lane.
(Girls) Miss Keeling, 16, Broomhall Street.
- SOUTHAMPTON Rev. A. Sells, Polygon House.
- SOUTHPORT . . Rev. Francis Cooper, Duke Street.
(Girls) Miss Taylor, Birklands, Birkdale Park.
- TRINIDAD . . . H. Deighton, M.A., Queen's Collegiate School.
- WEST BUCKLAND J. H. Thompson, Esq., Devon County School.
- WESTON-SUPER-MARE Rev. R. H. Bigsby, Grosvenor Villas.
- WINDSOR W. H. Harris, Esq., Clewer House.
- WOLVERHAMPTON Mr. Barford, Queen Street.
- YORK Rev. R. Bresher, 50, Coney Street.
(Girls) Mrs. Temple C. Paley, Petergate.

These Centres do not limit their operations to the towns named, but render all practicable aid to the neighbouring localities.

FEEES.—Every one admitted to Examination will be required to pay to the University 20s., which payment is usually made through the Secretary of the Local Centre. In some cases a small Local Fee has to be added to this amount; in others the University Fee is partly paid by subscriptions in aid of the object.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER UPON OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Right Rev. Bishop said he had special pleasure in meeting those young ladies and young men who had been working, and distinguishing themselves as the result of that work, by showing that they were able intellectually to cope with the difficulties of life. He did not know a more interesting subject to any thinking man than to meet young people, seeing the intelligence beaming in their faces, and forecasting for them what would be their course of life, and what would be the result of their training. He also felt special interest in this particular movement, which had been set on foot for the purpose of quickening Education. He considered it of the deepest importance to the Universities themselves that they should come back in a measure to what was undoubtedly their original intention and work—he meant being the helpers forward of the Education of the whole country, and not of one particular class only. He thought there was nothing more dangerous for a country than the condition in which this country was placed—in which wealth was running together in very great lumps in certain hands—than anything which tended to produce that stagnation of circulation in the body politic so very closely allied to an apoplectic fit in the whole of society; and therefore anything which tended honourably and really, without any kind of show or false pretence, but mingling with every class in every possible contest for intellectual supremacy, and showing a hearty interest in giving to other classes an opportunity of competing with them—that he believed to be one of the most wholesome influences which could be brought to bear upon society. He believed that the scheme of University Education tended in that direction. What was wanting was to cut through the opposing jungle of the different ranks in England—to cut a path which would let those to whom the gift of genius had been given, rise honourably and naturally, and not spasmodically and by those convulsions which tended to tear society as they advanced from the lowest to the highest. He believed that University Education tended in a great measure to cut those paths. Men of great genius would go up, just as bubbles would rise from the bottom of a pool when it was stirred. That was what he wanted to see. What he wanted to find was, by the natural course of things in society, a way open by which they could naturally rise, and assert the supremacy which God had imprinted upon them in giving them superior abilities. He saw a great many ways in which the system of University Examination tended in that direction. He believed these Examinations themselves to be uncommonly wholesome things, provided they were not too frequent. They ought to be like cold baths to young men—just a jump in and out was strengthening. For ever to sit in cold water, or too frequently, might be rather dangerous. Examinations might be employed to too great a degree. It was possible to have over-examination. But when Examinations were not too frequent, but real and searching, their effect was admirable. A proper examination afforded a boy the opportunity of knowing himself, and of ascertaining his deficiency, and then he would learn how to succeed on another occasion. It was a great shame that a large town like Southampton should be falling short in that great element of the training of the human intellect—the knowledge of the dead languages. Nothing would make up for the sinking in the common spread of that useful training, if we gave it up for anything else. The very fact that it did not at once seem to yield any fruit was an advantage. Anything that gave an immediate result as the effect of study, was not half so good as that wrestling with difficulties which kept the prize still ahead a little, and made a young man, instead of being content with first successes, go plodding on to a later and greater success. Another advantage of the Universities giving these Examinations was this. Not only was it an advantage to the boys themselves, but to the schools in which they were taught. A school which was not subjected to any external examination seemed to him to be in a very dangerous condition. It was excessively easy to have extraordinary and well-taught boys, because they were never tried. He had seen the working of some schools in the Midland Counties. He had known the case of a school in which were

a few boys uncommonly ill-taught, but in which at the end of every half-year every boy got a prize. Master Smith would show his parents a book, which cost perhaps two shillings, in which was written the most solemn assurance that he was almost a prodigy, that he had attended to all his lessons, and was one of the first boys in the school, and the poor father and mother would expect to see him Lord Chancellor or Archbishop of Canterbury in the course of time. But when it came to be discovered, from Thompson's book and Gibb's book, that both were the best boys, though they each knew very little, it was found not to be a comfortable thing to send boys to such a school. The only way to remedy that evil was the Examination System. How different from the plan of scratch me and I'll scratch you! The Examinations were constructed upon the plan of pricking the windbags and letting the wind out, and showing that they were windbags. That was the great blessing of these Examinations. They came from quarters where there could be no suspicion of prejudice or partiality, or a desire to praise any one, and so they were like the Mint trial of the professing coin of the realm. They were very exact in one sense, very severe, very remunerative to the true coin, never by any chance declaring it to be false coin; dealing mercilessly with the false coin, never failing to break it up and bring it to discomfiture. He believed that the Universities in instituting these Examinations had done great good to the cause of Education. There was nothing at this moment of greater importance than that the whole of the great Middle Class should be well educated. Great efforts were being made, and with success, to educate those whose vocations were almost exclusively dependent upon their hands and sinews, and if a class in our composite society came to be educated far better than the class of society just above them, and who had to employ them, we should be in a condition of society which never had existed without a convulsion following. When the air became fully impregnated with electric action, there was sure to be a thunderstorm before long, and it was impossible to say what might be the result. When society became thoroughly disorganised it was very difficult to set it right again, and therefore it was of extreme moment that the Middle Class should keep thoroughly ahead of the Social Class which necessarily stood just below them in the matter of Education. It was very well that the mere working man should tread upon the heels of those just a little before him, provided the man before him would step out and not go tumbling down; but if those behind overwalked those who walked before them, the utmost confusion would ensue. He therefore thought that it was of great moment that the Middle Class, who after all were the great stratum of the strength, of the increasing wealth of the country, forming and maintaining its moral character, which had placed England at the head of the nations of the earth—it was of great moment to maintain in that class a high standard of Education to guard against any possible evil; and, therefore, he rejoiced at the introduction of this system, which was eminently calculated to quicken education, to raise its character, to spread it in the best manner, and to set it before the class to which it was eminently adapted. He believed it to be one of the greatest boons that could be conferred upon the country.—*Speech delivered before the Pupils and Teachers of the Hartley Institution, Southampton.*

OBJECTIONS TO COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS ANSWERED.

It is often urged that those who train their pupils for the Local University Examination sacrifice the boys of inferior talents to those of higher gifts, and that, therefore, such picked boys are not fair samples of the general success of a school. Now, in the first place, it is a common fallacy to suppose that cramming a *special* subject brings success to pupils in their Examination; for, to succeed at all, the candidate must be thoroughly up in his *preliminary* and *general subjects*, such as Arithmetic, Grammar, and other points commonly taught to all boys; and, strictly speaking, the candidate is not examined in any subject which cannot be, and is not, for the most part, taught to a CLASS of boys at school.

There the candidate learns with his *class-mates*, and receives the same lessons and instructions as his *class-mates*. But is the educator to be blamed because one pupil can and does profit more, under precisely similar circumstances, by his instruction, than another not equally talented, and, as is often the case, not equally diligent?

It is not that *the master teaches one boy more than another*, but that one boy happens to *learn more than another*—from whatever cause it may arise—for the teaching is the same and common to all. Are we to blame the husbandman who sows the same seed with the same generous and industrious hand, because some seed will

bring forth a hundredfold and others will not bring forth at all? The simple truth seems to be that in dealing with the human mind, we are dealing with the most mysterious and uncertain agency in the whole of God's creation. To calculate on the certainty of its functions and the results of its operations, is like calculating on a sum whose figures are changing under our very eyes, and baffle our attempt to add them with correctness. In the next place, I may remark that, if it is fair for the horticulturist to exhibit, for competitive purposes, the fairest specimens of his skill, it is surely equally fair for the educator; nor is the horticulturist to be blamed, because, whatever may be his skill, or diligence, he cannot convert the cauliflower into the rose, and create functions denied by nature. Whatever, then, may be the motives of those who raise up the cry against the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, I maintain, notwithstanding, its utter unfairness, knowing as I do, from personal inspection of school programmes, that in most of the schools where pupils are so prepared, every justice is done to those who do not go up for such Examinations by the master, who gives them the same attention as those whose talent, health, or any other circumstance, may render them more apt to profit by instruction and to meet the ordeal of an examination.—F. S. DE CARTERET-BISSON, F.R.G.S., in the *Oxford and Cambridge Local Examination Record*.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

THE UNIVERSITY is the representative of an ancient College, as well as of a Benedictine Priory, of the fourteenth century. The College owed much of its prosperity to Bishops RICHARD DE BURY and HATFIELD. It was dissolved at the Reformation, and the advowsons and other endowments were granted by Henry VIII. to the new Dean and Chapter of Durham. The great and increasing population of the North of England, and its remoteness from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, long pointed out the expediency of establishing in the north of the kingdom an Institution which should secure to the inhabitants the advantages of a sound, yet inexpensive, academical education. A plan was therefore arranged between the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter for the foundation of a University in connection with the Cathedral Church; the Chapter undertaking to assign immediately to this purpose property producing £3,000 per annum; and the Bishop promising to provide eventually for the Warden, the Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Greek. Under the authority of an Act of Parliament, the University was opened in 1833; a Royal Charter was granted in 1837, and the first Degrees were conferred in June of that year. In addition to the Ordinary Academical Degrees, the University confers Academical Titles for CIVIL ENGINEERING and MINING ENGINEERING.

In Michaelmas Term, 1870, a Regulation was passed providing that persons should be admissible as Members of the University without becoming Members of any College or Hall, on condition that they resided in some house or lodging approved by the Warden and Proctors.

Provision is thus made for a regular course of general academical education similar to that which is given at Oxford and Cambridge. The qualifications of Students to enter on this course are ascertained by Examination before admission. Their proficiency during its continuance is ascertained by public Examinations held annually, particularly by one at the end of the second year, for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

FELLOWSHIPS.

There are Twelve University Fellowships, open to all Students who have graduated in Arts, of £120 and £150 a year, tenable for eight or ten years. They are awarded by Examination.]

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.—Five, of £50 a year each, tenable for three years. Seven, of £30 a year each, tenable for three years. The University Classical Scholarship, £30 a year, tenable for one year. The University Mathematical Scholarship, £30 a year, tenable for one year. A Scholarship attached to Durham Grammar School, £30 a year, tenable for three years.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS.—The Van Mildert, £50 a year, tenable for one year by a Bachelor of Arts who is a Student in Theology. The Gisborne, £20 a year, tenable for three years. The Lindsay, £43 10s. a year, tenable for three years by natives of the Diocese of Durham who have been three years at least pupils at the Durham Grammar School, with a preference for the kin of the late Ralph Lindsay. Two Pemberton Scholarships, £30 a year each, tenable for three years by Students of University College. These Scholarships can be obtained only in the first Michaelmas Term of residence. The Ellerton, £21 a year, tenable by natives of Yorkshire, with a preference for those of the North Riding, educated at Richmond Grammar School. The Barry, £30 a year, tenable for one year by Students in Theology. The Newby, £21 a year, tenable by Students in Arts until they are of sufficient standing to present themselves for the final examination for the Degree of B.A. A Theological Scholarship, £30 a year, tenable for two years by the candidate who passes the best examination on admission as a Theological Student. The Thorp, £15 a year, tenable for one year on condition of residence, study, conformity to discipline, and limited means. Four Medical Scholarships, of £25 a year, tenable for four years by Students in Medicine.

EXHIBITIONS.—Two Exhibitions, of £30 a year each, and One of £40, tenable for one year by Theological Students in their first year. Two, of £30 a year each, and One of £40, tenable by Theological Students in their second year. Two, of £40, open to Students in Theology who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A., or any higher Degree in the University of Durham, or in some other University where the Examinations are of a similar character. Exhibitions granted by Lord Crewe's and Bishop Barrington's Trustees are tenable at the University of Durham. The Barrington Exhibitions are held by sons of Clergymen in the Diocese of Durham. There is, further, an Exhibition Fund of £50 a year for the assistance of deserving Students of limited means: also an Exhibition Fund connected with Durham Grammar School.

The SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS are open to all competitors, and are awarded by Examination, except in cases where the contrary is specified. A necessary condition of tenure is residence in the University as a Student in one of the regular courses. No holder of a Foundation Scholarship of £50 a year can hold together with it the

Gisborne or a Pemberton, or any Foundation Scholarship or Exhibition of £30 a year, except the University Classical and Mathematical Scholarships, nor any Scholarship or Exhibitions of Private Foundation, except the Barry Scholarship, amounting to more than £30 a year. No holder of a Foundation Scholarship of £30 a year can hold together with it Scholarships or Exhibitions of any kind, except the University Classical and Mathematical Scholarships, and the Barry Scholarship, amounting to more than £50 a year.

PRIZES.—Two, of £50 each, for Students in Theology on passing their final examination. Prizes of smaller amount are given annually for Classics, Mathematics, Theology, and Hebrew. Prizes will be founded for the School of Physical Science so soon as the funds of the University permit.

TERMS AND DEGREES.

The Academical year consists of three Terms, called respectively Michaelmas, Epiphany, and Easter Terms. The Michaelmas Term begins not earlier than the first day of October. The Easter Term ends not later than the seventh day of July. Final Examinations take place twice in each year, in the months of June and December, at the end of the Easter and the Michaelmas Term.

The period of residence in each year is eight months for Students in any Faculty except Theology; for Students in Theology six months.

No Degree in any Faculty, nor the License in Theology, nor the Academical Rank of Associate in Physical Science, or of Mining or Civil Engineer, can be obtained without residence in the University.

Persons are admissible as Members of the University without being Members of any College, Hall, or House, provided they reside in some house or lodging approved by the Warden and Proctors.

The Degree of B.A., a License in Theology, and the Academical Rank of Associate in Physical Science, can be obtained severally after a residence of two years, on passing the requisite Examinations.

Candidates for admission as Students in Arts or Civil Law are required to pass an Examination in the Rudiments of the Christian Religion, in the Greek and Latin languages, and in Arithmetic and the elements of Mathematics. Candidates may select any Greek and any Latin author *melioris ævi et notæ*.

Persons who have passed the final Examination for the Degree of B.A., or any higher Degree, at Durham, Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, or any other University in which the Examination is of a similar character to that required at Durham, are admissible as Students in Theology, without further Examination, and may obtain the License in Theology after residing one Academical year of six months, and passing the requisite Examination.

All other Candidates for admission as Students in Theology must have attained the age of nineteen years, and are required to pass an Examination, the subjects of which are contained in the List of Subjects published annually.

Licentiates in Theology can obtain the Degree of B.A. after residing one Academical year and passing the requisite Examination.

Candidates for Admission in Arts and Theology who fail to pass the

requisite Examination are admissible, on the recommendation of the Examiners, as Probationary Students.

Candidates for admission as Students in Physical Science, Civil Engineering, or Mining, are required to pass an Examination in the Elements of Mathematics and other subjects.

The Academical Rank of Mining Engineer, or that of Civil Engineer, can be obtained by any Student after residing one Academical year of Eight Months in the University, and passing two public Examinations. In order to be admitted to the second of these Examinations, he must produce Certificates of his having been engaged in practical work connected with Mining or Civil Engineering for a period of not less than two years.

A License in Medicine or in Surgery may be obtained by Students of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who have spent four years in Medical and Surgical Study since their Registration at one or more of the Schools recognised by the Licensing Bodies, and have passed the requisite Examinations in the University.

The Degrees of Bachelor in Medicine, or Master in Surgery, may be obtained by Licentiates in Medicine or Licentiates in Surgery of the standing of Eighteen Terms (six years) from Registration or Matriculation in the University, who have spent one year at least in Medical Study at some School of Medicine in connection with the University, and have, further, resided one year as Students in Arts either at Durham or at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and have passed the requisite Examinations.

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine may be obtained by Bachelors of Medicine of the standing of twenty-one Terms (seven years) from Registration or Matriculation, who have performed the requisite Exercises.

Persons not Members of the University, on satisfying the Warden that they are of good moral character, may attend the Lectures of any Professor or Lecturer, with his consent, on paying fees, to be fixed by the Senate, to such Professor or Lecturer. The Senate shall make such regulations as shall secure the good conduct and discipline of these non-matriculated Students.

The Church Service of the University is that of the Cathedral of Durham. No Student who is not a Member of the United Church of England and Ireland is obliged to attend the Services of that Church.

INSTITUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.—Founded on the opening of the University, the late Bishop Van Mildert contributing, with other costly works, a collection of the Benedictine Fathers. Books may be taken out by Members of the University, under certain regulations.

ROUTH, MALTBY, AND WINTERBOTTOM LIBRARIES.—The late Dr. Martin Routh, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, before his death, made over to the University of Durham his extensive Library of rare and valuable works. The late Bishop Maltby, in 1856, presented to the University a valuable Library, collected by him at Auckland Castle, with an endowment of £1,000. The late T. M. Winterbottom, M.D., of Westhoe, South Shields, bequeathed to the University a large collection of works in Philology, the Classics, and general Literature, including many in the European Languages.

MUSEUM.—Soon after the University was founded, the Rev. Thomas Gisborne presented a collection of objects of Natural History, which has received additions from Members of the University and others.

OBSERVATORY.—In the year 1839 a collection of astronomical instruments, including a transit instrument, a telescope of above eight feet focal length, by Fraunhofer, mounted equatorially, and a clock by Hardy, were purchased by the Members and friends of the University, to furnish an Observatory. The Duke of Northumberland, in the year 1846, made an addition, by presenting an excellent Refracting Telescope.

University College.—The Founders of DURHAM UNIVERSITY, in framing their plans for an efficient academical education, desired to provide, not only for the delivery of able lectures, but also for the maintenance of the system of domestic discipline and instruction which has been found so efficacious in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. With this view they formed a College within the University, fitting up buildings for the reception of Students, and appointing Censors and Tutors to watch over their conduct and direct their studies, under the superintendence of the Warden. These accommodations for Students were subsequently much enlarged, especially by the addition of the Castle of Durham with its precincts, which is now held in trust by the Bishop for the benefit of the University. This acquisition provided the College with an excellent Chapel and Hall, besides affording a number of convenient rooms for the reception of Students and for general academical purposes. The Pemberton Fellowship, of the annual value of £100 and tenable for ten years, and the two Pemberton Scholarships, of the annual value of £30 each and tenable for three years, are restricted to Members of University College.

Master, Rev. JOSEPH WAITE, M.A.

Bishop Hatfield's Hall.—Upon the same principle of uniting domestic discipline with efficient lectures, and with the especial view of placing these advantages within the reach of persons of limited means, a new Hall, called "Bishop Hatfield's Hall," was opened in Michaelmas Term, 1846, and enlarged by a considerable building in 1849.

The rooms in the College and Hall are let furnished, by which plan the expenses of a Student's outfit are greatly diminished; and in other respects also their arrangements are made on an economical scale. Students in every Faculty are received in the Hall as in the College. The members of each Society are subject to the same discipline, are under the same Tutors, and are eligible for the most part to the same endowments. The exceptions are, that the Pemberton Fellow and Scholars must be members of University College, and that in the appointment to Bishop Maltby's Exhibition, a preference is given to Bishop Hatfield's Hall.

Principal, Rev. JAMES BARMBY, B.D.

UNATTACHED STUDENTS.

Examinations are held annually for persons who are not Members of the University—one for Junior, and another for Senior Candidates.

Juniors must be under the age of *sixteen*, and Seniors under *eighteen*. Every Candidate must send his name to the Rev. J. BARMBY, B.D., University, Durham, at least two months before the Examination.

Every Junior Candidate who passes any of these Examinations shall receive a Certificate. A separate Certificate shall be given for each of the four Examinations. The Certificate shall specify the subjects in which the Candidate has satisfied the Examiners, and the class in which he has been placed. Every one who, at the Examination for Senior Candidates, passes Examination A, and any one of the other Examinations also, shall, in addition to a Certificate, receive the Title of Literate.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE EXPENSES.

UNIVERSITY.		£	s.	d.
Admission Fee		2	0	0
<i>Terminal Expenses.</i>				
Tuition, including Fees to the Professors of the University		4	10	0
Censors' Fees		0	10	0
University Chest		0	10	0
University Library		0	10	0

Non-resident Students, who are not Bachelors of Arts, Licentiates in Theology, Associates in Physical Science, or who have not obtained the Academic Rank of Mining or of Civil Engineer, pay terminally 10s. to the Chest, 10s. to the Library, and if Members of a College, Hall, or House, 10s. to such College, Hall, or House.

Fee on admission to any Ordinary Public Examination £1.

Every B.A. Licentiate in Theology, Associate in Physical Science, or Mining or Civil Engineer, in order to count Terms, pays terminally to the Chest 10s. until he takes the degree of M.A. In the case of a B.A., this charge, together with the annual payment of £1, required after the M.A. Degree (see below), may both be compounded for by one payment of £5, upon his taking the Degree of B.A.

Every M.A., in order to be a Member of Convocation, pays to the Chest £1 annually, or in lieu of it a composition of £5. This composition may be paid at an earlier period, as above specified.

The following are the Fees payable upon admission to each degree, &c. :—B.A. £3; Associate in Physical Science £3; Mining Engineer £3; Civil Engineer £3; Licentiate in Theology £3 (or for a B.A. £1); M.A. £6; B.D. £6; D.D. £10; B.C.L. £6; D.C.L. £10; Licentiate in Medicine £3; M.C. £3; M.B. £6; M.D. £6; Mus. B. £6; Mus. D. £6; Ad Eundem 5s.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.		£	s.	d.
Caution Money (returned when a Student leaves)		20	0	0
Rent of College Rooms (unfurnished) from		£4	to 5	0 0
College Commons, comprising dinner and meat luncheon, <i>per week</i>		0	15	0
Service and Gas		3	15	0
Fire for Hall, Kitchen, and Rooms		1	15	0
Detriments		1	1	0

Every B.A., in order to count Terms, pays terminally to the College 5s. until he is of sufficient standing to take the Degree of M.A.; or he may compound for this charge by a payment of £1 1s., made to the College upon his taking the Degree of B.A.

Upon admission to the high table £2 is paid to the College by those Members who have proceeded to their Degrees in Arts at Durham, and £5 by those who have been admitted *ad eundem* from other Universities.

The Annual Expenses of a Student at the College, including those of the University as well as the College, may be calculated at £85 to £90. Married Students may lodge in the Town. Those who do so are exempt from payment of Rent for College Rooms.

BISHOP HATFIELD'S HALL.

Caution Money (returned when a Student leaves)	£	s.	d.
	15	0	0

Terminal Expenses for Students in Arts, &c., residing during eight months in each year.

Rent of College Rooms, furnished	£	s.	
	6	6	8
Commons or Board, including servants and all domestic Charges (beer and washing excepted) <i>per week</i>		1	1
			0

Terminal Expenses of Students in Theology residing during six months of each year.

Rent of College Room, furnished	£	s.	
	5	5	7
Commons or Board, including servants and all domestic Charges (washing and beer excepted) <i>per week</i>		1	1
			0

College of Medicine, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, in connection with DURHAM UNIVERSITY.—Officers of the College are Officers of the University in the Faculty of Medicine, and Students of the College, who are Matriculated members of the University, or are “Registered,” are Students of the University in the same Faculty. From their Registration Students may proceed to a License and the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Medicine, and the Degree of Master in Surgery. Students residing in the University are subject to the same discipline as other Students. Students pursuing their course at Newcastle are under the control of the President and Council.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Matriculated Students are eligible to Scholarships in the University. (See DURHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.)

Students of the College have daily access to extensive Libraries in the College and Infirmary. The Museums of Anatomy, Pathology, and Materia Medica, are open daily. The Lectures comprise a full course of Medical preparation, including Midwifery, Operative Surgery, Dissections, and Chemistry.

Secretary, W. C. ARNISON, M.D.

College of Physical Science, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, in connection with DURHAM UNIVERSITY.—Lectures are given by Professors on the following subjects:—Pure and Applied Mathematics, Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Geology, Mineralogy, and Biology. Special attention paid to the application of Science to Engineering, Mining, Manufactures, and Agriculture.

Four Exhibitions of £15 a year each, and tenable for two years by persons pursuing their studies at the College, will be open to public competition.

Two similar Exhibitions will be awarded to Candidates for Examinations held in June, by the University of Durham, for persons not members of the University, who shall most distinguish themselves in subjects allied to Physical Science, supposing them to attain a sufficient standard of excellence.

The Course of Study extends over two years. There are three Terms each year; the length of each Term being from ten to twelve weeks.

FEEs.—The charge for each course of Lectures is £5 5s. a year; a separate charge is made for the use of the Laboratory; the Fee for Admission to the College is £1 1s.

Secretary, T. W. BUNNING, Esq.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

THE most ancient University in Scotland. Founded by HENRY WARDLAW, Bishop of the Diocese, 1411. Besides the sanction of the Roman See, the Metropolitan University continued to enjoy Royal support, under a long succession of charters. From its national position and privileges, its usefulness steadily increased; while, by the munificence of subsequent Benefactors, it became liberally endowed with Bursaries and other aids for the Encouragement of Learning. The influence of the University rapidly increased, and ultimately included three separate Colleges and Corporations:—1. ST. SALVATOR'S COLLEGE; 2. ST. LEONARD'S COLLEGE; 3. THE COLLEGE OF ST. MARY. As a corporate body, the University consists of a Chancellor, Rector, two Principals, Professors, Registered Graduates and Alumni, and Matriculated Students. The Government is invested in the University Court and the Senatus Academicus. The Colleges are independent in their meetings, and the management of their respective properties; ordinarily also in their arrangements as to the teaching and discipline of their respective Classes. Returns one Member to Parliament, in union with the University of Edinburgh.

INSTITUTIONS.

The UNIVERSITY LIBRARY was founded by James VI. in 1610. A Library existed in each of the Colleges from its foundation. The Libraries were subsequently augmented by many liberal Benefactors. About the middle of the last century the Libraries were amalgamated. The common Library now contains about 100,000 printed volumes, including valuable Encyclopædias, editions of the Classics, and standard works of Continental Literature, besides many rare and curious specimens of early typography, and upwards of 150 Manuscripts, some of which are of great interest and value. There is a Reading-Room for consulting books, and volumes are also lent to Students upon certain conditions. There are also CLASS LIBRARIES, containing works bearing specially upon subjects taught in the respective Classes.

The MUSEUM contains a general collection of Minerals, Fossils, Anatomical Preparations, Zoological Specimens, Herbarium of Local Plants, Ancient and Modern Coins, Objects of Antiquity, local and foreign, and many objects of historical and archæological interest. The Museum is freely accessible to Students, and special arrangements are made to facilitate their studies.

SOCIETIES.—There are Literary, Classical, Celtic, and Temperance Debating Societies; a Theological and a Missionary Society. These Societies meet in the evenings, after College hours, for the purpose of debate, conversation, or study.

BURSARIES, PRIZES, AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

These are derived from the annual proceeds of funds which have been mortified for the benefit of Students, from time to time, since the foundation of the University. Two valuable endowments have recently been added.

The number of Bursaries attached to the United College is seventy-six, varying in value from £5 to £50 per annum. The endowments for Special Prizes yield annually about £114.

The number of Bursaries belonging to St. Mary's College is twenty, in value from £6 to £50 per annum. There are also twenty Bursaries of the same value, transferable from the United College, when the Bursars proceed to the study of Divinity. In this College there are two Prizes of £10 each, and a Testimonial of £21, open to competition in each Session.

There are five Scholarships in the University;—two of the annual value of £50 each, tenable for four years; two of the annual value of £50 each, tenable for two years; and one tenable for four years—value for the first year £100, and £50 for each of the three following years.

The proceeds available for Bursaries, Prizes, and Scholarships in the University amount annually to about £2,000.

United College.—In 1747 the Colleges of ST. SALVATOR and ST. LEONARD were united, and have since been known as the UNITED COLLEGE, to which the Faculties of Arts and Medicine were assigned. AS NOW constituted, the FACULTY OF ARTS comprises the Chairs of Humanity; Greek; Mathematics; Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics; Moral Philosophy; Natural Philosophy; and Civil History. The FACULTY OF MEDICINE comprises the Chairs of Medicine and Anatomy, Chemistry, and Natural History.

GRADUATION IN ARTS.—The following are the principal Regulations with reference to Graduation in Arts:—The University does not confer the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. The course of study necessary for the Degree of Master of Arts extends over four Winter Sessions, and includes attendance for not less than two Sessions on the Classes of Humanity, Greek, and Mathematics respectively; and attendance for not less than one Session on the Classes of Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry respectively; and also attendance on a Course of English Literature (Rhetoric). But any Student who, at the time of his entrance to the University, can satisfy the Professors of the Faculty of Arts, on examination, that he is qualified to attend the higher classes of Latin, Greek, or Mathematics, or any one of them, may be admitted to such higher class or classes, without having previously attended the first or junior class or classes in the same department. And when any Student has been thus admitted to the higher classes both of Latin and Greek, without having previously attended the First or Junior Latin and Greek Classes, his course of study for the Degree of Master of Arts may be completed within three Winter Sessions instead of four. A Student who has attended one or more Sessions in any Scottish University may complete his course of study for the M.A. Degree at the University of St. Andrews, and be there admitted to graduation; always provided that he produce to the satisfaction of the Faculty of Arts of the University of St. Andrews the necessary certificates from the former University, and give attendance during the *last two Sessions* of his course at the University of St. Andrews. Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts must be examined on all the subjects of instruction embraced in the above course of study and the examinations may be conducted partly in

writing and partly *vivâ voce*. Particulars respecting Graduation in Arts with Honours, by those who have previously passed their Ordinary Examinations, may be learned from the Professors.

The Principal and Professors of the United College are the Patrons of the Church livings of Cults, Dunino, Kemback, Kilmany, and, alternately with Lord Clinton, of that of Forteviot.

REGISTRATION IN MEDICINE.—The following Degrees in Medicine are granted by the University:—Bachelor of Medicine; Master in Surgery; and Doctor of Medicine. Every Student must be Registered, for which he must pass a Registration Examination; and before proceeding to a Degree must give evidence of having pursued certain Courses of Medical and Surgical study and practice, and must undergo the University Examination for the Degree.

FEES.—The Matriculation Fee in Arts is £1. The Class Fees are mostly £3 3s. each Session. The total Class Fees for four Winter Sessions amount to about £35 for the M.A. Degree. The Examination Fees amount to £3 3s., and there is no further payment in respect of the Degree, whether with or without Honours. In Medicine, a Fee of £5 5s. is to be paid upon each of the three Examinations for the Degree of M.B.; but if the Degree of Master in Surgery or Doctor of Medicine be taken, a further Fee of £5 5s. must be paid.

No provision for Board or Residence is made by the Colleges. The Rev. GEORGE S. JACK, Seaton House; and JAMES BROWNING, LL.D., M.A., St. Leonard's House, St. Andrews, receive Boarders and prepare Students. (See also the COLLEGE HALLS.)

St. Mary's College.—Appropriated to the study of Theology; comprehends the Chairs of Systematic Theology, Divinity and Biblical Criticism, Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, and Hebrew and Oriental Languages. Masters of Arts of this, or of any other University, who have completed their Theological course at this University—or who have attended as regular Students of Theology for one Session in this University, and have completed their Theological course at any other Scottish University—shall be admitted to examination for the Degree of B.D., on producing satisfactory evidence to the above effect. Masters of Arts who have given regular attendance for one Session on two or more of the Theological classes of this University, and have completed a regular course of Theological study in connection with the denomination to which they belong, shall be admitted to examination for the Degree, on producing satisfactory evidence to that effect. Each Candidate for the Degree shall, before admission to the Examination, pay a fee of £3 3s. The Examination shall be conducted by the Professors of the Theological Faculty, with the assistance of two Professors in the Faculty of Arts. The Examination may be taken at two separate periods, the first of which shall not be earlier than the close of the Candidate's third Session of regular attendance. The Examination shall embrace the subjects taught in the several classes in the Theological Faculty.

HONORARY DEGREES (D.D. AND LL.D.)—The Degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws are conferred *honoris causâ tantum*, on such persons as may be selected by the Senatus Academicus, for distinguished eminence in the Professions to which they belong. The fee for either Degree is £10 10s.

The Principal and Professors of St. Mary's College are the patrons of the Church livings of Craig, Laurencekirk, Tannadice, Tweedsmuir, and, alternately with the Crown, of that of Logie-Pert.

FEES.—The Matriculation Fee is £1. The Class Fees are uniformly £1 11s. 6d. each Class.

Communications respecting either the UNIVERSITY or the COLLEGES should be addressed to the REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

St. Leonard's College Hall.—The main design of this Institution is “to combine domestic comfort and superintendence with moral and religious training, and the best possible aids to study, for young men attending the University.” The Hall was first opened in 1861 in the houses which now occupy the site of the old College of St. Leonard. After it had continued for seven years in this situation, a larger and more commodious building was erected on a beautiful site in the old College garden, adjoining the ancient College and Chapel of St. Leonard. The new house was opened in November, 1868, and is capable of containing upwards of thirty Students. The entire control of the Institution is committed to the Warden, who superintends the conduct and the studies of the Students, and along with a resident Tutor assists them in Classics, Mathematics, and Mental Philosophy.

Within the Hall, the College system which prevailed formerly in Scotland, and is still maintained in the Colleges of the English Universities, is again restored. The habits of family life are preserved; all the meals, and not merely dinner, are taken in common; and morning and evening prayers are conducted by the Warden. The new Hall, standing as it does within the precincts of St. Leonard's, is, as it were, built on the old foundation, and may be regarded not as a novelty, but as a restoration, attaching itself to all the traditions of the past.

The Warden, with the aid of a resident Tutor, gives such assistance to the Students in preparing the work for their classes in College as is required, and is responsible for their conduct, and for the maintenance of discipline. The charge for board, &c., during the Session, is from £60 to £70, according to the accommodation required. All facilities are given to Students desiring to prepare for the Civil Service or Army Examinations, while attending the classes of the University.

SUMMER SESSION.—One peculiar advantage which the Hall offers is the Summer Session, which it provides for Students who might otherwise be either idle or left entirely to direct their own studies. As far as it is known, this is the only attempt which has been made to supply a want which some parents feel in the Scottish University system. The Summer Session extends from about the 8th of May till the end of July, during which time, as the College classes are then closed, the work done is chiefly preparatory for the Winter Session, and is conducted by the Warden and Tutor, with such other assistance as is required. There are also opportunities given for paying attention to some subjects not included in the regular teaching of the University Winter Session. The charge for the Summer Session is from £30 to £35.

Warden, J. B. HASLAM, M.A.

St. Andrew's College Hall.—Reopened in new buildings, 1871.—Established for the reception of Students attending the Uni-

versity of St. Andrews. Affords domestic comfort and superintendence, with moral and religious influence, and the best possible aids to study. The internal arrangements and Tuition are under the direction of the Warden. Applications for admission must be made through the Treasurer.

Every Student must be in attendance on one or more Classes of the University, the fees for which do not exceed £3 3s. for any one Class.

The Summer Session commences early in May; thus extending the system already found to work beneficially by improving Students during the University Vacation. The Tuition is superintended by the Warden, with such Tutorial assistance as may be required; and instruction is given in some subjects not included in the University Course. The fee for the Summer Session is from £30 to £35.

Treasurer, STUART GRACE, Esq.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

THE UNIVERSITY is an ancient foundation. POPE NICHOLAS V., in 1450-1, authorised the establishment, and conferred upon it the same power of creating Masters and Doctors as was then enjoyed by any other *studium generale* in Christendom, and appointed the Bishop of Glasgow and his successors Chancellors and Rectors. The University at that time had received no endowments, and was possessed of no property, except a University purse, into which were put some small perquisites on conferring degrees, and the patronage of two or three small chaplaincies. Returns one Member to Parliament, in union with the University of Aberdeen.

The changes in the city of Glasgow connected with the extension of commerce and manufactures, having so entirely altered the character of the district in which the University buildings stood four hundred years ago, as to render the locality unsuitable for an Academic Institution, and the buildings themselves having become, by their limited extent and defective construction, inadequate for the modern requirements of a great educational establishment, measures were adopted, and considerable funds raised, for the removal of the University to commodious buildings to be erected on an elevated and salubrious site in the western part of the city. The efforts of the promoters of the University being liberally seconded by the public, and aided by the Government, a handsome building, designed by the celebrated architect, Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, has been erected on the newly-acquired grounds of Gilmore Hill, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, and in such proximity to the Western Park that, by the combination of the University enclosure with those beautiful and spacious grounds, a large open space is preserved around the buildings. The new edifice was opened, and the classes of the University assembled therein, for the first time in Session 1870-71. The government of the University now consists of a Chancellor, a General Council, a Rector, a University Court, a Principal, and a Senatus Academicus. The present number of students in the Four Faculties of ARTS, DIVINITY, MEDICINE, and LAW, is 1,279.

INSTITUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.—The Library was founded in the fifteenth century. It contains a valuable collection of books, and is continually increasing by donations, and an annual grant of £707 from the Treasury. The *Divinity Hall Library* is set apart for the special use of Students in Divinity. It is supported chiefly by an annual grant from the Senate of 7s. for each Student attending the Divinity Classes.

HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.—Founded by the eminent William Hunter, M.D. By his will, dated 1783, he bequeathed to the Principal and the Professors of the College, and their successors in office, his valuable collection of books, manuscripts, coins, paintings, anatomical preparations, zoological and mineral specimens, and archæological relics; and appropriated £8,000 for the erection of a building for their reception and preservation.

BOTANIC GARDEN.—There is a Botanic Garden, the site of which has been twice changed, on account of the rapid growth of the city.

BURSARIES, PRIZES, SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.

BURSARIES.—There are more than one hundred Bursaries, available for the aid of needy and deserving Students. They vary in value from £5 to £50, and there is one of £100. They are tenable for various periods, from one to eight years; but the larger number are in value from £10 to £30 per annum, and are tenable for three or four years. There are preferences to particular schools, or kin or name of Founders, or natives of particular shires. But several of the Bursaries are unrestricted, and are awarded by competitive examination. The *Crawford Bursary*, founded in 1576, appropriated to a Student in Languages, and tenable for four years, was of the original value of a *chaldar of meal* per annum. The present value is £20 per annum. Two *Metcalfe Bursaries* are for encouraging poor students in prosecuting the studies of Mathematics, Practical Astronomy, Chemistry, and Civil Engineering. They are each of the value of £25, and tenable for two years, subject to the condition that the Scholar attend the four classes of Civil Engineering, Senior Mathematics, Practical Astronomy, and Chemistry, two at least of these classes to be taken each year. The Scholars to be appointed by examination in Pure Mathematics, including Plane Trigonometry, the Elements of Mechanics, and Theoretical Astronomy. *Williams Bursaries*.—The Rev. Dr. Williams, London, in the year 1711, bequeathed to certain individuals in London, in trust, an Estate, to found Bursaries for educating natives of South Britain at the University of Glasgow. The founder, with a particular view to support the cause of Protestant Dissent in England, directs that every Bursar on this Foundation shall promise, in writing, to become a preacher among the Dissenting Ministers of that country. The Bursaries are tenable for three years, but renewable for another year on application, on the understanding that the Student has graduated in Arts, and is about to enter the Divinity Hall. Value, £40 per annum each. The right of presentation is vested in the Founder's Trustees. Secretary to the Trust: Rev. THOMAS HUNTER, 8, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, London.

PRIZES.—Besides the Class Prizes, and a number of others given by

the different Professors for special merit, chiefly for Themes and Essays prescribed by them to their Students, there are numerous Prizes of Gold Medals, Books, Money, &c., the gifts of generous benefactors. In the Session 1872-73, Dr. Muir's Hebrew Prize of £100 will be awarded for eminence in Hebrew Scholarship and in the critical knowledge of the Old Testament Scriptures. The University also bestows annually a Silver Medal for an Essay in Mental Philosophy.

EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.—Two *Snell Exhibitions* are nominated annually, after public competition, by Glasgow College. The stipend is worth about £100 to each Exhibition, and is tenable for five years. Candidates must have been born in Scotland, or must be sons of fathers born in Scotland, and must “have resided for two years at least in Glasgow College, or for one year in that College, and two at least in some other College in Scotland.” “No Candidate shall be admitted to examination who shall be a member of the University of Oxford of more than one year's standing from the day of his Matriculation inclusive; and no Candidate shall be admitted to examination more than once after he shall have completed his twenty-third year; but a Candidate shall not be excluded on the ground that he is a Graduate of the University of Glasgow. *Breadalbane Exhibitions*.—Two of £50 each per annum, for three years, provided that at the end of the first and second years the Students retain the approbation of the Senate. These Exhibitions are for the encouragement of Pure and Applied Science. “The Scholars shall be chosen after a competitive Examination in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, from among Candidates who shall have taken the Degree of Master of Arts, from the University of Glasgow, within a period of not more than four years preceding the Examination. *Sandford Scholarship*.—About £19 per annum for two years. The Examination takes place every alternate year, and the Scholarship is awarded for proficiency in the Greek Language. It is open to all Matriculated Students (not Masters of Arts) who have attended the public Greek Classes for not less than two Sessions. The next competition takes place in 1873. *Clark Scholarships*.—£50 per annum for four years. Open for competition to Protestant Students, sons of Protestant parents, who have completed their curriculum in Arts in Glasgow University. The Scholarship is to be awarded to the Candidate who stands highest at a written Examination in the branches of learning appointed by the Trustees. *Thompson Experimental Scholarships*.—Three of about £20 each, for the promotion of Experimental Research. The Scholars are chosen from among Students who have previously shown zeal and ability in Experimental Investigation in the Physical Laboratory. *Ferguson Scholarships*.—Six, each of the value of £80 per annum, for two years; two for proficiency in Classics, two for Mathematics, including Natural Philosophy; and two for Mental Philosophy, including Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics.

FELLOWSHIPS.—Two *Eglinton Fellowships* of about £100 per annum each, tenable for three years, open only to deserving Students who have taken the Degree of M.A., in the University of Glasgow, in the term preceding the competition. One of the Fellowships will be competed for in November, 1872, and another in November, 1873, and thereafter triennially. The subjects of the Examinations shall be as for the Degree of Master of Arts, with Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The *Luke Fellowship*, of about £120 per annum, tenable for three years, awarded on Examination in Classics and Ancient History, Moral Philosophy, Logic and Metaphysics, and English Literature. The next competition will take place in 1874. One *Metcalfe Fellowship* of £100, tenable for three years, to be competed for in November, 1872, and thereafter triennially. *Shaw Philosophical Fellowship*, the annual proceeds of £4,100, tenable for five years; open to Graduates of Arts in the Scottish Universities, awarded by competitive Examination in Logic, Metaphysics, Psychology, Moral Philosophy, and the History of Philosophy. The next Examination will be held in 1873.

FACULTIES.

ARTS (Humanity).—The Humanity Class consists of three divisions, —*Junior, Senior, and Private*. In the two former the Students prepare certain tasks prescribed, and are examined orally every day. In the Private Class the instruction is imparted by Lectures and Prelections delivered by the Professor. The Classes of this Faculty embrace Greek, Logic and Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Practical Astronomy, English Language and Literature; and also a regular Course of Lectures and Examinations in Engineering Science, with a view to the granting of Certificates of Proficiency.

THEOLOGY.—The Course of Divinity in the Universities of Scotland extends over three years. In the University of Glasgow there are two Divinity Classes, the Junior Class for Students of the first year, the Senior for Students of the second and third years. In both classes Lectures are delivered on three or four days a week, and the Students are examined daily on the subject of the preceding Lectures. Essays are prescribed every alternate week, and all the Students are required to write. The subjects of the Lectures are, in the Junior Class, Natural Theology, and the Evidences of Christianity; in the Senior, the Doctrines of Systematic Theology. The Classes of the Faculty include Oriental Languages, Ecclesiastical and Civil History, Divinity and Biblical Criticism.

LAW.—The Course extends to about one hundred Lectures, besides meetings for Examination; and it embraces as full a Course of Scotch Law in each Session as the time will permit. The other Classes of the Faculty include Conveyancing, and Medical Jurisprudence.

MEDICINE.—The Course embraces the Practice of Medicine, Chemistry, Anatomy, Surgery, Diseases of the Eye, Midwifery, *Materia Medica*, Medical Jurisprudence, Botany, and Natural History.

ENTRANCE.

Every Student is required, at the beginning of the Session, to Matriculate by enrolling his name in the University Album before joining any Class. The office of the Registrar will be open for the purpose of Matriculation on or about 16th October, daily, with the intervention of the holidays at the Sacrament.

Students are entitled, after Matriculation, to the privilege of admission to the University Library, and, under certain conditions, to the Hunterian Museum; they are also entitled to vote for the Lord Rector.

They may be distinguished into Students in Arts, Theology, Law, or Medicine, according to the nature of their principal studies; and they are likewise, for Academical purposes, divided into TOGATI and NON-TOGATI; the Students of the Humanity, Greek, Logic, Ethics, and Natural Philosophy Classes, being Togati or Gown Students, from being required to wear the ancient Academical robe—a scarlet cloak.

Under the Non-Togati, or Ungowned Students, are comprehended all those who, having finished their course of instruction in Arts, are prosecuting their studies in the other Faculties, with a more immediate view to their intended professions; and it comprises also persons of maturer age who are resident in the city or its vicinity, and who, though engaged in other avocations, are still disposed to cultivate the literary pursuits of their earlier years, or to extend their acquaintance with some favourite branches of learning or science, by attending the Lectures given at the University.

A distinction is also made between PUBLIC and PRIVATE STUDENTS. The former are required to undergo Examinations, and to read or perform exercises on the subjects treated of in the Lectures; and they only are allowed to reckon their sessions of study as a qualification for proceeding to Degrees in the several Faculties.

By an arrangement with the Directors of the ROYAL INFIRMARY, the Medical Students are permitted, on payment of certain fees, to have free access to that Institution, to observe the treatment of diseases, to be present at operations and dissections, and to attend the Clinical Lectures on Surgical and Medical cases in the Hospital.

The SESSIONS are divided into Summer and Winter. The former commences early in May, and the latter early in January.

CLASS FEES.—The Matriculation Fee is £1 for the Academical year; for the Summer Session 10s.; for each class in Literature and Philosophy, £3 3s., with the exception of Natural Philosophy, £4 4s.; in Theology, £2 2s.; in Law, £4 4s.; in Medicine, £3 3s., except Lectures on the Eye, for which the fee is £1 1s. The Fees to the Private Classes alone are usually from one-half to two-thirds of the foregoing amounts; and in several cases there are partial remissions of the Sessional Fees to Students for the Second and Third Course. A Fee of £1 1s. is paid by all Students who receive the Certificate.

ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Fees admitting to the Hospital:—For the first year, £3 3s.; for the second year, £3 3s.; for the third year and perpetual, £1 1s.; for six months, £2 2s.; for three months, £1 11s. 6d. Instruction in Vaccination, £1 1s.; Practical Pharmacy (six months), £3 3s. Fees for Clinical Lectures—for first Winter course in Medicine or Surgery, £3 3s.; for a second course, £3 3s.; for a third course, £1 1s.; for a Summer course, £1 11s. 6d.

EYE INFIRMARY.—Fee for Six Months, £2 2s.; to those attending, or who have attended, the Lectures on the Eye delivered in the University, £1 1s.

FEES FOR DEGREES.

	£	s.	d.
Degree of Master of Arts		3	3 0
" M.B.	15	15	0
" C.M. (in addition to the M.B. Fees)	5	5	0
" M.D. (in addition to the M.B. Fees, and Stamp for Diploma)	15	8	0
" M.D.	25	3	0
" Master in Surgery	10	10	0
Bachelor of Laws	5	5	0
Bachelor of Divinity	3	3	0

Principal, THOMAS BARCLAY, D.D.

Anderson's University, GLASGOW.—An Institution providing a University Course of Instruction at a very moderate cost. The General Course provides Instruction by Professors in French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, Algebra, Trigonometry, Arithmetic, Writing, and Book-keeping; Chemistry, Theoretical and Applied; Applied Mechanics, Acoustics, Light and Heat. The Fees to the Courses are very moderate, varying from 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., £1 1s., and £2 15s. per quarter, or per six months.

The MEDICAL SCHOOL affords great advantages in the acquirement of Professional knowledge at a small cost. The Fees for all the Lectures and Hospital practice required by Candidates for the Diplomas of Physician and Surgeon amount to £45. Certificates of attendance on the Lectures at this School are received by the Royal Colleges of Physicians, London and Edinburgh; by the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Ireland, and Edinburgh; by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; by the Army, Navy, and East India Boards; and by the Apothecaries' Hall. A valuable Medical Library is attached to the Medical School.

EVENING LECTURES and CLASSES are also conducted by the PROFESSORS, and there is an unlimited admission of Students at very moderate Fees, from 2s. 6d. to £1 1s. per quarter, or session. The Classes at present in operation embrace Natural Philosophy; Acoustics and Optics; Anatomy and Physiology; Chemistry—its Principles and Application to Manufactures; Music—Scientific, Theoretical, Historical, and Biographical; Art and Practice of Music—Tonic Sol-Fa Method; Botany; Chemistry in the Laboratory; Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry; Geometry; French, Latin, and Greek; Writing; and Book-keeping. The evening Lectures have connected with them an extensive Library of Works on Science and General Literature, amounting to upwards of 5,000 Volumes; and Students attending the Lectures have the privilege of competing for the Prizes and Certificates offered by the Department of Science and Art, and by the Society of Arts.

The UNIVERSITY MUSEUM contains a valuable Collection of Specimens in Natural History, including more particularly Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy, and Antiquities. It is open free of charge to Students.

Secretary, J. B. KIDSTON, Esq.

University Hall, GLASGOW.—Established to meet a want which has long been felt in connection with the UNIVERSITY. Many parents entertain an objection to sending their sons to lodge by themselves, without control, guidance, or companionship. A number of gentlemen interested in the University have accordingly established UNIVERSITY HALL, in which Students may be boarded, lodged, and superintended in their studies and general behaviour; and where they may be permitted to enjoy, within reasonable limits, those advantages of companionship and intercourse which are so necessary to complete the work of University education. The Hall is situated in the immediate vicinity of the University, and the General Committee includes the Principal, Professors of the University, and other gentlemen. The terms for Board, Lodging, and Superintendence are £70 for the Session.

Secretary, J. GRAHAME, Esq., C.A.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

FOUNDED 1494. Comprises Faculties of ARTS, LAW, DIVINITY, and MEDICINE, in which the teaching is conducted by Twenty-one Professors and Eight Assistants. It grants the following DEGREES:—In Arts, M.A. ; in Law, LL.D. ; in Divinity, B.D. and D.D. Returns one Member to Parliament, in connection with the University of Glasgow.

The LIBRARY consists of 80,000 volumes. It is available to all Students, without any further charge than a Deposit to guarantee the safe return of the Books. There are also MUSEUMS of NATURAL HISTORY, BOTANY, ANATOMY, &c.

SCHOLARSHIPS, BURSARIES, AND PRIZES.

Upwards of Two Hundred Bursaries or Scholarships, amounting in all to about £3,500 per annum, are held by Students in the Faculty of Arts. They are mostly tenable for four years, so that, on an average, more than Fifty are vacant every year. About two-thirds of them, varying in amount from £10 to £35 per annum, are in the gift of the University, and are awarded by Public Competition. Besides these, the Town Council of Aberdeen has been in the habit of awarding several Bursaries in its gift according to merit, as ascertained in the same Competition. The Competition for Bursaries is held annually in October, about a week before the beginning of the Session. Candidates are required, at least One Month before the Competition, to give to the Secretary of the Senatus written intimation of the Subjects selected by them. Students presented to Bursaries under private patronage have to pass a Preliminary Examination before entering the Classes. At the end of each Session, Examinations are held in the different Classes, which all Students who claim Certificates, or wish to proceed to a Degree, are required to attend. These Examinations are conducted in writing. The Senatus awards Prizes to the most distinguished Students. Besides these Class Prizes, which are usually in the form of Books, there are also awarded annually, to the most distinguished in the Examinations for Honours, the following Money Prizes:—A *Simpson Prize* of £70, for Greek; a *Simpson Prize* of £70, for Mathematics (Pure and Mixed); a *Boxhill Prize* of £28, for ditto; a *Hutton Prize* of £30, for Classics and Philosophy; an *Arnott Prize* of about £35, for Experimental Philosophy; a Prize of £10, given by the Senatus, for Natural Science. A Gold Medal for general proficiency is annually placed at the disposal of the Senatus by the Town Council of Aberdeen. The Subscribers to the “Seafield Prize Fund” propose to give two Gold Medals annually, one for English and one for Latin, to be open for competition to all Students of the Fourth Year. There are Eight Scholarships, called the *Fullerton, Moir, and Gray Scholarships*, open for competition to all *Graduates in Arts of less than two years’ standing*. They are of the value of about £65 a year, and are tenable for four years. Two are vacant every year, one of which is given for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the other for Classics and Mental Philosophy. A *Murray Scholarship* of £70 a year, tenable for three years, is awarded according to the result of a general Examination.

SHAW PHILOSOPHICAL FELLOWSHIP.—This Fellowship was founded in 1867, and is of the value of £160 a year for five years. It is open to Graduates of Arts in *any of the four Scottish Universities* (or Students who have passed all Examinations for the Degree in Arts), of not more than five years' standing at the time of the competition. The subjects of the Examination are—Logic, Metaphysics, including Psychology, Moral Philosophy, and the History of Philosophy. The next Examination will be held in Edinburgh, in 1873. The Examiners on that occasion will be one appointed by the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh, and one appointed by the Senatus of the University of Aberdeen.

The ARTS SESSION begins in the last week of October, and extends over twenty-one weeks. The usual Curriculum for the Degree of M.A. extends over Four Sessions. A Student may, however, on passing a certain Examination, begin with the status of the Second year, and thus complete the Curriculum in Three Sessions.

The Degree Examinations are divided into Four Departments, viz. :—(1) Latin and Greek ; (2) Logic, Moral Philosophy, and English ; (3) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy ; and (4) Natural History. Candidates pay a Fee of One Guinea before being admitted to Examination in each of the first three Departments, but no further Fee is payable for admission to the Degree, or for a Diploma. Students proceeding to the Degree of M.A. may, on a further Examination (without fee), obtain Honours in one or more of the Departments.

The Expense of the Curriculum, and of the Degree to which it is intended to lead, exclusive of Board, &c., may be reckoned as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1. Class Fees (compulsory Classes)	29	8	0
2. Matriculation Fees (four Sessions)	4	0	0
3. Degree Examination Fees	3	3	0
4. Books and other incidents (say £2 per Session)	8	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total	44	11	0

To those who complete the Curriculum in three years, the expenses will of course be considerably less.

The Fee for Students attending a Senior Class in any subject, without previous attendance on the Junior Class in the same subject, is £3 3s. In addition to the Class Fees, all Students pay a Matriculation Fee of £1 per Session. The Classes are of *moderate size*, affording sufficient scope for emulation, without rendering individual supervision by the Professors impossible. The whole number of Students in the Faculty is from 300 to 400.

Students may combine with their last Session in Arts attendance on *One* Class in the Faculty of Medicine, which, together with a Summer Medical Session, constitutes an *Annus Medicus*. Medical Students may thus obtain the Degree of M.A. (which exempts them from all extra-professional Examinations), by taking, before entering on their strictly Professional Education, what is virtually a course of three years, or, if they pass at the outset into the second year of the Arts Curriculum, of only Two years.

The DIVINITY SESSION begins on the Second Monday of November, and extends over sixteen weeks. Twenty-eight Bursaries, varying from £10 to £75 per annum, are held by Students in this Faculty. Fifteen of these, of which one is of the value of £30 a year, are open to Public Competition. The Competition takes place at the commencement of each Session.

Two *Brown Scholarships*, of about £17 ros. each per annum, are open to Students who have passed through a complete Theological Course in this University, and are awarded on the Papers of the B.D. Examinations. There are also Two Prizes of £10 each, given biennially by the Synod of Aberdeen.

The Degree of B.D. is conferred after an Examination held annually in December, on the subjects of the Theological Course.

FEES.—Matriculation, £1 per Session. Examination for B.D., £3 3s. The Degree of D.D. is Honorary.

The expense of the regular Curriculum of Three Sessions, prescribed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, may be reckoned as follows:—

1. Class Fees	£	s.	d.
2. Matriculation Fees	14	3	6
3. Books and other incidents (say £2 per Session)	3	0	0
4. Board and Lodging for Three Sessions (say)	6	0	0
	45	0	0
Total	68	3	6

The alternative Curriculum of *two* full and *three* partial Sessions will be considerably less expensive.

The Students generally live in lodgings, which are abundant and cheap. From £15 to £20 per Session is probably a fair allowance under the head of Lodging and Board, making the *whole cost of the Curriculum of Four Years from a Hundred to a Hundred and Twenty Guineas.*

Secretary to Faculty of Arts, PROFESSOR BLACK; *Divinity*, Rev. Dr. TRAIL; *Medicine*, PROFESSOR BRAZIER.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

FOUNDED 1582, by Royal Charter, granted by JAMES VI. *Principal*, Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, Bart., LL.D. A College and University on a wide basis, with the conditions necessary for liberal study, and arrangements suited to the progressive state of modern science. There are four Faculties: 1. The FACULTY OF ARTS, which provides the preliminary or general education of Students; and the Professional Faculties, viz.: 2. DIVINITY; 3. LAW; 4. MEDICINE, in which Students who have passed their preliminary training in Arts receive their Special or Professional instruction. The affairs of each Faculty are presided over by a Dean, who is elected from among Professors of the Faculty. Communications regarding the classes in the curriculum, or graduation, should be directed to the respective Deans. The University returns one Member to Parliament in union with the UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.—*Dean*, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL FRASER, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.—*Dean*, Rev. THOMAS CRAWFORD, D.D., Professor of Divinity.

FACULTY OF LAW.—*Dean*, NORMAN MACPHERSON, LL.D., Advocate, Professor of Scots Law.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—*Dean*, JOHN HUTTON BALFOUR, M.A., M.D., Professor of Botany.

FACULTY OF ARTS, or of LITERATURE, SCIENCE, and PHILOSOPHY. In this Faculty are taught the chief branches of liberal Education required for the Professions, and for the different departments of public life. It comprises the seven Professorships of Latin (Humanity), Greek, Logic and Metaphysics, Rhetoric and English Literature, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, and Natural or Experimental Philosophy. Attendance in the Classes taught by these seven Professors is necessary in order to admission to the Examinations for the Degree of Master of Arts. The annual attendance of Students in each class is about 150. The Classes are taught during the Winter Session, which commences annually in the beginning of *November*, and closes in *April*. Students who mean to matriculate, and attend the Classes, should come to Edinburgh early in November, to find lodgings and enrol in the Classes. The ordinary course of study for the Degree of Master of Arts extends over *four* Winter Sessions, with attendance during these Sessions on the Classes of the seven Professors already mentioned; but Students who pass a satisfactory entrance Examination in Latin and Greek, at the commencement of their first Session in the University, may complete the necessary course of attendance within *three* Winter Sessions. Entrance Examinations are held for this purpose annually in the first week of November, open to all who wish to present themselves. While the order of attendance in the Classes required for M.A. is optional, Students are recommended to enrol in the Classes of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Logic, in their first and second Sessions.

The Examinations for the Degree of Master of Arts are held annually in April and October. The Fee for the Degree is £3 3s. For full particulars regarding the instruction in the Classes, and the graduation Examinations, see the *Edinburgh University Calendar*, published annually in May, price 2s. 6d.

Numerous Prizes are given by competition in the Classes necessary for M.A., including the Bruce prize of £20, annually given to the most distinguished Student in Logic and Metaphysics. About 100 Bursaries, many of them open to competition, varying in amount from £5 to £100 a year, and tenable from one to four years, are also connected with attendance on the Classes necessary for M.A. There are likewise many Scholarships and Fellowships, from £60 to £160 a year, and tenable for several years, open for competition among those who have completed their necessary curriculum of attendance in the Classes and passed the Examinations for the Degree of Master of Arts. The most valuable of these is the Shaw Fellowship, of £160 a year, tenable for five years, by the graduate most distinguished in Logic, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy. The next Examination will be held in 1873.

In addition to the Seven Professorships already mentioned, this Faculty also embraces the Professorships of Astronomy, Agriculture, Music, Sanscrit, Civil Engineering, Geology, and Political Economy, the Classes connected with which are available for Students in Arts who desire to attend them. Chemistry, Natural History, and Botany are connected with the Faculty of Medicine, but these Classes are available for Students in Arts during the Winter or (if they prefer this) the Summer Session. The Course of Instruction in Agriculture and Civil Engineering is practical as well as theoretical.

DEGREES IN SCIENCE.—Degrees in Science are now conferred by the University of Edinburgh under regulations lately passed. These Degrees are intended for those specially proficient either in (1) Physical and Natural Science, or (2) Engineering, or (3) Mental Science, including Logic, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, and their History, or (4) Philology. The Examinations are held in March and April. Candidates for the Degree of Doctor in *Physical and Natural Science*, or in Engineering, must either present a Degree or other evidence of proficiency in the studies proper to the Faculty of Arts, or else they must pass a preliminary examination in English, Latin, Logic, Mathematics, &c., after which they are admitted to the Special Examinations in Science. Every Candidate for the Degree of Doctor in *Mental Science* must be a Bachelor or Master of Arts of a British or approved Colonial University, and also a matriculated Student of the University of Edinburgh for the year in which he appears for examination; and he must attend those Classes in the Faculty of Arts which are connected with the subjects of the Examination, viz., Logic and Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy. Similar rules apply to the Doctorate in Philology. The Fee for the Degree of Doctor in Physical and Natural Science is £10 10s., and for the Doctorate in Mental Science or in Philology £7 7s. For particulars regarding these Degrees, Candidates are referred to the *University Calendar*.

The FACULTY OF THEOLOGY comprehends the four Chairs of Divinity, Hebrew and Oriental Languages, Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, and Biblical History and Antiquities. No one can be admitted as a Candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity unless he be a Master of Arts of one of the Universities of Scotland, England, Ireland, or of a recognised Colonial University. The Degree is conferred only after the Candidate has completed his Theological Curriculum with a view to the Church or denomination to which he belongs, and after he has passed a satisfactory examination in the various branches of Theology which are taught in this University—viz., The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, Systematic Theology, Hebrew, Ecclesiastical History, Biblical Criticism, and Biblical Antiquities. Candidates who are not Masters of Arts of the University of Edinburgh must have attended two Classes in one or more of the Faculties of this University. Examinations take place at the commencement and close of the Theological Session, under conditions specified in the *University Calendar*. Fee, £3 3s. Some valuable Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships are connected with this Faculty.

FACULTY OF LAW.—This Faculty comprehends the six Chairs of Public Law, Civil or Roman Law, Constitutional Law and History, Law of Scotland, Medical Jurisprudence, and Conveyancing. The course of study extends over three Academical years, and Students are recommended to attend the Lectures in the following order:—*First year*, Civil Law; *Second year*, Scotch Law; *Third year*, Conveyancing; and to attend the Lectures on Public Law, Constitutional Law and Legal History, and Medical Jurisprudence, during the *second* and *third* years of study, in such order as may be most convenient for each individual Student.

No one can be admitted to Examination as a Candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws unless he be a Graduate in Arts, and until

he has completed the prescribed course of study in the Classes of the Faculty of Law. Examination will be both in writing and *vivâ voce* on each of the six departments of Law specified. The Fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws is £5 5s.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws is conferred *honoris causâ tantum*.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—This Faculty comprehends the twelve Chairs of Botany, Institutes of Medicine, Practice of Physic, Anatomy, Chemistry, Midwifery, Natural History, Materia Medica, Clinical Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, Surgery, and General Pathology. The University qualifies Candidates for the Military, as well as for any other public medical service. Three Medical Degrees are conferred : Bachelor in Medicine, Master in Surgery, and Doctor of Medicine. The Degree of Master in Surgery is not conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine. The preliminary branches of extra-professional education are English, Latin, Arithmetic, the Elements of Mathematics, and the Elements of Mechanics. The proficiency of Students in these branches is ascertained by examination prior to the commencement of their medical study. Candidates are also required to pass an Examination in at least two of the following subjects :—Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, before entering on the Medical Curriculum. A Degree in Arts exempts from all preliminary examination. For other conditions, refer to the *University Calendar*.

FEES.—The Fees are :—

For the Degree of M.B., three Examinations, £5 5s. each, £15 15s.

For the Degree of C.M., £5 5s. additional.

For the Degree of M.D., £5 5s. additional to that for M.B., exclusive of £10 Government Stamp.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES.—The *University Library* contains about 150,000 printed volumes, and above 700 volumes of MSS., many of which are of great interest and value. The Library is open to Students every lawful day, during the Winter Session, from 10 to 4, except on Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 o'clock. There is a *Reading Room* in connection with the Library, open to all Matriculated Students. There is a *Theological Library*, containing more than 10,000 volumes. The *University Museum* is contained in the New Museum of Science and Art, attached to the University, and available for its educational purposes. The *Royal Botanic Garden* is also connected with the University. The Professor of Botany is the Regius-Keeper, and delivers his Lectures in the Class Room in the Garden. The Garden is very extensive and valuable. The Botanical Museum is open at all times to Students. There is a *University Athletic Club*, having a Gymnasium within the College, and Club Sports are held annually in March and July ; a *Boat Club*, composed of present and past Students ; and a *Musical Society*, as well as a Chair of Music. The College and University of Edinburgh offers the advantages of Academical Education and Graduation at a moderate expense, and open to all, without restriction of sect or class. It is in consequence annually attended by about 1,800 Students of all ranks from various parts of Great Britain and the Colonies.

As there is no provision within the College for the Board and Residence of Students, numerous private boarding-houses or other lodgings

in the neighbourhood are devoted to their accommodation. In these every necessary comfort is procurable at from £20 to £25 per Winter Session of Six Months; and in like proportion during the short Summer Session of Three Months, when the Medical Classes are open. Intending Students or their Guardians may communicate as to these arrangements with the Secretary.

GENERAL FEES.—Matriculation Fee—For the Academical Year, £1; for the Summer Session only, 10s. The Class Fees range from £2 2s. to £5 5s. The Fees for Medical Students to the Royal Infirmary are—Perpetual Ticket, £10; Annual Ticket, £5 5s.; Half-yearly Ticket, £3 3s. Separate payments for two years entitle the Student to a Perpetual Ticket. Students who are not Candidates for a Degree may attend any Class or Course of Lectures in any Faculty, and thus avail themselves of instruction upon Special Subjects without going through the whole Curriculum required for Graduation.

Secretary, JOHN WILSON, Professor of Agriculture.

UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH holds Examinations of Schools for Ordinary and Honorary Certificates annually in Edinburgh and in Local Centres in Scotland. Those Candidates who satisfy the conditions of the Examination receive *Ordinary* or *Honorary* Certificates, signed by the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Certificates granted to Senior Candidates exempt the holders from the Medical Preliminary Examinations in any University or Medical School in the United Kingdom. Examinations are held in the month of June. Intending Candidates may apply for information to the "Secretary of the Local Examinations Board," at the University.

EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR CANDIDATES FOR ORDINARY CERTIFICATES.—Candidates must be above *thirteen* and under *sixteen* years of age when the Examination begins, and must undergo a satisfactory Examination in *English, History, and Geography, Elementary Latin, and Elementary Arithmetic*. With the foregoing Subjects must be conjoined at least *two*, and not more than *four, Special Subjects*.

EXAMINATION OF SENIOR CANDIDATES FOR HONORARY CERTIFICATES.—Candidates must be above *fourteen* and under *eighteen* years of age when the Examination begins. Females must be under *twenty*. The subjects already specified as necessary in the cases of all Candidates for the Ordinary Certificates are required from every applicant for the Honorary Certificates, unless he is the holder of an Ordinary Certificate, when further examination in those subjects will be dispensed with. There must further be a higher Examination in at least *two special* subjects.

FEES.—Every Candidate for a Junior Certificate is required to pay a Fee of 20s.; every Candidate for a Senior Certificate, a Fee of 30s.—excepting in the case of those who have previously obtained a Junior Certificate, when the Fee will be 20s. For particulars respecting the Examinations, see the *University Calendar*.

The Fettes College, near EDINBURGH.—Designed to provide a liberal education of the highest class, qualifying for the English and Scotch Universities, and for Professional life. Two SCHOLARSHIPS, each of the value of £40, and tenable during residence at the College, will be open to competition in July, 1872. The Examination will be open

to all boys between *eleven* and *fourteen* years of age, not already on the Foundation. The Candidates will be examined in English Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, Latin Grammar, Construing, and Prose Composition. Boys over thirteen will also be examined in Greek and French.

EXHIBITIONS TO UNIVERSITIES.—In 1875, and annually thereafter, two Exhibitions to the University of Edinburgh, of the annual value of £60 each, tenable for four years, will be open for competition. One of the Exhibitions will be open for competition among the Foundationers alone, and the other among the Foundationers and such of the other pupils as have attended the College regularly for not less than four years. In addition to these Exhibitions, others will be established not necessarily attached to the University of Edinburgh, but intended to enable or aid the holders to proceed to any University, English or Scottish, that they may prefer. It is intended to found two FELLOWSHIPS in the University of Edinburgh.

ADMISSION AND RESIDENCE.—All boys will be required to pass an Examination before admission; and no Candidate can be admitted under the age of *ten*, nor after *fifteen*. College accommodation is provided for Foundationers and Non-Foundationers; and Day Scholars, residing with their Parents and Guardians, are received and partially boarded.

FEES.—Entrance Fee for Non-Foundationers, £10 10s. Annual charge:—Tuition (including Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Natural Science, Singing, Drawing, and Gymnastics), £25. Boarding House charge, £60. Day Scholars, 15s. per week.

Head Master, A. W. POTTS, Esq., M.A.

Trinity College, GLENALMOND, PERTSHIRE.—Designed for Students for Holy Orders, whether in England or Scotland; and also to prepare the Sons of the Upper Classes for the Universities, the Military Colleges, or for Professional or other occupation.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—There are some Bursaries in the gift of the Bishops of Scotland, which are bestowed by them on deserving Students, natives of Scotland, or of Scottish parentage, and Candidates for Scottish Orders, who are provided with the necessary Lecture Books free of expense. The minimum duration of the Course is two years; and the Diploma of the College will not be given to any Student who has not resided for this period. Students can be received for a shorter time, but they will receive only an informal Certificate. A specialty of this Department is, that arrangements have been made by which Students can pass their vacations in parishes in England, so as to be introduced to pastoral work, under the guidance of experienced Clergy. Every Student must have been confirmed, and must become a communicant. He must produce a Certificate of good character from his Clergyman. There are vacations of six weeks at Christmas, and eight weeks in the summer.

FEES.—The Entrance Fee is £5, payable on admission; the yearly charge (including every necessary expense at College, except Academical Dress), for Candidates for Scottish Orders, £40; for Candidates for English Orders, £70, payable in advance; two-fifths in September, three-tenths in January, and three-tenths in Easter. Each Student is required to provide cap, gown, and surplice.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.—Boys are admitted at any age from *nine* to *nineteen*. The School is divided into three different sets of classes, each extending from the highest to the lowest. Of these, the first set is arranged by proficiency in Classics, with which are united Religious Knowledge, English History, and Geography; the second by proficiency in Mathematics and Arithmetic; and the third by proficiency in German and French; the teaching of one or other of which languages is extended to the youngest boys. A boy's place in each of these sections is determined purely by his knowledge in that branch of education, without any reference to his position in the other classes. After having acquired an elementary knowledge of Greek, boys may (if it be desired) exchange the further study of that language for additional instruction in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Modern Languages. All will, however, be required to attend lessons in the Greek Testament. There are Vacations of seven weeks at Midsummer, and five weeks at Christmas.

FEES.—The ordinary charges are—70 guineas per annum for boys below thirteen, and 80 guineas above that age. All sons of Scottish Clergy are received at £40 and £50, according to the same division of age. The Entrance Fee is £5, payable on admission. The annual charge is also payable *in advance*, in the following proportions:—two-fifths in September, three-tenths in January, and the remaining three-tenths at (or directly after) Easter.

Warden, Rev. R. THORNTON, D.D.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

FOUNDED by QUEEN ELIZABETH, 1591, under the style and title of “the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity.” The object of the Foundation is stated in the Charter to be “for the education, training, and instruction of youths and students, . . . that they may be the better assisted in the study of the liberal arts, and in the cultivation of virtue and religion.” Several Charters have been granted by succeeding Sovereigns, extending the privileges of the University, and making such alterations in the statutes and constitution of Trinity College as were from time to time deemed necessary. The most accurate description of the University of Dublin, as a College with University powers and privileges, appears to be that in which it is described in the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, A.D. 1800, namely:—“THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE.” Returns one representative to Parliament.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

Regius Professor of Divinity, elected from among the Senior or Junior Fellows, provided the Fellow so elected shall be a Doctor of Divinity; the Professorship may be held for life, and is provided for by endowment. *Regius Professor of Civil and Canon Laws*.—Open to all Doctors of Laws of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, who are Barristers of at least six years' standing. Present salary, £100 a year, tenable for seven years. *Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law*.—Must be a

Barrister of at least two years' standing. *Regius Professor of Physic.*—Salary £200 per annum. *Regius Professor of Greek.*—£200 per annum, with a portion of the Tuition Fees. *Professor of Latin.*—The conditions similar to those for the Professor of Greek. *Professor of English Literature.*—Salary £140 per annum. *Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.*—Salary £700 per annum. *Professor of Astronomy.*—£700 per annum, from which an Assistant is also paid. *Erasmus Smith's Professors of Philosophy, Oratory, Mathematics, Modern History, and Oriental Languages.*—Supported by the proceeds from lands and tenements given by Erasmus Smith, Esq., in 1724, for charitable uses. *Professor of Natural Philosophy.*—To be held by a Junior Fellow. *Professorships of French, German, Italian, and Spanish Languages.*—Provided for by the funds of the College. *Professor of Political Economy.*—Originally founded by Archbishop Whately, D.D. At present provided with a salary of £100 per annum from the College funds. *Professor of Moral Philosophy.*—The appointment for five years, with privilege of re-election; stipend £100 per annum. *Professor of Biblical Greek.*—Conditions same as the preceding. *Professor of Ecclesiastical History.*—Conditions as the preceding. Any person having taken the Degree of B.D. in the University of Dublin shall be eligible. *Professor of Civil Engineering.*—£150 per annum, besides Students' Fees. For five years, with privilege of re-election. *Professor of Geology.*—£200 a year, with portion of Tuition Fees, for five years, and right of re-election. *Professor of Applied Chemistry.*—£150 per annum. *Professor of Mineralogy.*—£100 per annum. *Professor of Surgery.*—£100 per annum. *Regius Professor of Surgery.*—To be held for five years. *Professor of Irish.*—£100 a year, partly from a gift of the Irish Society. *Professor of Arabic and Hindostanee.*—£100 a year, for seven years, with privilege of re-election. *Professor of Sanscrit.*—£100 a year, for five years.

INSTITUTIONS.

LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE.—The origin of the Library is remarkable. In the year 1601, the Spanish troops were defeated by the English at Kinsale, and her Majesty's army, to commemorate their victory, subscribed the sum of £1,800 from the arrears of their pay to establish in the University of Dublin a Public Library. Dr. Challoner and Mr. James Ussher, afterwards the celebrated Archbishop, were selected by the benefactors as the trustees of their donation, and commissioned to purchase such books as they should judge most necessary and useful for the advancement of learning. "And it is somewhat remarkable" (says Dr. Parr) "that in 1603, when the said persons were at London about the laying out this money in books, they then met Sir Thomas Bodley there, buying books for his newly-erected Library at Oxford, so that there began a correspondence between them on this occasion, helping each other to procure the choicest and best books on several subjects that could not be gotten; so that the famous Bodleian Library at Oxford, and that of Dublin, began together."

The private collection of Ussher himself, consisting of 10,000 volumes, with many MSS. of great value, was the first donation of moment which the Library received; and for this also literature is indebted to the officers and soldiers of the English army. In 1640 Ussher left Ireland, and the insurgents soon after destroyed

all his personal property, with the exception of his books, which were fortunately secured, and soon after conveyed to Chester, and from thence to London. In 1642 Ussher was nominated one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, but refused to attend, and even preached against their proceedings at Oxford. For this crime his library, or a portion of it, which he had left behind him at Chelsea College, was seized and confiscated by order of the House of Commons, as the property of a delinquent; but John Selden, his particular friend, by the interference of Dr. Featly, obtained permission to purchase them as if for his own use, though really for the purpose of restoring them to their original owner. On the Archbishop's death in 1655, although he had destined his books for Trinity College, the misfortunes of the times compelled him to leave them to his only daughter, Lady Tyrrell, then mother of a numerous family, and in narrow circumstances. Proposals were soon after made to her for the purchase of the library by the King of Denmark and Cardinal Mazarine; but Cromwell issued an order prohibiting the Primate's family from selling it without his consent, and he refused to permit it to be brought out of the kingdom. Soon after, the officers and soldiers of the army then in Ireland, wishing to emulate those of Elizabeth, purchased the whole Library for the sum of £22,000, together with all the Archbishop's Manuscripts, and a choice though not numerous collection of ancient coins, with the design of presenting them to the College. But when the books were brought over to Ireland, Cromwell refused to permit the intentions of the donors to be carried into effect, alleging that it was his intention to found a new College or Hall, in which the collection might more conveniently be preserved separate from all other books. The library, therefore, was deposited in the Castle of Dublin, and being there kept with great negligence, an immense number of valuable books and MSS. were stolen or destroyed. At length, on the Restoration, his Majesty King Charles II. ordered that what remained of the Primate's library should be given to the University, according to the generous purpose of the original purchasers.

At various dates from 1674 down to the present century, the Library has received valuable gifts, including the Law Books and Manuscripts of Sir Jerome Alexander, a Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland; upwards of four thousand volumes bequeathed by Dr. William Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, who had been a Fellow of the College, and in his lifetime a munificent benefactor to it. Another most valuable addition was the collection of Dr. Claudius Gilbert, Vice-Provost, and Regius Professor of Divinity, consisting of nearly thirteen thousand volumes. Among the subsequent gifts were some valuable collections of Manuscripts. The Library is continually increased by copies of every book published in England, which privilege it enjoys by Act of Parliament.

MUSEUMS.—The Museum of *Natural Philosophy* contains a collection of Philosophical Instruments, chiefly in connection with the sciences of Optics and Practical Mechanics, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism. Efforts are now being made to render the collection more valuable in the resources for modern investigation. *Zoology and Archaeology.*—The collection in this Museum has been greatly increased within the last twenty years. The zoological collection is extensive, and well classified; there is a special collection of Irish birds. The Archaeological collection contains a number of very rare and valuable objects. *Geology and Mineralogy.*—This Museum is intended principally for the use of Students in Engineering. It contains typical collections of Minerals and Fossils, arranged for the use of Students, and also some rare specimens of Fossil Reptiles and Deer. *Engineering Models.*—Founded in connection with the new Professorship of Engineering. Contains a variety of Engineering Models, amongst which will be found a series of models illustrating the progress of invention in the Steam Engine; model of a Locomotive Engine; model of a Cornish Pumping Engine; a large collection of Timber Bridges; model of the lifting

apparatus of the Conway Tube; a model of the Boyne Viaduct; and other lattice structures. A complete collection of the weights and measures of the Metric System has been recently added. *Anatomy, Materia Medica, and Midwifery*.—The Museum is intended for the use of Professional Students, and to illustrate the Professors' Lectures. *Museum of Botany, and the Botanic Gardens*.—The Museum contains a British Herbarium of indigenous plants, and a General Herbarium of the plants of other countries. The general collection is rich in the plants of North America (including Mexico and California), British India, South Africa, and Australia; and there is also a good collection, though less perfect, of the plants of South America, North Asia, and parts of Europe. The Botanic Gardens are situated about a mile from the College, and extend over eight acres. Such of these Institutions as are of interest to the public and to visitors to Dublin are open under certain conditions; and they are all available to Students.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES.

Fourteen Studentships have been founded in Trinity College, open to Candidates of all religious denominations, tenable for a period not exceeding seven years, with a salary not exceeding £100 per annum each. Two Students are elected annually, one from the Senior Moderators in Mathematics and Physics, and one from Senior Moderators in Classics. There are also Non-Foundation Scholarships, also unrestricted, tenable for the same time, and with the same emoluments, as the Studentships. These Scholars may be chosen for Scientific or for Classical merit. Five *Wall Biblical Scholarships*, tenable for five years, with a stipend of £20 a year, one to be elected annually. Two *Bedell Scholarships*, of £20 per annum, designed for such Students as give reasonable hope that they will be competent on their Ordination to preach in the Irish Language. One Scholar will be elected whenever a vacancy takes place. Four *Medical Scholarships*, of £20 per annum, tenable for two years, on condition of the successful Candidates proceeding regularly through the Medical Course in the University. Two *Lloyd Exhibitions*, for distinction in Mathematics and Physics, about £16 per annum each, "tenable only so long as the holder shall have his name on the College books." *Theological Exhibitions*, one of £60, and one of £40 per annum, tenable for three years, for Candidates of not more than one year's standing as M.A., who have completed the six terms of the Divinity Curriculum. Twelve *Junior Exhibitions*, of £25 each, tenable for two years, and eight *Senior Exhibitions*, of £25 each, tenable for two years. *Musical Exhibitions*.—With view of encouraging the study and practice of Sacred Music, Musical Exhibitions have been founded, the pecuniary rewards for which are the remission of certain College payments, and exemption from charge for rooms. There are thirty Exhibitions, called *Royal Scholarships*, for Students who shall enter Trinity College from the Royal Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, or Cavan; viz., five of £50 per annum each for Armagh School, and five of £50 and five of £30 per annum for each of the Schools of Dungannon and Enniskillen, and five of £25 per annum for Cavan School. These Scholarships are tenable for five years, and can only be obtained by Students from the respective Schools. There

is also a large number of Prizes, Premiums, and Medals distributed annually, for the encouragement of all the branches of instruction embraced in the Curriculum of the College. There are also numerous Exhibitions of small amount, in aid of Students, at the disposal of the Masters, or privileged to Scholars from certain Schools.

The Patronage amounts to twenty-one Benefices.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

There are four Professional Schools in the University, viz., DIVINITY, LAW, MEDICINE and SURGERY, and ENGINEERING. The Testimonials or Licenses for these Schools can only be obtained by attending prescribed Courses of Lectures during two or more years, and passing a final Examination.

TERMS AND EXERCISES FOR DEGREES.

The ACADEMICAL YEAR is divided into THREE TERMS, Hilary, Trinity, and Christmas. Terms are kept during the Undergraduate Course, either by attendance on Lectures or by answering at the Examinations held for the purpose at the beginning of each Term. But Terms in Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, are kept by attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, and therefore require residence either in the College or its vicinity.

To take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, the Student must keep the number of Terms required by the rules of the College. He must pass two stated Examinations, one at the end of his second year, the other at the termination of the University Curriculum.

A Master of Arts must be B.A. of three years' standing. Each Master of Arts is called a Regent during the three years following the time that he took that Degree.

A Bachelor in Divinity must be M.A. of seven years' standing. Before the private grace of the House can be obtained for this Degree, the candidate must perform the necessary exercises before the Regius Professor of Divinity, or his Deputy. These are, one *Concio ad Clerum* in Latin, and one sermon in English *ad Populum*.

A Doctor in Divinity must be B.D. of five years' standing, and in Priest's Orders. The exercises performed before the Regius Professor of Divinity are, a Sermon *ad Populum* in English, and a Latin Sermon *ad Clerum*. When the Degrees of B.D. and D.D. are taken together, the exercises for both must be performed.

A Bachelor in Laws must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have completed two years in the study of Law in the University, or must have passed an Examination in the theory and practice of Jurisprudence, or must have practised for six years in the Law Courts. In the first case, the Candidate must have attended the Prælections of the Regius Professor of Civil Law, and of the Professor of Feudal and English Law.

A Doctor in Laws must be LL.B. of five years' standing. The exercise consists of two Theses on subjects appointed by the Professor of Civil Law.

A Bachelor in Medicine must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have spent four years in the study of Medicine. Before

the grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Medical Professors.

A Doctor in Medicine must be M.B. of three years' standing. He must also read two Theses publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic, on subjects selected by himself.

A Master in Surgery must be a Bachelor of Arts, and have spent four years in the study of Surgery and Anatomy. Before the grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Medical Professors.

A Master in Civil Engineering must be a Licentiate in Civil Engineering, and have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; he must also have practised for three years as a Civil Engineer, after obtaining the License of the University.

A Bachelor in Music must be matriculated in Arts, and must pass an Examination in the following subjects:—1. English Composition, History, and Literature; 2. A Modern Language (Italian, German, or French); 3. Latin, or, instead of it, a second Modern Language; 4. Arithmetic. He must also compose a piece of Vocal Music, of which a portion at least shall be in five real parts, with accompaniments for a stringed band or organ. This composition, if approved of by the Board, is to be publicly performed in such place and manner as they shall direct, at the expense of the Candidate. The Candidate must produce a certificate proving that he has studied or practised Music for seven years. Before the private grace of the House is obtained, the Candidate must pass an Examination in the Theory and Grammar of Music, and in Thorough Bass. He will also be required to write, *ex tempore*, and within a given time, a piece of counterpoint on a proposed subject.

A Doctor in Music must be Mus. B., and must have spent twelve years in the study or practice of Music. He must also compose a piece of Vocal Music, of which at least a portion shall be in six or eight real parts, with accompaniments for a full band. This piece of Music, if approved of by the Board, must be publicly performed, at the expense of the Candidate.

The Candidate must pass an Examination on Instrumentation, and such other subjects as the Professor may think fit; and will also be required to write, within a prescribed time, pieces of Harmony on given subjects, or on given basses.

UNIVERSITY FEES.

Bachelor of Arts—	£	s.	d.	Bachelor of Laws	£	s.	d.
Nobleman	4	0	0	Doctor of Laws	11	15	0
Commoner	2	0	0	Musical Bachelor	11	15	0
Pensioner	1	0	0	Doctor of Music	22	0	0
Master of Arts	10	0	0	Bachelor of Divinity	13	15	0
Bachelor of Medicine	11	0	0	Doctor of Divinity	26	0	0
Doctor of Medicine	13	0	0				
Master of Surgery	11	0	0				

A Fee of £5 only is paid for the Degree of Bachelor of Music, if the Candidates are Graduates in Arts. A Fee of 30s. is payable on taking out the Testimonium of any of the above Degrees, with the exception of those of Bachelor of Arts, Doctor and Bachelor of Medicine, and Master in Surgery, the charge for the Testimoniums of which is included in the above Schedule of Fees for the Degree.

Trinity College.—The several orders in the College are the following :—

1. The Provost or Head of the College ; who must be in Holy Orders, and a Doctor, or at least a Bachelor in Divinity, and not less than thirty years of age.

2. Fellows ; who are all bound to enter into Priest's Orders except five : one of whom is elected *Medicus*, by the Provost and Senior Fellows ; and two others are elected *Jurista juris Civilis* and *Jurista juris Anglici*, respectively.

3. Noblemen, Sons of Noblemen, and Baronets ; who are matriculated as such under the title of *Nobilis*, *Filius Nobilis*, and *Eques*.

4. Doctors in the three Faculties, Bachelors in Divinity, and Masters of Arts. All Doctors and Masters of Arts, ex-Fellows and ex-Scholars, having their names registered as Electors, are entitled to vote at the election of Members to represent the University in Parliament ; but have no collegiate privileges or duties unless their names are kept on the College books.

5. Masters in Surgery, and in Civil Engineering.

6. Bachelors in Civil Law and Physic, and Bachelors of Arts. They are not required to keep their names on the University or College books in order to entitle them to proceed to the higher Degrees.

7. Fellow-Commoners ; who have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' Table.

8. Scholars who are on the Foundation, being members of the Corporation of the College ; they have their commons free of expense, and their rooms for half the charge paid by other Students ; they pay half tuition fees, but are exempted from College charges or *decrements*, and receive from the College an annual salary. They hold their Scholarships until they become, or might have become, Masters of Arts, their standing being counted from the time of their election to Scholarships. The number of Scholars is seventy, of whom thirty were formerly termed Natives (*Hibernici*), but this distinction has been abolished.

9. Non-Foundation Scholars, whose emoluments and tenure of office are the same as those of the foregoing class of Students, but who, as their name imports, are not members of the Corporation, and do not enjoy the University franchise.

10. Pensioners.

11. Sizarers are Students of limited means, who have their commons free of expense, and are exempted from annual fees. They are admitted annually by an examination. The poverty of the Candidates is one of the qualifications to be inquired into before they are admitted Sizarers. Candidates for Sizarship are required to send in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the first day of June in each year, a statement proving that they are persons of limited means, and entitled to compete for admission on the ground of poverty ; and only those persons who appear to the Senior Lecturer to be qualified shall be permitted to compete. Students who enter College as Sizarers are permitted to hold their Sizarships for four years. In the event of any person who is already a Student of the College being admitted a Sizar, the duration of his Sizarship shall not exceed four years from the Sizarship Examination next succeeding his entrance into College. Sizarers, who fail to keep their class, or who drop a class without the express permission of the Board, *ipso facto vacate* their Sizarships.

Residence, as a part of Academic discipline, is not enforced in the University of Dublin, nor is it necessary in itself for keeping Terms, as at Oxford and Cambridge. Yet for Students in Divinity, Law, Medicine, Surgery, and Engineering, residence either in the city or in the College is indirectly necessary, as Terms in those Faculties can only be kept by actual attendance on the Lectures of the University Professors. Chambers in the College are granted by the Provost on application from the Tutor of the Student who proposes to reside. On obtaining rooms a sum of money is deposited with the Registrar of Chambers, which is intended as security against any injury that they may sustain, and is returned on vacating the rooms, if all claims of the College be first satisfied. The deposit for rooms varies from £8 to £30; and the annual rent varies from £2 to £16. Many of these chambers are intended to accommodate two Students, in which case each Student in occupation pays only half rent and half deposit, unless he is the sole occupant. The charges for Commons vary according to the rank of the Student, but may be taken generally as about 20s. per week.

CHARGES FOR UNDERGRADUATES AND BACHELORS.—The following is a Table of the half-yearly charges, including tuition, but exclusive of rooms and commons :

	Entrance.			Half-year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nobleman	60	0	0	33	12	0
Fellow-Commoner	30	0	0	16	16	0
Pensioner	15	0	0	8	8	0
Sizar	5	1	3	0	0	0

The TOTAL EXPENSE of obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Arts is estimated at £83 4s. The Degrees of Bachelor in Medicine and Master in Surgery, including Lectures and Hospitals, £115 4s. A Student in Engineering pays £10 yearly, in addition to the ordinary charge for keeping his name on the College books. The Fee for the License in Engineering is £1.

Provost, Rev. HUMPHREY LLOYD, D.D.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND,

DUBLIN.

FOUNDED and Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1850. The University has power to grant to Matriculated Candidates who shall have pursued a regular course of study, either wholly in one or more of the Queen's Colleges of BELFAST, CORK, or GALWAY, or part of it in recognised Schools, or under Professional Teachers elsewhere, in preparation for Degrees or other distinctions in Law, Medicine, or Arts, and the rest in one or more of the Colleges of the University, all such Degrees or distinctions as can be conferred by any other University in the United Kingdom; and to admit Graduates of other Universities to similar and equal Degrees; and to confer Honorary Degrees upon men of eminent attainments in any branch of knowledge, or in the public service. The University also grants a Degree in Civil Engineering,

but does not confer any Degree or other distinction in Theology. No Degree will be conferred upon any Candidate who may have received part of his education elsewhere, in any distinction for which a regular course of study is prescribed in the Colleges of the University, unless he shall have studied a part of the course, extending over at least one Session, in a College of the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

DEGREES.

In order to obtain a Degree or Diploma in the Queen's University, it is necessary to enter one of the associated Colleges, to pass the Entrance Examination, and to pursue a fixed course of study. The names of those Students who pass are placed on the Roll of the University; they thereby become **MATRICULATED STUDENTS**, and are classed as follows:—1. Those intending to proceed to the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts, or to Degrees of B.A. and M.A. 2. Those intending to proceed to the Diploma in Elementary Law, or to the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D., with that of B.A. 3. Those intending to proceed to the Degrees of M.D. and M.Ch. 4. Those intending to proceed to the Degree in Engineering, B.E.

OCCASIONAL STUDENTS.—Persons may attend the Lectures of any of the Professors by paying the prescribed Fees, without passing the Entrance or any other Examinations.

CANDIDATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.—Examinations of such Candidates will be held in Dublin, and in the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, or simultaneously in other places, if it be requested and found expedient. There will be one Examination open to all Candidates; another limited to Candidates under *fifteen* years of age, held annually in June. Every Candidate who passes will receive a Certificate in Arts, specifying the subjects in which he has satisfied the Examiners. (See APPENDIX.)

MEMBERS OF OTHER UNIVERSITIES who have passed part of their studies, and have been admitted to corresponding rank in one of the Colleges of Queen's University, may be admitted to Examination for Degrees and Diplomas in Arts, Law, and Engineering, provided they have attended the Lectures of the Queen's College, as required by the Regulations.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Curriculum for the Faculties of Arts, Law, or Medicine, embraces the usual Course. The Lectures of the Law Professors are recognised by the Benchers of the King's Inns. Students preparing for legal practice may be called to the Bar in three years, instead of five, if Graduates in Arts of the Queen's University. Students preparing for the profession of Attorney or Solicitor can save two years of their Apprenticeship by taking the Degree of B.A., or of LL.B., in the Queen's University. Candidates for the Degree of B.E. (Bachelor of Civil Engineering) pass through a course usually extending over three Sessions. First Session: Mathematics, Experimental Physics, Chemistry, Modern Languages, Geometrical Drawing, Office Work. Second Session: Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Mineralogy, Geology or Physical Geography, Civil Engineering, Office Work, Field Work.

Third Session: Natural Philosophy (applied), Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Office Work, Field Work, Engineering Excursions.

EXHIBITIONS AND PRIZES.

ARTS.—Three Exhibitions of £20 a year for three years; Three of £15 a year, and Two of £10 a year, each for three years, are competed for annually in the Faculty of Arts. The three £20 Exhibitions will be awarded to the Candidates who stand foremost in order of merit from each College at the first University Exhibition in Arts, and the three £15 Exhibitions to the Candidates who stand second in order of merit from each College, provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that Examination. Of the two £10 Exhibitions, one will be awarded to the best answerer in Mathematical Science, and the other to the best answerer in the Ancient Classics at the First University Examination. The £10 Exhibitions are open to the competition of Candidates from all the Colleges, and may be held together with one of the larger Exhibitions. The Candidates for these and the following Exhibitions must have attended the Lectures of the Second Session.

MEDICINE.—Two Exhibitions, one consisting of two instalments of £20 each, and the other for two instalments of £15 each, are competed for annually in the Faculty of Medicine. These will be awarded for proficiency in the non-professional part of the first University Examination in Medicine; the £20 Exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the Colleges he may have been educated; and the £15 Exhibition to the Candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two Colleges; provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at their Examination. There is also the Charters Exhibition of £50.

ENGINEERING.—Two Exhibitions, one of £20 a year for two years, and the other of £15 for two years, are competed for annually in the School of Engineering. These Exhibitions will be awarded at the first University Examination in Engineering; the £20 Exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the Colleges he may have been educated; and the £15 Exhibition to the Candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two Colleges; provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that Examination. Also the Coates Prize of £30.

PRIZES.—There are several annual Prizes, in value from £2 to £10, for Composition in English, Greek, Latin, Geometry, &c., and some Scholarships and Exhibitions, the gifts of individual Founders.

UNIVERSITY FEES.

The following Fees are to be paid by the respective Candidates to the Secretary, before Examination; they will not be returned in case of rejection:—

DEGREES.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
LL.D.	3	0	0	Diploma of Elementary Law	2	0	0
M.D.	5	0	0				
M.A.	3	0	0				
M.Ch.	5	0	0	Associates in Arts	0	10	0
LL.B.	1	0	0	Junior Certificates in Arts	0	5	0
B.A.	1	0	0	Examinations of Women	1	0	0
B.E.	3	0	0				

Secretary, G. J. STONEY, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.

Queen's College, BELFAST.—Founded 1845, as a Corporation under the style of "The President and Professors of Queen's College, Belfast," by a Royal Patent, granting Charter for the Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway: "Deeming it to be the duty of our Royal office to afford to all classes and denominations of our faithful subjects, without any distinction of religious creed whatever, an opportunity for pursuing a regular and liberal course of Education." The information already given under the heads of Queen's University Degrees, Examinations, Exhibitions and Prizes, &c., relates to all the associated Colleges.

Every Matriculated Student, being under the age of twenty-one years, shall be required to reside during the College Terms with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, and who shall have been approved of by the President, or in a Boarding-house licensed for the reception of Students. All Matriculated Students are required to wear a cap and gown.

INSTITUTIONS.—There is a Library, for reference to and loan of Books; an Observatory, provided with instruments; and a Museum. Non-Matriculated Students may be privileged to these Institutions upon payment of a certain Fee and a deposit.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Forty-six Junior and Eight Senior Scholarships have been founded. Of the Junior Scholarships, Thirty, of the value of £24 each, are appropriated to Students pursuing the course prescribed for the Degree of A.B.; Eight, of the value of £25 each, are appropriated to Students pursuing the course prescribed for the Degree of M.D.; Three, of the value of £20 each, are appropriated to Students pursuing the course prescribed for the diploma of Elementary Law, and the Degree of LL.B.; Five, of the value of £20 each, are appropriated to Students pursuing the course prescribed for the Diploma of Civil Engineering. They are awarded annually, and are tenable for one year only, with the exception of those awarded to Students in Arts of the second year, which are tenable for two years. The Scholars of each year are not disqualified from being Candidates for Scholarships the succeeding year. The Eight Senior Scholarships are of the value of £40 each, tenable for one year only, and no Student who has already held a Senior Scholarship can again become a Candidate in the same Faculty. Senior Scholars are required to assist the Professors in the Matriculation and Class Examinations, and in conducting the business of the special departments of Literature and Science to which their Scholarships severally belong, under such regulations as the Council shall prescribe; they must attend a class at College, and pursue, under the superintendence of a Professor, an advanced course of study in one or more of the branches in which they have been examined for Scholarship. Of the Eight Senior Scholarships one is awarded for proficiency in each of the following departments:—1. The Greek and Latin Languages and Ancient History. 2. The Modern Languages and Modern History. 3. Mathematics. 4. Natural Philosophy. 5. Metaphysical and Economical Sciences. 6. Chemistry. 7. Natural History. 8. Law and Jurisprudence.

COLLEGE FEES.

TABLE showing in each case the *minimum* amount of Fees payable by Students to the College, including attendance on the several prescribed Courses of Lectures, and Instruction:—

	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Candidate for A.B. and M.A.	£ 9 10	£ 7 5	£ 8 5	According to the Classes attended.
If a Scholar	5 0	3 15	4 5	
*Candidate for M.D.	—	—	—	
If a Scholar	—	—	—	
Candidate for Certificate of Law Professors	4 10	4 5	—	
If a Scholar	2 10	2 5	—	
Candidate for Diploma of Elementary Law	4 10	4 5	2 5	
If a Scholar	2 10	2 5	1 5	
Candidate for LL.B. and LL.D.	13 10	11 5	10 5	
If an Arts Scholar	9 0	7 15	6 5	
If a Law Scholar	11 10	9 5	9 5	
Candidate for Degree in Civil Engineering	10 10	10 5	6 5	
If a Scholar	5 10	5 5	3 5	

Matriculated Students can attend any classes in addition to those prescribed in the course they are pursuing, on payment of the Fees.

* The M.D. Fees are calculated according to the classes attended.

FEES PAYABLE TO THE PROFESSORS OF LECTURE CLASSES.

Each re-attendance on the same Course half Fee, except as noted by *.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Greek	2	0	0	Natural Philosophy applied	2	0	0
Latin	2	0	0	The Law of Property	2	0	0
English	*1	0	0	Jurisprudence	2	0	0
French	2	0	0	Equity and Bankruptcy	2	0	0
German	2	0	0	Civil Law	2	0	0
History	2	0	0	Common and Criminal Law	2	0	0
English Literature	2	0	0	Law of Evidence and Pleading	2	0	0
Logic	*1	0	0	Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law	2	0	0
Metaphysics	2	0	0	Medical Jurisprudence	2	0	0
Political Economy	2	0	0	Chemistry	2	0	0
Mathematics	2	0	0	Practical Chemistry	*3	0	0
Natural Philosophy	2	0	0	Anatomy and Physiology	*3	0	0
Natural History	2	0	0	Practical Anatomy	*3	0	0
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography	2	0	0	Materia Medica	2	0	0
Geometrical Drawing, Office and Field Work	2	0	0	Practice of Medicine	2	0	0
Engineering	2	0	0	Practice of Surgery	2	0	0
Experimental Physics	2	0	0	Midwifery	2	0	0
				Botany	2	0	0

In addition to the above Fees, each Non-Matriculated Student pays, each Session, 5s. to the College.

President, Rev. POOLEY SHULDAM HENRY, D.D.

Queen's College, CORK.—Founded 1845. The same general rules prevail here as at the Queen's College, Belfast. The following particulars, which are in some respects special to this College, may be added. Candidates for Matriculation are requested to forward their names to the Registrar of the College, ROBERT JOHN KENNY, Esq., and

to state the Faculty or Department of Faculty for which they propose to Matriculate, at least three days before the commencement of the Matriculation Examinations, which take place in October. Each Candidate, before being admitted to the Examination, is required to pay to the Bursar the College Fees, amounting to 10s. for each Faculty or Department of Faculty. The amount paid will be returned to those Candidates who may not pass. After passing, and before receiving a Certificate thereof, or joining the several Classes, the Student is required to pay the whole of the Class Fees for the Session. One moiety of the Curriculum Class Fees is returned to Junior Scholars.

Occasional Students are permitted to attend the Professors' Lectures, on paying the Class Fees; but they cannot become Candidates for Scholarships or Prizes, nor enjoy the other privileges of Matriculated Students. They may, however, enjoy the use of the Library, upon paying a Subscription of 15s. for each Session; and the Professors are authorised to recommend the Council to grant Certificates of Honour.

INSTITUTIONS.—A Museum and Library are open to all the Students, under certain regulations.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The College Council is empowered to confer Eight Senior Scholarships, of the value of £40 each; and Forty-six Junior Scholarships: Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of £24 each; Eight in Medicine, of £25 each; Three in Law, and Five in Civil Engineering, of £20 each. These are tenable for one year only, except the second year's Scholarships in Arts, which are tenable for two years. Seven Senior Scholarships are appropriated to the most deserving of the Graduates of the Queen's University in the Faculty of Arts of less than two years' standing.

PRIZES.—In May and June General Examinations are held in the subjects lectured upon during the Session; and the sum of £100 is awarded in various amounts to the most distinguished Students. There are also two University Prizes awarded by the College for English Prose Composition, and two for Geometry.

FEES.—The Fees payable by Students, whether Matriculated or Non-Matriculated, to the several Professors, for attendance on the several Pass Courses of Lectures or instruction, which are now or may be hereafter prescribed by the College Council for any Degree or other University distinction, shall be £1 for each Course extending over one Term only, and £2 for each Course extending over more than one Term of a Session, when attended for the first time, and £1 for each re-attendance on the same; except that the Fee payable for the Course of Anatomy and Physiology shall be £3 when attended for the first time, and £2 for every subsequent attendance; except, also, that the Fee payable for Practical Anatomy or Practical Chemistry shall be £3 for each attendance.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.—Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery are delivered at the North and South Infirmarys, by the Physicians and Surgeons of those Institutions.

Fee for twelve months	£8 8 0
Fee for six months	5 5 0

Practical Pharmacy at the same Infirmarys :

Fee for three months	£3 3 0
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Clinical Midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital, with Practical Attendance upon Thirty Midwifery cases :

Fee for six months	£3 3 0
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Further information may be had from the Medical Officers at the Infirmarys.

Registrar, R. J. KENNY, Esq.

Queen's College, GALWAY.—Founded 1845. The Rules as to Matriculation, Residence, &c., are the same as at the associated Colleges. It has not hitherto been mentioned that, for the better maintenance of moral and religious discipline in the licensed Boarding-houses, Clergymen and Ministers are appointed, under the title of Deans of Residence, to have the moral care and spiritual charge of the Students of their respective creeds. Thus there are Clergymen of the Church of Ireland, and Ministers of the Presbyterian and Wesleyan Connexions, at present appointed in the associated Colleges as Deans of Residence. The College Councils have power to assign lecture-rooms within the precincts of the Colleges, wholly or in part, for the use of the Deans of Residence, for the purpose of affording religious instruction to the Students of their respective creeds, and also to make rules concerning the days and times when such religious instruction shall be given therein, and for securing that the same shall not interfere with the general discipline of the College; provided always, that no Student shall be compelled by any rule of the College to attend any theological lecture or religious instruction other than is approved by his parents or guardians, and that no religious test shall be administered to any person in order to entitle him to be admitted a Student of any such College, or to hold any office therein, or to partake of any advantage or privilege thereof.

CLASSES have been formed for the purpose of preparing Students for appointments in the Home Civil Service, and for direct appointments to the advanced or practical Class of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

INSTITUTIONS.—There is a Library, a Museum, and a Laboratory for Practical Chemistry.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.—There are Forty-six Junior and Eight Senior Scholarships. Of the former, Thirty, of the value of £24 each, are appropriated to Students pursuing the Course prescribed for the Degree of B.A.; Three, of the value of £20 each, to Students pursuing the Course for the Diploma of Elementary Law and the Degree of LL.B.; Eight, of the value of £25 each, to Students pursuing the Course for the Degree of M.D.; Five, of the value of £20 each, to Students pursuing the Course for the Degree in Civil Engineering. Of the Eight Senior Scholarships, which are of £40 each, Seven are awarded to the most distinguished Students who shall have proceeded to the Degree of B.A. for proficiency in special departments of study; and One for the most distinguished Student who shall have proceeded to the Degree of B.A., and completed the Course of Legal study prescribed to Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. There are also Exhibitions varying in value from £10 to £20, and numerous minor Prizes.

FEEs.—These are generally the same as those of the associated Colleges. The Fee for Operative Surgery is £3; and Chemical Laboratory £1.

RESIDENCE.—There is no accommodation for the residence of Students within the Colleges; but it is provided by the Statutes that every Matriculated Student, being under the age of Twenty-one Years, shall reside, during the College Terms, with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, or in one of the Boarding-houses licensed by the President of the College, and arranged for the reception of Students,

who are then placed under the moral care and spiritual charge of the Deans of Residence of their respective creeds. The terms for Board and Lodging are generally at the rate of from £30 to £40 a year.

President, EDWARD BERWICK, B.A.

UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, IRELAND.

The QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY holds Examinations in Dublin, as also in the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway, and elsewhere, if Local Committees are formed, annually in the month of June. Every Junior Candidate who passes will receive a Certificate in Arts, specifying the subjects in which the Examiners have been satisfied. Candidates desirous of being examined in Dublin, or at the Colleges of Belfast, Cork, or Galway, must apply to the Secretary of the Queen's University, Dublin Castle. Candidates desirous of being examined at any other place must apply to the Secretary of the Local Committee at such place. All applications must be lodged on or before the first day of May in each year. Every Senior Candidate who passes will receive a Certificate, conferring the title of Associate in Arts. Junior Candidates must not be more than *fifteen* years of age on the day when the Examination begins. There are also Junior and Senior Examinations for Women. (See PART II.)

FEES.—Every Candidate of the Junior Class will be required to pay a Fee of 5s.; and every Senior, 10s.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.

THE UNIVERSITY was founded 1854. It embraces the five Faculties of Theology, Law, Medicine, Philosophy and Letters, and Science—of which the last three are in operation. The University Church, the Library, and the Mineralogical and Natural History Cabinets, and the principal Lecture Halls and Central Offices, are situated in St. Stephen's Green. The School of Medicine, with its Museum and Chemical Laboratory, are in Cecilia Street. The Faculty of THEOLOGY is still incomplete. One of its Professors, however, is at present charged with the Religious Instruction of the Students of the other Faculties. The Faculty of LAW has not yet been in practical operation. But it is proposed to make early arrangements for establishing a Law School, which shall afford to the Students of the Catholic University the advantages of a thorough and complete legal education.

MEDICINE.—The Faculty of Medicine is established in the large Medical House in Cecilia Street, which contains two Lecture Theatres, a Museum, and a Chemical Laboratory, dissecting-rooms, rooms for anatomical preparations, private class, and Prosector's rooms. An extensive and most complete Laboratory has been fitted up, in which Students can pursue the study of practical Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology, under the superintendence of the respective Professors.

PHILOSOPHY AND LETTERS (ARTS).—The University studies in Arts

extend through four years. They are divided into two courses: one, which is called the Pass Course, is obligatory on all; the other, which is the Course for Honours, is recommended to all, and is necessary for such as wish to profit fully by the teaching of the University. Both courses extend through four years.

SCIENCE.—The Lectures of the Faculty are attended by Students in Science, and by those who are preparing for the profession of Architect or of Civil Engineer, and for other occupations requiring a thorough knowledge of Mathematical and Physical Science. They are also available to young men desirous of qualifying themselves for the Examinations prescribed for appointments in the various departments of the public service. Some of the courses of Lectures form part of the Undergraduate course in the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters; a special curriculum is, however, prescribed for those Students who propose to obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

The LIBRARY contains a rare and valuable collection of books, among which may be mentioned the Library of the late Archbishop of Dublin; a collection of works on Canon and Civil Law, presented by Mr. Hope Scott, Q.C.; the Library of the Very Rev. Dr. Flanagan; the Munich Library of works on Medical and kindred Sciences, purchased in the year 1856 from Dr. von Ringseis, formerly Rector of the University of Munich. It comprises over 5,000 volumes, including some of the richest and rarest works in Medical Literature, from the earliest period of printing. It may be said to represent the select early Medical Literature of the chief Schools which have flourished in Europe; and comprises works in Greek, Latin, French, German, and English. To these must be added the Library bequeathed to the University by the late Very Rev. Nicholas Cussen, Dean of Limerick. This valuable collection consists of upwards of 12,000 volumes, including works in every department of Literature.

PHYSICAL, MINERALOGICAL, AND NATURAL HISTORY CABINETS, AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY.—These collections include a good series of minerals and rock specimens. A commencement has also been made in forming a zoological collection, both fossil and recent, and also one of archæology. The late Monsignore Bettachini, of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, Bishop of Jaffna, laid the foundation of the zoological collection by a donation of specimens of birds, amphibiæ, and recent shells of Ceylon; and Major Patterson that of the archæological collection by a donation of an extremely interesting collection of Greek *terra-cotta* vases, &c., found in making some excavations in the neighbourhood of Athens.

The Chemical Laboratory is fitted for the teaching of Practical Chemistry, as in the German schools, and affords every facility for the cultivation of that important and useful science.

There are SCHOOLS of ENGINEERING, embracing Civil and Mining Engineering, and Architecture; and of TECHNOLOGY, or of Science applied to Agriculture, Manufactures, &c. The Technological division, when fully organised, will embrace the following departments:—1. Agriculture. 2. Mechanical Engineering, or the construction of machines and the erection of factories. 3. Textile Technology (manufacture of fabrics in silk, wool, flax, hemp, cotton, &c., paper, bleaching, dyeing, printing, &c., of tissues). 4. Metallurgy and manu-

factures in metal. 5. Chemical Technology (manufacture of acids, salts, glass, and ceramic wares, tanning, brewing, distilling, soap-making, lighting, &c.). 6. General Commerce.

Although, properly speaking, it is not the business of a University to provide special professional instruction for its Students, there is no reason why it may not so direct particular branches of studies, that the Students may thence derive increased fitness for their special vocations in after-life. As a matter of fact, the studies embraced within the teaching of all Universities do coincide with a special instruction in the case of Theology and of Medicine; and several also take care that their Students enjoy a similar advantage with regard to Civil Engineering. But, if a University may assume the function of showing how certain scientific studies may be practically employed in one profession, there seems to be no reason why it should not do so in others. If a Student may learn the application of mathematical and physical science to the construction of a railway, another may surely learn the application of the same branches of science to construct the rolling stock.

There is no longer any necessity of proving the practical value of Physical Science. Every one now admits that a knowledge of its principles, and skill in their application to manufacturing materials, are elements of industrial success which daily assume a greater and wider importance. Even the merchant, who has nothing to do with the production of the articles he imports or exports, would gain much by receiving some scientific training. In Ireland, unfortunately, it has not been considered necessary to give a University education to those who intend to become merchants, manufacturers, or professional agriculturists. Yet it is of as much importance to a country like Ireland that this very numerous class should receive a scientific education, and have that education directed to practical purposes, as any other for whose professional education provision is generally made. The second division of the School of Applied Science is intended to meet the wants of this class.

STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.—Any person, without becoming a member of the University, may attend its Schools, or any particular course of Lectures, on a letter of the Rector to the Secretary, and payment of the proper Fees. Such persons are called *Auditors*, and may, under circumstances, be allowed to reside in a Collegiate House, provided they submit themselves to its regulations. They have no connection with the University, except in the Lecture-room, pass no Examination, and obtain no honours or emoluments.

If they are formally entered Members of the University, they place themselves under its discipline, become Students in Philosophy and Letters, and submit themselves to the appointed Examinations.

The Students are of three classes.

I.—*Residents*, who are either

a) *Interns*, who reside in one of the University Houses in Dublin; or

β) *Externs*, who live with their friends, or in houses appointed by the University, in Dublin, or in its neighbourhood, and attend the University Lectures.

II.—*Affiliated Students*, who, after having passed the Entrance Examination, have been enrolled on the books of the University, and pursue their studies in an approved College or School, with the view of completing the higher studies in the University. They are examined at the end of each Academical year by a University Examiner, who visits the Colleges and Schools connected with the University in July, or at any other convenient time, for the purpose of examining these Students, and of recommending for Honours (or “calling to first class”) those among them who may be found worthy of this distinction.

EXHIBITIONS AND PRIZES.—There are Three Bachelors' Exhibitions, each year, of £30 each, tenable for the ensuing session, offered for the

competition of Students who shall have passed the B.A. Examination, &c. Five Conolly Exhibitions of £20 each, four for the School of Science, and one for the School of Medicine; and several other Exhibitions and Minor Prizes.

RESIDENCE.—There are at present three Collegiate Houses in connection with the University for the domestic accommodation of Students. There are also several Lodging Houses which have been licensed by the Rector. The charges vary, and may amount to from £35 to £50 per annum.

UNIVERSITY FEES.—The following scale of Fees, applicable to all Students, has been provisionally adopted:—

	£	s.	d.
1. At Entrance	1	0	0
2. Before passing the Scholarship Examination	2	0	0
3. Before passing the B.A. Examination	2	0	0
4. A fee of £2 in each term, payable in the first week of the term, is required for every Intern Student in the Faculties of Philosophy and Letters, and of Science, for attendance upon Lectures.			
5. A fee of £3 in each term, payable in the first week of the term, is required from every Extern Student and Auditor in the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, and of Science, for attendance upon Lectures.			

The Fees for instruction in Chemical operations and Analytical Chemistry, which must be paid in advance, are:—

For the whole Session of <i>nine months</i> , from the 1st of November to the end of July, with privilege to Non-Matriculated Students or Auditors of attending all Lectures delivered during that period by the Professor of Chemistry	£	s.	d.
	10	0	0
For six months	6	0	0
For shorter periods	3	3	0

Students of all classes are admitted to the Lectures of the Medical School upon payment of the usual Fees of £3 3s. each course.

A reduction of one-sixth is made to perpetual pupils paying the whole of their Fees in advance, or in two instalments, at the commencement of the first and second years of their course.

Rector, Very Rev. MONSIGNORE WOODLOCK, D.D.

DIOCESAN SEMINARIES, COLLEGES, AND SCHOOLS.—The following is a List of Catholic Colleges and Schools that prepare Students for the UNIVERSITY:—

St. Patrick's College	Armagh.
College of the Immaculate Conception	Athlone.
Achonry Diocesan Seminary	Ballaghaderreen.
St. Muredach's Diocesan Seminary	Ballina.
St. Patrick's Diocesan Seminary	Belfast.
French College of the Immaculate Heart of Mary	Blackrock.
Mount Melleray Abbey Seminary	Cappoquin.
St. Vincent's Seminary	Castleknock. . .
Clongowes Wood College	Clane.
Holycross Diocesan Seminary	Clonliffe.
St. Vincent's Seminary	Cork.
University School	Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel	Dominick Street, Dublin.
St. Laurence's Seminary	Usher's Quay, Dublin.
Killaloe Diocesan College	Ennis.
St. Aidan's Seminary	Enniscorthy.
St. Colman's College	Fermoy.
St. Ignatius' College	Galway.
St. Kyran's College	Kilkenny.
Ss. Brendan's Seminary	Killarney.

St. Munchin's Seminary	Limerick.
St. Mel's Seminary	Longford.
St. Brendan's Seminary	Loughrea.
Dromora Diocesan Seminary	Newry.
Dominican Seminary	Newbridge.
St. John's Seminary	Sligo.
St. Stanislaus' College, Tullabeg	Tullamore.
University High School	Waterford.

These Colleges and Schools are visited at the close of each University Session, in July, by an Examiner specially deputed for the purpose. He examines the Affiliated Students, who may also be members of the College or School, in the business of the previous Session, recommending for Honours those whom he may find deserving. At the same time, he holds an Entrance or Matriculation Examination for the University.

Catholic University School, DUBLIN.—Patron: HIS EMINENCE THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP. Conducted by the FATHERS of the SOCIETY OF MARY. The Marist Fathers have also ST. MARV'S COLLEGE AND NOVITIATE, Dundalk; and the Colleges of St. Chamond, Bar-le-duc, Riom, La Sègue, Toulon, Montluçon, &c., in France. The direct object of this School is not only to afford every facility for the same Literary and Scientific training which may be obtained in the best Catholic Colleges, but especially to prepare Students efficiently for the CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. Another leading object is to prepare Pupils for the Naval, Military, and Civil Services, and for Professional or Commercial pursuits. The success which every year crowns their efforts in the preparation of their Pupils for University Degrees, and for Government Services, affords ample proof of the high character of the School. The subjects taught are Reading, Writing, Elocution; the Greek and Latin Classics; the English, French, Italian, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern (chiefly Irish and English) History; Geography; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Physics. Any Pupil may, by desire, omit Greek, or Greek and Latin altogether. The Academical Year is divided into Three Terms: Michaelmas, Hilary, and Easter. Scholars are admitted at *any age*, provided they have learned to read and write. Examinations are held at the end of each Term, and Prizes are distributed.

FEES.—Lower School, £6 6s.; Middle School, £8 8s.; Upper School, Fifth Form, £10 10s.; Sixth Form, £12 12s. Certain optional extras.

President, Rev. T. LETERRIER, S.M.

College of St. Francis Xavier, DUBLIN.—Conducted by the FATHERS OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS. Pupils are prepared for the CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY and the Ecclesiastical Colleges; for the Learned Professions; for the Public Service, Civil and Military; and for Mercantile life. The Religious Education of the Pupils is anxiously attended to. They are made familiar with the Christian Doctrine, and are trained to the pious observance of all their religious duties. The Course of Studies embraces the Greek and Latin Classics; French, German, and Italian; Mathematics and Elementary Physics; History, Geography, and all the other branches of an English education. Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Elocution are taught with especial care. The Academical Year begins early in September, and ends in the last week of July. The pension is £8 per year, with optional extras.

President, Rev. EDWARD KELLY, S.J.

St. Patrick's College, CARLOW.—Founded by the Right Rev. Dr. KEEFFE, 1793, for the Education of Catholic Clergy and Laity. For upwards of seventy years has afforded to the Catholic youth of Ireland, and of the Colonies, the advantages of a liberal education, under the protection of Religion. In the Ecclesiastical Department there are usually about one hundred Students, who are trained for the Catholic Priesthood, receiving a full Course of instruction in Theology, Sacred Philosophy, and Rhetoric. Half of these Students are destined for the Home Mission, and half for the Foreign Mission. Pension in the Ecclesiastical College £28 per annum.

The Lay Department is distinct from the Ecclesiastical. The Course of Study is arranged for University and Collegiate purposes; and there are special Classes for those who contemplate Mercantile pursuits.

The site of the College is remarkable for healthiness. The halls and dormitories are spacious and comfortable; the recreation grounds are extensive, well planted, and abundantly supplied with means and inducements to healthful exercise. A Library, containing a large collection of Modern works, is attached to the Lay College. Pension, Thirty Guineas; or £50, including every expense, save a few optional extras. There is only one Vacation in the year, which commences on the 1st July, and ends on the 15th August.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—There is a separate School for Boys from *eight to twelve* years of age. Pension £30 per annum. Communications respecting the College or the Schools to be directed to the PRESIDENT, St. Patrick's College, Carlow.

St. Patrick's College, MAYNOOTH, founded 1795, is exclusively for Students preparing themselves for the Catholic Priesthood. The Course of Studies extends over eight years—four being devoted to Arts, Science, and Philosophy, and four to Theology.

A few who have been distinguished during their Course are elected by the College Council Scholars or Members of the Dunboyne Establishment, and as such are permitted to continue their studies for three years longer.

Candidates who have made their studies in Arts elsewhere may pass at the Entrance Examination for one of the higher classes of Philosophy or Theology. All the Students reside within the walls of the College. Every Candidate for Matriculation must be recommended by one of the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops. Before he is admitted to the Entrance Examination he is required to pay to the College Bursar an Entrance Fee of £8 8s.; and on becoming a Matriculated Student he is required to pay an annual pension of £28 half-yearly in advance; but he is not required to pay any fees for attendance at Class Lectures.

Before the disendowment of the College by "the Irish Church Act," most of the Students had free places; and after a few years there will still be a considerable number of free places at the disposal of the Trustees.

Dean, Rev. JAMES O'KANE.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

BURLINGTON GARDENS, W. Founded 1836. Charters, 1837, '58, '63. Returns a representative to Parliament. Free from restrictions of rank, creed, politics, or school. Examinations for Matriculation twice in each year; one commencing the second Monday in January, the other on last Monday in June. The First Bachelor of Arts Examination takes place once in each year, commencing on the third Monday in July. The First Bachelor of Science Examination takes place once in each year, commencing also on the third Monday in July. Examinations are held not only at the UNIVERSITY, but also in other parts of the United Kingdom, and in the Colonies. The Honours Examinations are held in London *only*. The University does not provide directly the means of Education, but conducts Examinations half-yearly, and confers Degrees in ARTS, LITERATURE, LAW, SCIENCE, SURGERY, and MEDICINE. Diplomas, Certificates, and Licenses may be granted by various Professional Corporations and Societies; but the only body in London that can confer any kind of DEGREE is the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

By the CHARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY the following Educational Institutions are pronounced to be in union therewith, in addition to the UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE, and the several Colleges and Houses of Learning in those Universities respectively:—

Aberdeen University.
Airedale College, Yorkshire.
Baptist College, Bristol.
Bedford Grammar School.
Bishops Stortford Collegiate School.
Brecon Independent College.
College, Regent's Park.
Countess of Huntingdon's College, Cheshunt.
Dublin University.
Durham University.
Edinburgh University.
Glasgow University.
Hackney Theological Seminary.
Huddersfield College.
King's College, London.
Lancashire Independent College.
Manchester New College, London.
New College, St. John's Wood.
Owen's College, Manchester.
Presbyterian College, Caermarthen.
Protestant Dissenters' College, Rotherham.
Queen's College, Birmingham.
Queen's College, Belfast.
Queen's College, Cork.

Queen's College, Galway.
Queen's College, Liverpool.
Queen's University in Ireland.
Rawdon College, near Leeds.
Springfield College, Ennis.
Spring Hill College, Moseley.
St. Andrew's University.
St. Edmund's College, Ware.
St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.
St. Gregory College, Downside.
St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny.
St. Mary's College, Oscott.
St. Patrick's College, Carlow.
St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
Stonyhurst College.
Trevecca College, Brecon.
University College, London.
University of Calcutta.
University of Melbourne.
University of Sydney.
University of Toronto.
Wesley College, near Sheffield.
Wesley Collegiate Institution, Taunton.
Western College, Plymouth.
Independent College, Taunton.
Working Men's College, London.

MATRICULATION.—Candidates for any Degree granted by the University (with the exception of such as have graduated in Arts either in the University of Sydney or in that of Melbourne) are required to have passed the Matriculation Examination. This Examination is accepted by the Council of Military Education, in lieu of the Entrance Examina-

tion otherwise requisite for Candidates seeking admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst ; by the College of Surgeons, in place of the Preliminary Examination otherwise required ; it is also among those Examinations of which one must be passed by every Medical Student on commencing his studies ; and by every person entering upon articles of Clerkship to an Attorney,—any such person matriculating in the First Division being entitled to exemption from one year's service. No candidate will be admitted to the Matriculation Examination unless he produces a certificate showing that he has completed his *sixteenth* year. The certificate should be from a Superintendent Registrar of a district, or a certified copy of the Baptismal Register. If one of these cannot be obtained, *the best evidence procurable* must be furnished. Such certificate must be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination. The Examination is usually conducted by printed papers ; but the Examiners may at discretion submit *vivâ voce* questions. (This applies to all examinations.) Candidates are examined in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Classics. The questions in Natural Philosophy are strictly of an elementary character. Upon an appointed day the Examiners publish a list of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions—in the Honours division in the order of proficiency ; in the First and Second Divisions in alphabetical order.

If in the opinion of the Examiners any Candidates in the Honours Division, of not more than *twenty* years of age at the commencement of the Examination, shall possess sufficient merit, the first among such Candidates shall receive an Exhibition of £30 per annum for two years ; the second £20 per annum for two years ; the third £15 per annum for two years ; such Exhibitions to be payable by quarterly instalments, provided the Exhibitioner shall declare his intention of presenting himself either at the two Examinations for B.A., or for B.Sc., or at the First LL.B., or the Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. Examinations, within three Academical Years from the time of his passing the Matriculation Examination.

Under the same circumstances the fourth among the successful Candidates shall receive a Prize to the value of £10 in Books, Philosophical Instruments, or Money ; and the fifth and sixth shall each receive a Prize to the value of £5 in like manner. Any Candidate who may obtain a place in the Honours Division at the Matriculation Examination in January, shall be admissible to the First B.A., or to the First B.Sc. Examination in the following July. But such Candidate shall not be admissible to the second of either of these Examinations in the ensuing year unless he shall have attained the age of *eighteen* years. These Examinations are held not only at the UNIVERSITY, but in other parts of the Kingdom, and in the Colonies.

By the term "Academical Year" is ordinarily meant the period intervening between any Examination and an Examination of a higher grade in the following year ; which period may be either *more* or *less* than a Calendar year. Thus the interval between the *First* Examinations in Arts, Science, and Medicine, and the *Second* Examinations of the next year in those Faculties respectively, is about sixteen months ; whilst the interval between the Second B.A. Examination and the M.A. Examination of the next year, or between the Second B.Sc. Examination and the D.Sc. Examination of the next year, is less than eight months. Nevertheless, each of these intervals is counted as an "Academical Year."

MATRICULATION FEE £2, payable to the Registrar, prior to examination, upon the Candidate entering his name on the Register. The fee will not be returned if the Candidate withdraws or fails upon examination. But he will be admissible to any *two* subsequent Matriculation Examinations without additional fee, provided he gives fourteen days' notice to the Registrar prior to the date of the proposed examination. This rule applies to fees generally.

DEGREES IN ARTS.—Bachelors of Arts of the University who enter upon articles of Clerkship to an Attorney, after Graduation, are admissible as Attorneys after three (instead of five) years' service. Bachelors of Arts are admissible to Examination for the Theological Certificate of King's College after one year's attendance in the Theological Department subsequent to Graduation; two years of such attendance being required from Non-Graduates. Candidates for the B.A. Degree must have passed the Matriculation Examination, or have taken a Degree in Arts either in the University of Sydney, or in that of Melbourne, and pass subsequently two Examinations. Nevertheless Bachelors of Science of this University shall be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts after passing the two B.A. Examinations in those subjects in which they have not previously been examined. The First B.A. Examination takes place once in each year, commencing the third Monday in July. No Candidate (except such as have obtained Honours at the Matriculation Examination in the preceding January) shall be admitted to this Examination within one Academical Year of his passing the Matriculation Examination. A satisfactory certificate of good conduct must be transmitted to the Registrar at least one calendar month before the commencement of the Examination. Candidates are examined in Mathematics; Latin and Roman History; Greek; English Language, Literature, and History; and French or German Language. *For Honours.*—Any Candidate who has passed the previous Examination in all its subjects may be examined at the Honours Examination next following, in—1. Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy; 2. Latin; 3. English; 4. French; and 5. German; unless he have previously obtained the Exhibition in Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy in the First B.Sc. Examination, in which case he shall not be admissible in that subject. Candidates for Honours in Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy shall be Examined in Algebra; Theory of Equations; Plane Trigonometry; Spherical Trigonometry; Conics; Solid Geometry, as far as Equations to Surfaces of the Second Degree inclusive; Differential Calculus; Integral Calculus: Statics; and Dynamics of a Particle. For Honours in Latin, Candidates shall be Examined in the Latin Language, and Composition in Latin and English. Candidates for Honours in English shall be Examined in subjects to be defined from time to time, and in Original Composition upon questions arising out of the Authors selected for Examination. Candidates for Honours in French or German shall be tested as to their power of maintaining a Conversation in the Language; in regard to their ready comprehension of questions addressed to them, and to the intelligibility and grammatical correctness of their replies. And success in these respects will be essential to gain a place in the First Class.

If in the opinion of the Examiners any Candidate of not more than *twenty-two* years of age at the commencement of the Pass Examination, who shall have passed the First B.A., or the First B.Sc. Examination,

shall possess sufficient merit, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most of all the Candidates, and who were not more than the specified age, in Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy, shall receive an Exhibition of £40 per annum for two years, payable under similar conditions to the Exhibitions in Arts. The Candidate of like age who shall most distinguish himself in Latin shall also receive an Exhibition of £40 per annum for two years. The successful Candidate in English shall receive an Exhibition of £30 per annum for two years. The successful Candidates in French and German shall each receive a Prize to the value of £10 in Books or Money.

The *Second B.A. Examination* takes place once in each year, and commences on the fourth Monday in October. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within one Academical Year of his passing the First B.A., unless he have previously taken the Degree of B.Sc.; and the usual good conduct certificate must be forwarded to the Registrar one calendar month before the commencement of the Examination. Candidates shall be Examined in Mechanical and Natural Philosophy; Animal Physiology; Classics; and Logic and Moral Philosophy. *For Honours.*—Any Candidate who has passed the Second B.A., and has not previously passed the Second B.Sc., may be Examined at the Honours Examination next following the Second B.A. at which he has passed, for Honours in 1. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; 2. Classics; 3. Logic and Moral Philosophy; and 4. Animal Physiology. Any Bachelor of Science who has passed the Second B.A. in Classics and Grecian History may be Examined in Honours for one or more of the specified subjects, provided he shall have gone through the Pass Examination in the corresponding subject or subjects immediately before; unless he previously obtained a Scholarship at the Second B.Sc. Examination in either of the subjects common to it with the Second B.A. Examination, in which case he shall not be admissible in that subject. Candidates for Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy shall be Examined in the Honours subjects of the First B.A. carried to a higher development, and also in Solid Geometry; Differential Equations; Calculus of Variations; Rigid Dynamics; Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics; Optics; and Plane Astronomy. Candidates for Honours in Classics shall be Examined in the Greek and Latin Languages, and Composition in Greek, Latin, and English. Candidates for Honours in Logic and Moral Philosophy shall be Examined in Names, Notations, and Propositions; Syllogism; Induction and Subsidiary Operations; the Senses: Intellect; Emotions; Will; and the Theory of Ethics.

If in the opinion of the Examiners any Candidate of not more than *twenty-three* years of age at the commencement of the Pass Examination, who shall have passed either the Second B.A. or the Second B.Sc., shall possess sufficient merit, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself most of all the Candidates, under similar conditions, in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, or in Logic and Moral Philosophy, shall receive £50 per annum for the next three years, with the style of University Scholar; it being intended that one Scholarship shall be given in each case among all the Candidates, although some may have passed the Second B.A., and others the Second B.Sc. Examination. And, under similar conditions, the successful Candidate in Classics shall receive £50 per annum for three years. The successful Candidate in

Animal Physiology shall receive a Prize of the value of £30 in Books, Philosophical Instruments, or Money.

The Examination for the Degree of *Master of Arts* shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the first Monday in June. Candidates shall be Examined in one or more of the following subjects:—I. Classics; II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; III. Logic and Moral Philosophy; Political Philosophy; History of Philosophy; and Political Economy.

If in the opinion of the Examiners any Candidate shall evince sufficient merit, the most distinguished Candidate in each of the Divisions shall receive a Gold Medal, value £20; and the same Candidate may take one, two, or all of the three Medals.

Candidates for the Degree of *Doctor of Literature* shall be required to have obtained the Degree of B.A. in this University, and to pass two subsequent Examinations. Nevertheless those who have taken their Degree in Branch I. shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Literature after passing the Second of the two Examinations only.

The *First D.Lit. Examination* shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the first Monday in June. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination until after the expiration of one Academical Year from the time of his having obtained the Degree of B.A.; nor shall any Candidate be admitted unless he have given notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination, nor unless he have given evidence of having completed his *twentieth* year. The *Second D.Lit. Examination* shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the second Tuesday in October. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within one Academical Year of the time of his passing either the First D.Lit., or the M.A. Examination in Branch I.; nor unless he have given notice of his intention to the Registrar on or before the 1st of April.

FEES.—B.A. First and Second Examinations £5 each; M.A. £10; First and Second D.Lit. £10 each. No Fees are returnable in the event of failure; but subsequent Examinations are allowed without the payment of additional Fees.

DEGREES IN SCIENCE.—Candidates for the Degree of *Bachelor of Science* are required to have passed the Matriculation Examination, or to have taken a Degree in Arts either in the University of Sydney, or in that of Melbourne; and subsequently pass two Examinations. But Bachelors of Arts of the University may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Science after passing at the two B.Sc. Examinations in those subjects upon which they have not been previously examined; and Undergraduates who have passed the First M.B. Examination of the University may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Science after passing the second B.Sc. Examination *only*.

The *First B.Sc. Examination* shall take place once in each year, commencing on the third Monday in July. No Candidate for B.Sc. Examination (with the exception of such as have obtained Honours at the Matriculation Examination in the preceding January) shall be admitted to this Examination within one Academical Year of the time of his passing the Matriculation Examination; nor shall any Candidate be admitted without having produced a satisfactory certificate of good conduct. But Candidates who attained the age of *twenty-one* before January 1, 1860, are admissible to the successive Examinations for

Degrees in Science, without the intervals between them prescribed by the Regulations. Candidates for the First B.Sc. Examination are examined in Mathematics, Mechanical Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Inorganic Chemistry, Botany and Vegetable Physiology, and Zoology. Those who pass in *all* the subjects of the First Examination, and *also at the same time* in the Practical Chemistry of the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination, are considered as having passed both the First B.Sc. and the Preliminary Scientific Examinations, and are not required to pay an additional Fee.

Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination.—Candidates must have completed their *seventeenth* year, and have passed the Matriculation Examination, or taken a Degree in Arts in one of the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, or Calcutta (provided, in the last case, that he has passed in Latin). Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—Mechanical and Natural Philosophy, Inorganic Chemistry, Botany and Vegetable Physiology, and Zoology. Candidates will not be approved by the Examiners unless they show competent knowledge in all the foregoing subjects of Examination, and also in Practical Chemistry. This Examination takes place once in each year, commencing on the third Monday in July. *For Honours.*—Any Candidate who has passed the First B.Sc. Examination in all its subjects may be examined at the Honours Examination next following the First B.Sc. at which he has passed for Honours, in Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy, Experimental Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology. Any Candidate who has passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination may be examined for Honours in Experimental Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology. [There are several matters of reservation respecting Examinations for Honours, and the final Examinations, for which it will be necessary to refer to the printed Regulations of the University.]

If in the opinion of the Examiners any Candidate of not more than *twenty-two* years of age at the commencement of the Pass Examination, who shall have passed the First B.Sc., or the First B.A., shall possess sufficient merit, the Candidate who shall most distinguish himself in Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy shall receive an Exhibition of £40 per annum for two years; and the Candidates who shall distinguish themselves most in Experimental Physics, in Chemistry, in Botany, and in Zoology, shall each receive an Exhibition of £40 per annum for two years, subject to the usual conditions. And the first and second Candidates in Experimental Physics shall each receive a Neil Arnott Bronze Medal.

The *Second B.Sc. Examination* takes place once in each year, and commences on the fourth Monday in October. Every Candidate for this Examination who shall not have previously taken the Degree of B.A. shall be required to have passed either the First B.Sc. Examination at least one Academical Year previously, or to have passed the First M.B. Examination in this University; he shall also be required to produce a satisfactory certificate of good conduct, &c. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—Mechanical and Natural Philosophy, Organic Chemistry, Animal Physiology, Geology and Palæontology, and Logic and Moral Philosophy. *For Honours.*—Any Candidate who has passed the Second B.Sc. Examination, and has not previously passed the Second B.A. Examination, may be examined for Honours at the Honours Examination next following the Second B.Sc. Examination at which he has passed.

If in the opinion of the Examiners any Candidate of not more than *twenty-three* years of age at the commencement of the Pass Examination, who shall have passed either the Second B.Sc. or the Second B.A. Examination, shall possess sufficient merit, the Candidates who shall distinguish themselves most in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and in Logic and Moral Philosophy, shall each receive £50 per annum for three years. And the Candidates who shall distinguish themselves most in Chemistry, in Zoology, and in Geology and Palæontology, shall each receive £50 per annum for the next two years, with the style of University Scholar.

Doctor of Science.—The Examination for this Degree shall take place annually within the first twenty-one days of June, and shall occupy four days. No Candidate can be admitted for this Degree until after the expiration of two Academical Years from the time of his obtaining the Degree of B.Sc. Every Candidate will be examined in some one of the following branches of knowledge, to be selected by himself; and no Candidate will be approved unless he shows a thorough practical knowledge of the *principal subject*, and a general acquaintancè with the *subsidiary subject* or *subjects* belonging to the branch selected:—Mathematics, Astronomy, Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Electricity, Magnetism, Physical Optics, Heat, Acoustics, Biological Science, Geological and Palæontological Science, and Mental Science. [The principal and subsidiary subjects are amply detailed in the printed University Regulations.]

FEES.—First B.Sc. Examination, £5; Preliminary M.B., £5; Second B.Sc., £5; D.Sc., £10.

DEGREES IN LAWS.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be required either to have passed the Matriculation Examination, or to have taken a Degree in Arts, either in the University of Sydney, or in that of Melbourne, and to have passed two subsequent Examinations. The *First LL.B. Examination* shall take place once in each year, within the first fourteen days of January. No Candidate (with the exception specified under Degrees in Arts) shall be admitted to this Examination within twelve months from the time of his passing the Matriculation Examination, unless he have taken a Degree in Arts in one of the before-mentioned Universities, in which case he may at once proceed to this Examination. There must be the usual Certificate of good conduct. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—1. Jurisprudence; 2. Roman Law; 3. Constitutional History of England. *For Honours.*—This Examination shall take place on Thursday and Friday in the week following the Pass Examination. Any Candidate who has passed the First LL.B. may be examined at the Honours Examination next following, for Honours in Jurisprudence and Roman Law.

If in the opinion of the Examiners any Candidate shall possess sufficient merit, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most shall receive an Exhibition of £40 per annum for two years, upon the usual conditions.

The *Second LL.B. Examination* shall take place in each year within the first fourteen days of January. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within two Academical Years of the time of his passing the First LL.B. Examination; and there must be the usual Certificate

of good conduct, and one calendar month's notice to the Registrar. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—1. Common Law; 2. Equity; 3. Real Property Law; 4. Law and Principles of Evidence; and Roman Law. *For Honours.*—This Examination shall take place on Thursday and Friday in the week following the Pass Examination, and shall occupy two days. Any Candidate who has passed the Second LL.B. may be examined at the Honours Examination next following the Second LL.B. at which he has passed, for Honours in Common Law (including Law of Evidence) and Equity.

If in the opinion of the Examiners any Candidate shall possess sufficient merit, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most shall receive a Scholarship of £50 per annum for two years, with the style of University Law Scholar.

The Examination for the Degree of *Doctor of Laws* shall take place annually in the week following the LL.B. Pass Examinations. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have obtained the Degree of LL.B. in this University; and no Candidate under the age of *thirty* shall be admitted to Examination until after the expiration of two Academic Years from the time of his obtaining the Degree of LL.B. Candidates are required to give notice of their intention to the Registrar before the 15th of the previous December. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—1. Roman Law; 2. One of three optional subjects—Common Law, Real Property Law, Equity; 3. One of the following subjects—International Law, public and private, Jurisprudence, and Principles of Legislation.

If in the opinion of the Examiners sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself most at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Laws shall receive a Gold Medal value £20.

FEES.—First LL.B. Examination, £5; Second LL.B., £5; Doctor of Laws, £10.

DEGREES IN MEDICINE.—Every Candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine shall be required to have passed the Matriculation Examination, or to have taken a Degree in Arts, in either of the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, or Calcutta (provided in the last case that Latin has been one of the subjects in which he has passed). To have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination (see Regulations relating to Degrees in Science). To have been engaged in Professional Studies during four years subsequently to Matriculation or Graduation in Arts, at one or more of the Medical Institutions or Schools recognised by this University; one year at least of the four to have been spent in one or more of the recognised Institutions or Schools of the United Kingdom. To pass two Examinations in Medicine. The First M.B. Examination shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the last Monday in July. Candidates must have completed their nineteenth year; and in addition to the Certificate of age, must certify to having taken Courses of Medical and Surgical Instruction, as set forth in the *University Calendar*.

If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidates who shall distinguish themselves the most in Anatomy, in Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy, and in *Materia Medica*, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Organic Chemistry, shall each receive an Exhibition of £40 for the next two years, subject to the

usual conditions. The Second M.B. Examination shall take place once in each year, commencing on the first Monday in November. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination within two Academical Years of the time of his passing the First Examination, nor unless he have produced Certificates, particulars of which may be obtained of the Registrar, as before mentioned. The Examinations for Honours commence in the week following that in which the Pass Examination commenced.

If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most in Medicine shall receive £50 per annum for the next two years, and the style of University Scholar in Medicine. Under the same circumstances the Candidates who shall most distinguish themselves in Obstetric Medicine and in Forensic Medicine shall each receive £30 per annum for the next two years, with the style of University Scholar in Obstetric Medicine, and in Forensic Medicine respectively. The First and Second Candidates in each of the preceding subjects shall each receive a Gold Medal of the value of £5.

Bachelor of Surgery.—The Examination for this Degree shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the Tuesday following the fourth Monday in November. The Honours Examination takes place on Tuesday in the week following the Pass Examination.

If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most shall receive £50 per annum for the next two years, with the style of University Scholar in Surgery. Under the same circumstances, the First and Second Candidates shall each receive a Gold Medal of the value of £5.

The Examination for the Degree of *Master in Surgery* shall take place once in each year, and shall commence on the fourth Monday in November.

If, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficient merit be evinced, the Candidate who shall distinguish himself the most shall receive a Gold Medal of the value of £20.

The Examination for the Degree of *Doctor of Medicine* shall take place once in each year, commencing on the fourth Monday in November. Particulars of the necessary Certificates, and of the Subjects of Examination, may be procured from the Registrar.

FEES.—First M.B. Examination, £5; Second M.B., £5; Bachelor of Surgery, £5; Master in Surgery, £5; Doctor in Medicine, £5. The latter Fee will be £10 to all such as, having taken their M.B. Degree under the former Regulations, shall not have paid the Fee of £5 at the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

CERTIFICATES OF ALL DEGREES, whether in ARTS, SCIENCE, LAWS, or MEDICINE, under Seal of the UNIVERSITY, and signed by the CHANCELLOR, shall be delivered at the Public Presentation for Degrees to each Candidate who has passed.

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATIONS for Matriculation, and for the Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc., are carried on simultaneously with the Examinations in London, under the supervision of Sub-Examiners appointed by the Senate. The Answers of the Candidates at the Provincial Examinations are reviewed by the Examiners at the same time with the Answers of the Candidates examined in London; and a List of the Candidates who have passed at each Provincial Examination is published, at the

time fixed by the Regulations, at the place where such Examination has been held. The Regulations respecting the transmission of Certificates to the Registrar, the Fees payable to the University, the times and the mode of conducting the Examinations, and the arrangement of the Candidates after Examination, are the same for all Candidates.

EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN.—For particulars of these Examinations, which are held annually in May, see PART II.

All Communications must be addressed “To the REGISTRAR of the University of London, Burlington Gardens, W.”

University College, LONDON. Founded 1826. Incorporated 1836-9.—To afford at a moderate expense the means of education in Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts, and in the knowledge required for admission to the Medical and Legal Professions, and in particular for so affording the means of obtaining the education required for the purpose of taking the Degrees now or hereafter granted by the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. There are three Faculties. 1. ARTS and LAWS; 2. SCIENCE; 3. MEDICINE. The Session is divided into three Terms:—Michaelmas, Lent, and Summer.

The College is close to the Gower Street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the Termini of the Great Northern, Midland, and North-Western Railways, and is therefore easily accessible by Students residing in the Metropolitan Suburbs. For the convenience of Students residing beyond moderate distances, 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. A Steward is appointed to provide breakfasts, dinners, and other refreshments for the Students, at fixed prices.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES.—The Library contains between 60,000 and 70,000 Volumes, and upwards of 15,000 Pamphlets. It is divided into the General and the Medical. Each of these departments is well supplied, especially with works adapted for the use of Students in their progress through the courses of instruction in the College. The Secretary is authorised by the Council to admit gentlemen, not Students of the College, to study in the General Library, on their forwarding to him satisfactory references and recommendations. Students have the privilege of borrowing books from the Library under certain conditions. There is a Museum of Philosophical Apparatus, containing a collection of instruments and models illustrative of Mechanics, Acoustics, Optics, Electricity, Magnetism, and Astronomy. A Museum of Geology and Mineralogy, containing a collection of specimens of rocks, fossils, organic remains, and metallic ores. A Museum of Anatomy, containing the valuable series of specimens of surgical disease, collected by the late Sir Charles Bell; a portion of the Pathological Collection of the late Sir Charles Liston; portfolios of Pathological drawings; anatomical preparations, and wax models. The Museum of *Materia Medica* and Chemistry contains a large number of choice specimens illustrative of those departments of science. The Museum of Comparative Anatomy contains valuable collections of various orders of the animal kingdom. The Birkbeck Laboratory is fitted for practical instruction in Organic and General Chemistry, and in the principles of Chemical research

applied to the Manufacturing Arts. The Drawing School contains a collection of Models and Casts adapted for purposes of instruction. The Flaxman Gallery, and the various Memorial Portraits and Busts, comprise a valuable collection of works of Art. There are also College Societies for the reunion of Students, including a Medical Society, a Debating Society, a Reading-room Society, a Musical Society, and a Literary and Philosophical Society.

The Rev. JAMES YATES, of Highgate, has left a valuable reversion to the College, the income to be applied to the Professorship of Mineralogy and Geology, or the endowment of a Professorship; a portion for founding a new Professorship of Archæology; and all his books on mineralogy and geology, with specimens, together with his collection of ancient coins and other antiquities. A Scholarship for Art Students is in contemplation as a memorial to the late Mr. GOODALL.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.—There is an unrestricted admission of Students, without previous Examination. There is at the end of each session an Examination in every class by printed questions, to which written answers are to be 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 the Pupils. No Student is entitled to compete for a Prize or Certificate in any class, except that of Analytical Chemistry, which he has not attended throughout the entire sessional course; or for any Prize which he may have previously obtained.

In connection with this Faculty there are three Prizes, of £20 each, for New Students, awarded annually upon Examination: one for Classics; one for any two of the three subjects, Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry; and one for English, together with Latin or Greek, and either French, German, or Italian. The competition is limited to those who have not previously been Students of the College. The Examinations usually take place in the latter part of September, and Candidates must send written notice of their intention to compete, stating in what subjects they intend to present themselves for Examination, and with certificates of age and good conduct, to the Secretary, on or before the 18th of September. At the close of each Session, two Prizes of £30, and one of £20, are awarded to those first-year Students who may be recommended to the Council by the Faculties as having distinguished themselves most by their answers at the Sessional Examinations of the Classes, and by their good conduct. And also at the close of each Session, one Prize of £50, and one of £40, are awarded to second-year Students, under similar conditions. There are *Andrews Prizes* open to the competition of Students either of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, or of the Faculty of Science, who were not more than eighteen years of age on the 1st of October in the year in which they entered the College Classes. A *Jews' Commemoration Scholarship*, of £15 a year, tenable for two years, is also awarded yearly, upon similar conditions, for general proficiency and good conduct. There are also *Hume Scholarships*, for Jurisprudence and Political Economy, £20 a year each, for three years; and a *Ricardo Scholarship*, of £20 a year for three years, competed for triennially. There will be Competitions for vacant Scholarships in November, 1872 and 1873. In the Department of Fine Arts there are

six Scholarships, each of £50 per annum, tenable for three years, founded by the late Mr. FELIX SLADE, for proficiency in Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture.

FEES.—In the Faculty of Arts and Laws there is no prescribed Curriculum, Students being allowed to select the Classes which they may wish to attend, without restriction. Hence it is impossible to make any general statement of the annual amount of Fees payable by each Student, since that amount varies according to individual requirements. The Sessional Fees for some of the principal Classes are as follows:—Pure Mathematics, £10 10s.; Applied Mathematics and Mechanics, £8 8s.; Physics, £8 8s.; Latin, £7 7s.; Greek, £9 9s.; English (for one Lecture per week), £2 12s. 6d.; French and German, £6 6s. each; Italian, £2 12s. 6d.; Chemistry, £6 6s.; Philosophy of Mind and Logic, £6 6s.; Architecture, £11 11s.; Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture (full courses of instruction), £7 7s. per Term, or 21 Guineas per Session.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.—This Faculty has been instituted to bring into full light the actual extent of the Scientific teaching in University College, and to meet, consistently with sound educational principles, the growing demand for instruction in Science. In University College itself the number of Students seeking a broad scientific training or pursuing special scientific studies has gone on steadily increasing; while in the University of London and elsewhere, Degrees in Science, both general and special, have been conferred for some years past. The importance, also, of Science as a preparation for industrial pursuits is now generally acknowledged, as appears in the efforts that have been made of late years to supply scientific instruction in so-called technical schools. The main principle represented by the new Faculty is, that Science should first of all be cultivated for its own sake, and that even where there is a practical object in view, a broad foundation should be laid of general scientific training. It is believed that the habits of thought thus engendered are the first conditions of all true advance, either in scientific discovery or in practical invention. A second principle is, that the pursuit of Science should not be divorced from literary culture; and this the Faculty, from its position in University College, is specially enabled to uphold. As regards the interpretation of the word Science, it is taken in no narrow sense. Certain subjects are included which lie out of the sphere of Natural Science, as commonly understood, but none that do not admit of a strictly scientific treatment.

In connection with the Faculty of Science, the Department of CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEERING occupies a prominent place, and a General Certificate of Engineering is granted to those who pass the Examinations. The course of instruction in this Department is not intended to supersede the necessity of the Engineering Student serving a pupillage on the works of the Civil or Mechanical Engineer, as it is only from them that he can obtain a thorough knowledge of the practical details of construction; but it is designed to teach him the theoretical principles of his profession, together with those habits of thought and observation without which he will not be able to take full advantage of the practice that will come before him during his term of pupillage. The complete Course extends over three Sessions, and embraces the following subjects:—Mathematics, Pure and Applied; Applied Mechanics; Physics; Physical Laboratory; Chemistry; Practical Chemistry; Civil and Mechanical Engineering; Mechanical Drawing and Designing; Surveying and Levelling; and Geology. Students are at

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

SUMMARY OF FEES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

	Term.			Session.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mathematics	4	4	0	10	10	0
" Applied	3	3	0	8	8	0
Applied Mechanics	3	3	0	8	8	0
Physics	3	3	0	8	8	0
Physical Laboratory	3	3	0	8	8	0
Chemistry				6	6	0
Practical Chemistry	4	4	0			
Civil and Mechanical Engineering	2	12	6	6	6	0
Mechanical Drawing	2	12	6	6	6	0
Surveying and Levelling	4	4	0			
Geology				2	2	0

FEES FOR THE ENTIRE COURSE OF SCIENCE INSTRUCTION.

	£	s.	d.
First Year	42	0	0
Second Year	39	18	0
Third Year	39	18	0

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—In connection with this Faculty three Entrance Exhibitions, of the respective values of £30, £20, and £10 per annum, tenable for two years, are annually awarded upon Examination, by written papers, to gentlemen who are about to commence their first winter's attendance in a Medical School. The subjects of the Examination are—Classics, Elementary Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and either French or German, at the option of the Candidate. The Examination takes place annually, at the close of September, and notice of intention to compete, with a statement of the modern language in which the Candidate wishes to be Examined, must be forwarded to the Secretary not later than the 24th of the month. There is an *Atkinson-Morley Scholarship* of £45 yearly, for three years, awarded annually for the greatest proficiency in the Theory and Practice of Surgery. A *Filiter Exhibition*, of £30, awarded annually, in July, for the encouragement of proficiency in Pathological Anatomy. *Fellowes's Clinical Medals*, of Gold and Silver, with Certificates of Honour, awarded at the end of each Winter and Summer Session to Pupils who shall most have distinguished themselves by reports and observations on Medical Hospital Cases. The *Liston Gold Medal*, with Certificate of Honour, awarded at the end of the Session for distinction in reports and observations on Hospital Surgical Cases. The *Alexander Bruce Gold Medal*, for proficiency in Pathology and Surgery. And 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. Hospital practice is pursued at the UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, and the following Offices are tenable by the Medical Students of the College:—Physicians' Assistants, House Surgeons, Midwifery Assistants, Physicians' Clerks, Surgeons' Dressers, Ophthalmic Surgeons' Assistants, and Ward Clerks are selected from among the Pupils, who are also Students of the College and of unexceptionable moral character, without additional Fees. The Physicians' Assistants,

the Obstetric Assistant, and the House Surgeons reside in the Hospital, paying for their board.

FEES FOR THE ENTIRE COURSE OF ATTENDANCE IN COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL prescribed for the License of the College of Physicians, for the Diploma of the College of Surgeons, and for the License of the Society of Apothecaries, £104 14s. This sum may either be paid at once, or distributed in payment over three years, as follows:—

		£	s.	
1ST WINTER SESSION:—				
Anatomy and Physiology	. . . . .	9	9 P	(i.e. Perpetual.)
Anatomy, with Dissections	. . . . .	10	10 P	
Chemistry	. . . . .	6	6	
Hospital	. . . . .	10	0 =	£36 5
1ST SUMMER SESSION:—				
Materia Medica	. . . . .	4	4	
Practical Chemistry	. . . . .	4	4	
Botany	. . . . .	3	3 =	£11 11
Total, First Year	. . . . .			£47 16 0
2ND WINTER SESSION:—				
Practical Physiology	. . . . .	6	6	
Surgery (£6 6s. P.)	. . . . .	5	5	
Medicine	. . . . .	9	9 P	
Hospital	. . . . .	10	0 =	£31 0
2ND SUMMER SESSION:—				
Midwifery	. . . . .	4	4	
Medical Jurisprudence	. . . . .	3	3 =	£7 7
Total, Second Year	. . . . .			£38 7 0
3RD WINTER SESSION:—				
Practical Surgery	. . . . .	4	4	
Hospital (excl. Perpetual)	. . . . .	7	0 =	£11 4
3RD SUMMER SESSION:—				
Pathological Anatomy	. . . . .	4	4	
Pharmacy	. . . . .	3	3 =	£7 7
Total, Third Year	. . . . .			£18 11 0
Total for Three Years	. . . . .			£104 14 0

EVENING CLASSES.—The object of these Classes is to extend the benefits of College Tuition, especially to gentlemen engaged elsewhere during the day, and to provide instruction in subjects not ordinarily taught in the College Classes. Lectures are delivered upon Latin, Greek, Hebrew, English Language, French Language and Literature, Italian, German, English History, Physics, Mineralogy and Geology, Mathematics, Elementary, Theoretical, and Practical Chemistry, Drawing, General and Official Writing, with a view to the Civil Service, Book-keeping, and Phonetics. The Fees are ordinarily £1 1s. for the Term, or £2 12s. 6d. for the Session of three Terms. In the Study of Languages and Literature there are usually Senior and Junior Classes. There are no Fees except those payable for the several Classes. There are also special Lectures delivered to LADIES, for which see PART II. For the Sessional arrangements, apply for Programmes to the Secretary at the College.
Secretary, JOHN ROBSON, Esq., B.A.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. TEMPLE UPON THE FACULTIES OF ARTS AND LAWS, AND OF SCIENCE.

The following is an abridgment of a speech by the RIGHT REV. DR. TEMPLE, Lord Bishop of Exeter, delivered at a recent Prize Distribution in University College:—

You have been studying what are commonly called “Arts,” and some of you have made such proficiency in these studies as to obtain the prizes that have been here

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

Now if I take the leading divisions of these studies, and speak first of the study of mathematics, it is of course a trite thing to say that by the study of mathematics the mind obtains a sense of the importance of clear definitions and clear postulates and impregnable reasoning, such as cannot be obtained from any other study that we can possibly pursue. And you will see, generally speaking, the effect of this study upon those who have followed it, showing itself in their after life. You will generally find this, at any rate, especially marking the man who has been mathematically trained, that he always endeavours to see clearly what he is saying, and that he shows a remarkable desire to keep to the point, and an impatience—sometimes a downright dislike—of everything that is irrelevant matter; and this desire for perfect clearness and relevancy is unquestionably a most valuable acquisition. Generally speaking, if you meet with a mathematician and enter into any kind of argument with him, you have no reason to complain that he will wander; you have no reason to complain that he will use many words when a few will do; but yet, for all that, the study of mathematics taken by itself has its own deficiencies. The study of mathematics, in the first place, has the great deficiency that whilst it touches the intellect, it never touches the moral side of the nature at all. A man who is a mathematician and nothing else is tempted to be cold and narrow in his sympathies; he has not a wide range of contact with human nature; he is very often narrow-minded, because all that he knows of other men is simply derived from his own personal experience, and that personal experience has not been enriched by the study of history or of biography. But that is not the only fault, the only deficiency, in this study of mathematics if we pursue it exclusively; there is, besides, a constant tendency in the mathematician, inasmuch as he has been always accustomed to reason from clear postulates and clear definitions, and to follow out the consequences of these with unassailable logic—there is always a

tendency in him to dislike turning round and facing the other way. He is not trained in the examination of those postulates with which he starts. He consequently, when he comes to ordinary life (and I have often seen it and remarked it), is tempted, in order to save himself the trouble of investigating his principles, to assume his principles in some way or other, and then to spend the whole force of his mind in simple reasoning from them. He assumes his principles, sometimes taking them from authority, sometimes taking them simply from that which has been most often repeated to his own ears until he fancies that it is axiomatic. He finds himself so accustomed to reason forwards, that he has great difficulty in reasoning backwards. And again that is not all. He finds further still, when he goes into life, that this rigid reasoning to which he is accustomed in his favourite science is no longer possible—that by far the largest part of life has to be guided simply by probabilities, where all that he can do is to balance the arguments for and against, and to decide which of the two preponderate. Moreover, he has been accustomed always, when he has come to a conclusion, to look upon that conclusion as something absolutely fixed and settled, which nothing afterwards can overthrow; and he will find in ordinary life that, generally speaking, even when he has come to the best conclusion that is possible, he is still bound to remember that all this is only probability, and that it may well happen that further knowledge shall upset that conclusion altogether, and that by-and-by what he has now taken as the best guide that he can find will have to be entirely given up, possibly the directly opposite opinion substituted. For these reasons mathematics, taken by themselves, while the discipline which they give is undeniably of the highest value, yet, if we are to think of them as the exclusive training of the mind, plainly will not suffice for the purpose. It is true enough that here and there we find mathematicians who have never studied, so to say, anything but mathematics, but who, being by their very nature kings in the realm of intellect, have within themselves so much richness of understanding that their own genius seems to supply them with that which other men seek in study; and, of course, such men may seem to contradict what I have been saying; but in reality they are only exceptions; and if you are thinking of average men, it is certainly true that for the great mass the exclusive study of mathematics alone must fail as a complete discipline of the human understanding.

Let me go to another great branch of human study, the study, that is, of external nature, what we commonly call natural science. Here we shall find a new set of faculties of the understanding called into play—keen observation, the power of rapid combination, the power of reasoning from cause to effect and from effect to cause in all its various forms, and all the different logical processes which fall under this great head, namely, the great head of reasoning about causes and effects. All this again is certainly a most admirable discipline, and though in some respects it may fall short of the discipline of mathematics, yet in other respects it surpasses the latter. It falls short of the discipline of mathematics because you cannot always have the same rigid demonstration; you are obliged very often to content yourself with probable hypotheses, and to reason upon these hypotheses, to argue from them, to track them up to their consequences, and then, perhaps, when they have done their work, to set them aside. And in doing all this you are perpetually obliged to reason not by the law of demonstration, but by the law of probability. But while this study may fall short of mathematics as a discipline of the mind, yet it has the immense advantage that it is far more like human life; it touches a much larger part of our common human nature. But not only does it touch a much larger part of the understanding, and so far is in itself something wider and fuller, but it engages very many more of our human sympathies. We cannot study nature without being touched by the beauty of nature, by the wonderful richness and order of nature. We cannot help constantly being struck by the sense of its vastness and of the wonderful laws that penetrate through its vast extent. And thus other feelings are kindled within us—feelings of admiration, feelings of awe, feelings certainly of greater desire to know—what we may call philosophical curiosity in the highest sense of the word. And so it has been remarked that almost invariably the student of natural science, apparently by the mere result of his study, is a cultivated man. It is possible for a man to be a great mathematician, and yet to be plainly very uncultivated as a man; but it is very rare indeed that you see such a result in the student of external nature; and therefore this study must rank by the side of the other, and must hold a place in no whit inferior. And yet, we may well ask, what is the reason that this study still hangs back? and why is it that in so many of our great schools there is such difficulty in introducing these studies and in carrying them forward? The answer, the first answer that I must give, is one that very likely may surprise those who are masters of this science: it is because in so very many instances, and to so very large a degree, those who are

endeavouring to promote the study of natural science as a part of education have made the great mistake of omitting altogether that which is essential to a true study, namely, the scientific method. The real reason why men who have deeply studied education, and might be supposed, therefore, to know what it was that was wanted for that purpose, have yet been so slow to acknowledge the claims of natural science, is that they have found that where it has been proposed to introduce natural science, it has been proposed to introduce it by means which altogether neglected what is essential in all true study—that the study should have a scientific method. I have repeated this twice over, because it is of importance that it should be clearly seen and understood. This study is often spoken of as if you could teach people science simply by asking them to listen to lectures and take notes in their note-books, and then go away and study those notes, or perhaps, what might be a little better, by setting before them a few experiments in which what is startling is sought to be shown rather than what really illustrates the subject, instead of requiring that the students should themselves handle the very things which are the materials of study, should see with their own eyes, should feel with their own fingers. Too often it has been attempted to promote the study of natural science with no recollection of this important requirement; and those who have seen natural science taught in such a way naturally enough turn round and say, “This is not education at all.” The fact is, they might go further and say, “This is not science at all.” There is in reality a fallacy here; because people constantly talk as if the study of that matter which is the subject of natural science was in itself a scientific study, whereas the fact is that if you study external nature not after a scientific method, you are not studying science at all. This is one reason which has certainly stood in the way of the promotion of this study of natural science, and which will stand in the way for some time, because in order to make the study of natural science general, it is necessary that you should have men who are really capable of teaching it, and such men cannot be obtained in a day nor in a year; and it will require time before you can get a sufficient body of teachers to give such instruction as is wanted in a subject like this. But I have no doubt that as time goes on, and when it is better understood what is meant by the study of natural science, natural science, little by little, will win its place amongst the other studies. It will win its true place in two ways. In the first place, it will be acknowledged with honour by those who have the charge of education; but, in the second place, it will do what in many cases it has not yet done—will shake off all those sluggards who too often betake themselves to such a study, simply because it seems to them to be easy; not knowing the fact that it is easy just in proportion to the want of true scientific method, and that when once it becomes a real science it will be as hard, and therefore as valuable, as any other study that you can name. But I welcome the progress of natural science as a part of education, although I know that progress will not only be, but ought to be, slow. I welcome it not only for its own sake, but also for the certain action that it will have upon other studies.

I go on, finally, to that branch of Arts which, till a very little while ago, almost usurped the name of the whole, namely, the study of Literature and of the Classics. And you must let me point out to you that in reality the study of literature and of the classics is, philosophically, a branch of the science of nature. You have here certain phenomena belonging to the creature man: these phenomena are the forms in which at various times he has been accustomed to express his emotions and his thoughts. And the study of these phenomena is plainly enough in its own nature akin, nay, more than akin, to the study of what are commonly called the phenomena of natural science; and the study follows the same laws, and, moreover, to a great degree, it exercises the same faculties. When you study a language, you have to exercise the same keen observation even of minute details; you have to exercise the same faculty of combination; and you have to apply laws of various kinds for the solution of problems of the same character as those which are presented to the student of natural science. You are studying, for instance, we will say, Chemistry. You have in your hands a certain mixture which you are to examine; you apply to it various tests, you apply to it the various laws of Chemistry, and by that application you succeed at last in analysing the mixture into different component parts, so that you can say, “Here I have so much of this substance, and so much of the other substance, and so much of another.” Now precisely the same thing is done when you put before a student a Latin sentence which he has never yet seen, and desire him to make out what it means. He, too, has to look at it, to apply to each word in it the tests which have been supplied to him by the masters of the science. He has to apply to it the grammatical laws which he already knows from the study of the science, and he ends in precisely the same way with saying, “This sentence contains so many words; they

are nouns, they are verbs, they are prepositions, and the like; and they are bound together by such and such laws, and the whole means so and so." And the process of mind which is going on is in reality exceedingly parallel in the two cases; and the true teacher of classics, or of languages of whatever kind, is in fact using the same rules; he is putting his pupils through the same kind of training as the Professor of natural science in whatever branch it may be. Observe, further, that the great exertion of the mind in all scientific method is to be found in discovery; but of course it would be simply absurd to say that every student in every branch of human knowledge is to find out for himself, is to rediscover all that has been already discovered by the researches of all the men who have previously studied the same subject. What you require of the student is not anything like that; but what you require of him is always this, that he shall track the discoverer step by step, that he shall find in the facts that are in his hands and before his eyes the confirmation of the discovery, so that he may say, "Although you showed it me, yet now I see it for myself." And all the time the true teacher will still require the student, although it would be absurd to ask him to make what we should call discoveries, that is, to find out what has never been found out before—yet to use, in his own small degree, the discovering faculty, to make steps by the use of his own intellect, to answer questions, not in the words put into his own mouth by another, but by the use of his own understanding from the data that are given to him. In all scientific study that process goes on perpetually. There is perpetually the following of the former teacher; there is perpetually not only the following of that teacher, but the confirmation of what he has taught by the evidence of the facts put into your hands; and there is perpetually the exercise of that faculty by which, in its highest development, all discoveries have been made, but which can be used even by those who have no pretence to be discoverers, and are only students, in small problems, in making little steps, in making slight investigations, but in all cases in using their intellects for themselves. Now this, I say, is precisely what is done in the study of natural science, and it is precisely also what is done in the study of languages by any student who is in the hands of a competent teacher. The student, no doubt, has put into his hands the laws of grammar; but as he goes on, the teacher takes care that he shall find those laws of grammar proved by the languages which he is studying. He has put into his hands, no doubt, critical observations of various kinds, remarks are made about the use of particular words; but a good teacher will always endeavour to enable the student to confirm those remarks by his own personal study, and he will know that nothing is so mischievous as simply to put into the student's mind that which he himself has previously obtained by study, but which he does not prove to those who are listening to him. And I, for my part, know, having been for many years a teacher myself, that that which most helps the teacher in giving real instruction to the intellect of his hearers is the sort of healthy scepticism which is perpetually asking to have each step proved, and which, whilst it is willing, when told that it is advisable to do so, to give a temporary submission to that which is laid down by authority, yet always distinguishes between what is merely laid down by authority and that which is proved by evidence, and continues to the end to require the evidence before it gives the full assent. This, let me tell you, is what every true teacher desires to see, if he can, in the very faces of those whom he is teaching; it is this which makes him feel that he is really doing his work; and it is in this way that a teacher of classics, as of everything else, insists upon following the true scientific method, and makes the study of language a part of the great study of the science of nature.

But you must allow me to go on and to point out, before I finish, one disadvantage under which the science of nature labours, in order that I may finish what I have to say about that before going on with what I have to say about languages. There is still about the study of external nature this necessary defect, that a constant turning of the mind to external nature has undeniably a tendency to make the man believe that the whole of existence is outside him, to make him blind to the fact that there is a whole world within himself, that he has there an insight into that which his bodily eyes cannot see—an insight into the world of spirits. There is unquestionably a tendency in a man who studies nature, and studies nothing else, to believe that nature, external nature, is everything; and you may certainly see traces every now and then, in those who have made that their exclusive study, of a kind of inability to admit a knowledge which is based upon the observation of a man's own soul and conscience. It is impossible, of course, for them to deny such knowledge altogether, or they would cease to be men. Moreover, many of them are men of so lofty a character (and certainly study of any sort, if it is pursued with true devotion, always tends to elevate the moral character in a very high degree),—I say that many such

men are of so lofty a character that their nature, as it were, supplements the deficiency of their study, and you cannot see in them any traces of the want that you sometimes see in others. Still *there* is the want, and *there*, on the other hand, is the strong side of the study of language and of literature; this latter brings you into contact with a much larger part of human nature; it teaches you not only what things are, but what men are; it awakens within you emotions that you would not have had, perhaps, if it were not for that study, or certainly would not feel with the same power. A man who studies a great poet—still more, as it seems to me, a man who studies a great man's life—does find that there are called out from within his soul moral forces whose existence he would hardly have expected if it were not for that study; and though it is true that all this, which is a part of our nature, of necessity receives such a great development by the mere contact which we have with one another in the intercourse of ordinary life, that it is quite possible to dispense with that further study of it that comes from literature, yet still from literature we get it in its highest and in its purest form; and it is certain that men who have studied the writings of great men have found within themselves something which they would not have suspected without that study. This it is which is the advantage of this third branch of human study.

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

University College School.—UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. The School is situated close to the Gower Street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the termini of the North Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways. It is, therefore, easily accessible by Pupils residing in the Metropolitan suburbs. Railway season tickets are granted at *half price* to Pupils attending the School. The SCHOOL forms a distinct branch from the COLLEGE, and Pupils are wholly secluded from the Students. It is divided into Junior and Senior Departments. The Junior School is for boys between the ages of *seven* and *nine*. They are kept separate from the Pupils of the Upper School. Boys are admitted to the Upper School at any age under *fifteen* if found competent to enter the lowest Class. In the case of boys above fourteen, a certificate of character is required from their previous School or Tutor. A boy admitted at the age of ten will, with ordinary industry, have gone regularly through the entire Curriculum of the School by the end of the

Session in which he completes his sixteenth year, and ought then to be qualified to pass the Matriculation Examination of the University of London and to enter as a Student of the College. Accordingly, after that age, boys are no longer retained in the School unless with the express sanction of the Head Master.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION includes Reading, Writing; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and English History; Geography, Physical and Political; Elementary Astronomy; Arithmetic, Mensuration, and Book-keeping; Mathematics, Pure and Applied; Theoretical and Practical Chemistry; Experimental Physics, Social Science, Drawing from the Flat. There are certain Extra Subjects that will hereafter be named. Parents are allowed to select the subjects in which their sons are to be instructed, as well subsequently as at entry. It is essential, however, in the former case, that their wishes should be made known *before* or *at the beginning* of the Session or Term when new Classes are formed. The Head Master reserves the right of veto.

EXHIBITIONS AND PRIZES.—Dividends arising from a Bequest of £2,000 by Mr. Holloway are appropriated to the payment of the School Fees of meritorious boys requiring pecuniary aid for their education. These Exhibitions are commonly granted by the Council for three Terms, but are renewable for a like or less number of Terms, as often as the Council see fit. The *Cook Prize*, consisting of Books of the value of £5, is awarded annually to the greatest proficient in Pure and Applied Mathematics.

The Session consists of forty weeks, and is divided into three equal Terms—the Michaelmas, Lent, and Summer Terms. The Vacations are usually three weeks at Christmas, ten days at Easter, and seven weeks in the Summer. On the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday there are half-holidays. The Monthly Report Day is a whole holiday. The hours of attendance in the Upper School are from 9.30 to 3.45, with an interval of one hour between 12.30 and 1.30 for refreshment and recreation. During the interval between morning and afternoon lessons, boys remain on the School Premises. Passes are, however, granted where the parent's house is near the School, and occasionally for other reasons, submitted to and approved by the Head Master. Attached to the School is a Play-ground of nearly two acres, containing a Gymnasium, Fives Courts, and a covered space. It is open until dark in the Winter, and until 5.30 in Summer.

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

The hours for receiving Parents of Pupils most convenient to the Head Master are on Fridays between 11.30 and 1, and at 3.45; on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 12.30 and 3.45. For similar purposes, and to receive Visitors who contemplate placing Pupils at the School, the Vice-Master is at leisure every morning between 9.15 and 10.15.

The first day of each Term is set apart for the sole purpose of

receiving new Pupils, and of examining them with a view to classification. The hours of attendance on this day are from 9.30 to 12. The ordinary business of the School commences on the following morning.

Pupils are admitted, under certain conditions, at Half-term. The Entrance Days are usually about the middle of September and of January, and the commencement of May.

FEES.—The Fee for each Term is, for the Junior School, £6 3s. 6d.; for the Upper School, £7. These payments include ordinary stationery; but Books, and Drawing and Chemical Materials, are provided as required, and charged for accordingly. For instruction in the *Lower* Division of the Drawing School, which comprehends the First and Second Classes, there is no extra charge; but Pupils sufficiently advanced to join the *Upper* Division pay a Fee of 5s. per Term. The lessons in Drawing are given on the Afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday. Pupils may attend on both days, or on one only. There is also an extra Writing Class on the Wednesday afternoon for boys who require special attention in this subject. Fencing and Gymnastics are taught during the hour of recreation, the former on Tuesday and Thursday, the latter on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The Fees are: for Fencing £1 1s. per Term, for Gymnastics 10s. A Hebrew Class, taught by Professor Marks, meets once a week. The Fee for the entire Session is £4 4s.

At the end of each Term there is an Examination of all the Classes. In accordance with the results of the Three Examinations, of which the final one, at the close of the Session, is the most important, Prizes and Commendations are awarded. A copy of the Honour List is sent to each Parent. A boy is expected to give to the Home Preparation of his Lessons about two hours on an average every evening. Where a much shorter or a much longer time is actually so bestowed, parents are recommended to consult with the Head Master upon the subject.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.—Pupils are admitted between the ages of *seven* and *nine*. These younger boys are kept separate from those of the Upper School. They have a separate entrance from the Play-ground, and their Lavatory and Offices are distinct. They have the use of the large Play-ground, but the hours of recreation and dinner are so arranged as to differ from those of the older boys. Discipline in both Schools is maintained without corporal punishment. The extreme penalty for misconduct is removal from the School. The general arrangements as to vacations, half-holidays, days of entry, &c., apply to both Schools.

The subjects taught are:—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. Writing. Arithmetic. 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. Natural Objects, treated practically, so as to develop habits of observation, &c. The Rudiments of French. Drawing from the Flat, which may be learnt or not at the option of the parents. The boys are divided for most subjects into an Upper and a Lower Division. The instruction is so arranged that one hour's preparation in the evening is, for the average of boys, sufficient.

Luncheon or dinner, if required, is provided by the manager of the College Refreshment-Room for boys whose friends may wish them to remain at the School during the second hour of recreation, at an expense of not more than One Shilling each. Boarders are received by

several of the Masters, whose addresses may be obtained at the College. The Fee for each Pupil per Term is £6 3s. 6d., payable at the commencement of each Term. Books provided for Pupils are charged. Further particulars may be obtained by application to the

Head Master, T. HEWITT KEY, M.A., F.R.S.

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

Not only in point of numbers are the masters and pupils to be congratulated; I am happy to say that the quality of the instruction you are receiving still maintains its excellence. I have examined a list of the Honours which have been awarded, within the year, to pupils of this School. It is actually too long to read. Amongst other things it shows that your students still take high rank in the Matriculation Examination of the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The candidate who stood second out of 500 this month was a pupil of your School. And I may tell you that he was beaten only by one who gained, I believe, more marks than were ever before recorded at these Matriculation Examinations. I also congratulate sincerely those to whom I have this day presented prizes. It has been to me a source of great delight to do so; for, just as, in spring, the promise of mature fruit lends an increased charm to the blossoming trees, so your first successful efforts here are raised in my estimation by the promise they give of higher distinctions in the future. I have also a word of congratulation and encouragement for those whose praiseworthy efforts have not received the same recognition to-day. I congratulate you on the possession of that generous spirit which prompted the applause with which you greeted each successful companion. I encourage you by the assurance that, after all, Examinations such as you have just passed are not a perfect test of real merit. For to test real merit we ought, of course, to distinguish between talents which are inborn, and with which you have nothing whatever to do, and power which is acquired by diligence and perseverance. Now this we cannot perfectly do. Therefore I say that those who have worked hard, but have not received prizes, deserve the encouragement derivable from the assurance that they will certainly meet their reward in another form—in the form, let us hope, of a fuller, higher, and nobler life. And now let me say also a word to a third class, probably the most numerous, and certainly the most audible part of my audience,—to those of whom we are in the habit of saying that boys will be boys, and of forgetting, as De Morgan used to tell us, that boys will be men. If we do not look to you to maintain the reputation of University College School for ability, we do look to you to maintain its moral tone, and its reputation for gentlemanly and courteous behaviour. It is in your hands, remember, more than in all others, that this reputation is left; amongst the plucky things that you encourage and applaud, let perfect truthfulness and strict honour, under all circumstances, stand highest in your estimation. Do this, and no great harm will ever ensue from your fun and frolic. And now one more word of congratulation and one more piece of advice. I know I shall have your sympathies here. I congratulate you all on the arrival of your holidays. And I advise you—though my advice will not be needed—to forget your books and take to your cricket-bats and balls with all your might. In place of pens seize your fishing-rods; and, instead of reading and calculating, turn to running and leaping and swimming. In your sports, as well as in your studies, you have, rest assured, our hearty good wishes and our entire approval.—*Speech of the Chairman at a recent School Prize Distribution.*

King's College, LONDON. PATRON, HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN. Principal, Rev. ALFRED BARRY, D.D. Adjoins Somerset House, and is close to the Temple Station of the Metropolitan Railway. The educational work of the College is arranged in six distinct, yet closely-related Departments, viz. :—I. Theological. II. General Literature and Science—Classical Section and Modern Section. III. Applied Sciences. IV. Medical. V. Evening Classes, comprising Classes of all kinds, corresponding with those in the regular Departments. VI. School, in three Divisions, Classical, Modern, and Lower. Occasional Students are admitted to any one or more Classes. Matriculated Students are required to produce a testimonial of good conduct from their last

instructor, and to subscribe a declaration that they will conform to the Rules of the College. Except in special cases, no one is admitted under *sixteen* years of age. The Academical cap and gown are to be worn within the precincts of the College, except in the Dissecting Room, Laboratories, and Workshops.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—Provides a course of instruction for those who propose to offer themselves as Candidates for Holy Orders. The Course includes Dogmatic Theology, Exegesis of the New Testament, Ecclesiastical History, Pastoral and Liturgical Theology, Theory and Practice of Vocal Church Music, Public Reading, Laws of Health and Disease, and Mental Philosophy. The following are eligible as Students of this Department:—1. Persons already in Deacons' Orders, desirous of preparing themselves as candidates for Priests' Orders; and Graduates of Arts of all British Universities. 2. Associates from the General Literature and Science Departments of the College. 3. Persons of the age of *twenty-one* who, after having been examined and reported as eligible by the Principal, shall obtain the recommendation of a Bishop. Candidates for admission must be twenty-one years of age. The best times for admission are October and January of each year, and of these the former is the more advantageous. The Course of Instruction (except in the case of Graduates who may obtain their Certificate in Three Terms) requires an attendance of Six Terms (two years), and the College Certificate, entitling Students to become Candidates for Holy Orders, will only be given to those who have attended regularly and passed the prescribed Examinations. The two Archbishops, and twenty-five Bishops, have consented to admit as Candidates for Holy Orders those Students who produce the College Certificate.

FEES.—For Associates of the College, £10 10s. For other Students, £12 12s. Entrance Fees, £4 5s. 6d. Occasional Students at various Fees, from £1 1s. to £4 4s. per Term, according to the subject of study.

CLASS FOR CANDIDATES TO THIS DEPARTMENT.—A Class is established to prepare those who are not yet qualified for Examination. Instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages. **FEES.**—£8 8s. per Term, and £4 5s. 6d., the Entrance Fees.

GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.—This Department is in two divisions, the Classical and the Modern. The Classical Division is intended to prepare Students for the Universities, Holy Orders, the Law, and other Professions, and for competition for appointments in the Civil Service, at home, in India, or the Colonies. The Course of Instruction comprises Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, English Grammar and Literature, Modern History, French, and German.

The Modern Division is intended to provide a system of liberal education, including Divinity, English, Latin, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Free-hand Drawing, and to prepare Students for the Military Examinations for admission to Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Direct Commissions.

FEES.—For Matriculated Students, £12 12s. Entrance Fees, £4 5s. 6d. Occasional Students at various Fees, from £1 1s. to £6 6s. per Term, according to the subject of study.

APPLIED SCIENCES.—This Department provides a system of general and practical education for those who are likely to be engaged in Commercial or Agricultural Pursuits, or in Civil Engineering, Surveying,

Architecture, &c. The Course occupies three years, and forms an appropriate introduction to the higher instruction which can only be obtained within the walls of a manufactory, or by taking part in the labours of a surveyor, an engineer, or an architect. Students who have passed the Preliminary Examination at Cooper's Hill College may prepare at King's College, London, for their Final Examinations for Civil Engineering appointments in India. The Course of Instruction includes Divinity, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Practical Physics, Arts of Construction, Manufacturing Art and Machinery, Surveying and Levelling, Drawing, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Photography, and Laboratory and Workshop Practice.

FEES.—Matriculated Students (first six Terms) £14 per Term; after sixth Term, £15. Together with £4 5s. 6d. Entrance Fees. Occasional Students from £1 11s. 6d. to £10 10s. per Term, according to the subject of study.

MEDICAL.—The Course of Instruction comprises the following Lectures:—Divinity, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Hygiene, Botany, Materia Medica, Obstetric Medicine, Forensic Medicine, Practical Chemistry, Comparative Anatomy, Pathological Anatomy, Dental Surgery, Ophthalmology. Every Medical Student is required to register the commencement of his professional studies at the office of the General Medical Council, and at one or more of the several Medical Examining Boards; but no Student is allowed to register unless he produce a Certificate of having passed a Preliminary Examination in Arts. Amongst the Arts Examinations recognised are the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, and the Special Arts Examinations at the College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Society.

FEES.—The College and Hospital Fees, for three years' Course of Study required by the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, amount to £105. Payments for this Course may be made by one sum of £100 on entrance, or by the following instalments:—£52 on entrance; £42 at the beginning of the Second Winter Session; £10 10s. at the beginning of the Third Winter Session. Each year is divided into two Sessions: the Winter Session begins October 1st, and the Summer Session May 1st. If the Course be extended over three years, a further sum of £10 10s. will be required at the beginning of each subsequent Winter Session. Students are recommended to add to the above a Second Course of Chemistry, £2 2s., and the Medical Tutor's Fee, for one year, £3 3s. Occasional Students, various Fees, as by the College Tables.

RESIDENCE AND BOARD.—Rooms are provided within the College for the Residence of a limited number of Matriculated Students. The Censor resides within the College, and the superintendence of all resident Students is confided to him. With the sanction of the Council several gentlemen receive Boarders, and it may be arranged for Students to reside with persons qualified to assist their studies by home superintendence. The Terms for Boarders may be ascertained by inquiry at the College, or by letter addressed to the Censor.

EVENING CLASSES.—Classes for Evening Instruction are held during the months from October to March, inclusive, and of April, May, and June. There is a Special Class for the preparation of Candidates for the Civil Service. The work of the Evening Classes embraces subjects corresponding with those in the regular Departments, but necessarily less thorough and systematic. The following are the subjects taught:—Divinity, Latin, Greek, French Language, German Language, German

Literature and History, English Language and Literature, English History, Italian, Spanish, Hebrew, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, Mathematics, Commerce and Commercial Law, Drawing, Elements of Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Mechanics, Physiology, Botany, Experimental Physics, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Logic, Political Economy, Public Reading and Speaking, Law, Shorthand.

FEES.—1. For any single Course (except Divinity and Practical Chemistry), £1 11s. 6d. 2. The Divinity Class is free to all Students attending any other class, and 10s. 6d. is the fee when no other class is attended. Practical Chemistry, £2 2s. for the Course. 3. For any Four Classes, £5 5s.; for Five Classes, £6 11s. 3d.; in either case 10s. 6d. extra if Practical Chemistry is included. 4. After Christmas, the Fee is reduced to £1 1s. for One Class; and to £3 10s. for Four Classes. 5. Students, who are attending at least two Classes, can become "Matriculated Students of the College," by payment of an additional fee of £2 12s.

Dean of the Department, Professor ADAMS.

King's College School.—The School consists of three Divisions:—I. Classics, Mathematics, and General Literature; to prepare Pupils for the Universities, for the Theological, General Literature, and Medical Departments in the College, for the Learned Professions and Commercial pursuits. The Course of Instruction comprises Divinity, the Greek, Latin, and French Languages; Mathematics and Arithmetic; Writing and Geography. II. Modern Instruction; intended to prepare Pupils for General and Mercantile pursuits, for the Department of Applied Science in King's College, for the Military Academies at Woolwich and Sandhurst. The Course of Instruction includes Divinity, Latin, Algebra, Euclid, Arithmetic, and Writing; English History and Geography; French and German; Geometrical, Freehand, and Landscape Drawing. III. The Lower School is intended to give a thorough preparation up to such a point as will enable Pupils to enter either of the two Senior Divisions.

DINING HALL.—A sufficient time, at one o'clock each day, is allowed for dinner or luncheon, which are provided in the College at a regulated expense.

FEES.—The Fees for the whole regular Course of Instruction in either Division, including stationery and use of books, amount to £8 per Term in the Lent and Easter Terms, and £8 2s. 6d. in the Michaelmas Term, making a total of £24 2s. 6d. per annum. The Entrance Fees amount to £2 13s. 6d.

Secretary to the College, J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

The following COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS and SCHOOLS are in union with KING'S COLLEGE. The conditions of the union are that provision is made for the fundamental regulations of such Schools for the systematic instruction of the Scholars in the doctrines and duties of Christianity as taught by the Established Church, and also that the Head Master and his regular Assistants are Members of that Church. That periodical Examinations by competent Examiners not belonging to the School shall take place, and a copy of their Report be regularly sent to the Council of King's College. That the School shall be open to the inspection of the Principal of King's College, if so desired.

Pupils educated in the SCHOOLS IN UNION have the privilege, in common with those educated in KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, of becoming Associates of the General Literature and Science Department of the College in a shorter time than those educated elsewhere.

AN ANNUAL PRIZE is given by the Council of KING'S COLLEGE to the best Pupil from each School:—

* SCHOOL.	HEAD MASTER.
All Souls and Marylebone District	A. H. Barford, Esq., B.A.
Dunmow Commercial	H. E. Cockayne, Esq.
Forest Grammar	Rev. F. B. Guy, M.A.
Hackney Collegiate	Rev. J. C. Jackson, M.A.
Kensington Proprietary	Rev. S. Kingsford, M.A.
Philological, New Road	Edwin Abbott, Esq.
St. Andrew's, Stoke Newington	Thos. Bryer, Esq., B.A.
St. Peter's College, Eaton Square	Rev. B. Gibsons, M.A.
Stepney Proprietary Grammar	Rev. O. G. D. Perrott, B.A.
Stockwell Proprietary Grammar	Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A.
Westbourne Collegiate	G. P. Shapcott, Esq.
Western Grammar School, Brompton	E. J. Huelin, Esq.

St. Peter's College, WESTMINSTER.—Founded by QUEEN ELIZABETH in 1560. The Foundation consists of Forty Boys, denominated Queen's Scholars. The admission is by Open Competition to vacancies, of which there are about Ten yearly, and are filled at Whitsuntide in each year.

The Examinations are held between Christmas and Easter. There is no restriction in respect of birthplace; but all Candidates are by the Statutes required to have been a year previously in the School. They must be under the age of *fifteen* on March 25th of the year of admission, and usually remain four years in College, before presenting themselves for election to the Universities. The Queen's Scholars hold their Scholarships subject to an annual Examination, in which any Scholar failing to satisfy the Examiners of his industry and progress in study may forfeit his place on the Foundation.

SIX EXHIBITIONS, tenable at the School, are offered annually for competition to Candidates (whether previously in the School or not) of ages between *eleven* and *fourteen*. Two are of the value of £30, two of £20, and two of £18. These Exhibitions are all tenable for two years, or until the holder is elected upon the Foundation. A power is reserved of re-electing deserving Candidates. The Examination is held in Easter Week.

THE ANNUAL PRIZES open to competition, for all boys proceeding to the Universities, who shall have been at least three years previously in the School, are as follow:—1. Three Junior Studentships at Christ Church, Oxford, tenable for seven years. Total annual value above £100 each. The Scholarships are augmented, in all cases of merit, by gifts from the Carey Benefaction, the income of which amounts to £600 a year, and is divisible among the Westminster Students of Christ Church. 2. Three Exhibitions at Trinity College, Cambridge, of £40 a year, tenable for three years, or until the time for taking the B.A. Degree. These Exhibitions may also be augmented from the Samwales Benefaction, which amounts at present to about £75 annually. 3. Two or more Exhibitions from the Bequest of Dr. Triplett, tenable for three years at any College of Oxford or Cambridge, conditionally on certificates of residence and good conduct from the authorities of the College. Annual value £50 each. These are not open to Students of Christ Church. Any of these Studentships or Exhibitions may be withheld in default of deserving Candidates.

All the Examinations of the Queen's Scholars, and for Studentships or Exhibitions, mentioned above, are conducted by Examiners appointed from Christ Church, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge.

The FIXED EXPENSES of a Queen's Scholar are £30 annually, payable half-yearly in advance. This charge includes Maintenance, as well as Tuition in all branches of study, except those which are mentioned below as extra.

For "Town Boys," or boys not on the Foundation, the School Tuition Fees are 5 guineas Entrance, and 30 guineas annually for Tuition, which charge is also payable half-yearly and in advance. These Fees include all the ordinary instruction—Scriptural teaching, Classics, Mathematics and similar subjects, History, Geography, English, French (or German for advanced Pupils), together with Drawing or Singing, at the discretion of the Head Master. Private Tuition, as well as Fencing and Gymnastics, is charged extra.

"Town Boys" may board either wholly or partially at one of the Boarding Houses, or entirely at home. For Home Boarders a room is provided at No. 1, Dean's Yard, where, for a small extra charge, Books, Great-coats, &c., may be kept. The Boarding House Fees are 5 guineas Entrance, and 65 guineas yearly for Boarders, or 24 guineas for Half Boarders, besides Tuition Fees. The School Hours are ordinarily from 8 to 9 a.m. and from 10 to 12.30 p.m., and from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m. (from 3 to 5 p.m. in summer). Home and Half Boarders who come from a distance are allowed to attend from 9 a.m. to 12.30 in the morning, instead of coming at 8 a.m. Wednesday and Saturday are Half Holidays. The School Holidays are 3 weeks at Whitsuntide, 7 weeks in August and September, and 5 weeks at Christmas.

Head Master, Rev. C. B. SCOTT, D.D.

St. Peter's College, EATON SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.—This Association was founded in 1830 for the management of a Proprietary School, and was Incorporated in 1871. The constituency was thus enlarged to comprise, besides the Patrons, viz., the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellor, and the President, Lord Westminster, about 60 Vice-Presidents, 50 Honorary Fellows, and 240 Shareholders. These, according to the Statutes, are debarred from receiving dividends or profits, and have power to found various Schools or Colleges, and to promote Liberal Studies in connection with the Church of England. The Central, and at present only, School of the Society, situated in Eaton Square, and styled ST. PETER'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, is designed for Boys of the Upper Classes from *seven to nineteen* years old. They receive a general education in English, French, Classics, Mathematics, and Divinity, besides occasional instruction in Music, Drilling, Drawing, and Natural Science given freely, and in the usual additional subjects for extra fees. The teaching given is adapted to prepare the Pupils for the Universities, the Learned Professions, the Army, Navy, and Civil Service, or for Commercial Pursuits. This School has produced, during its forty years of activity, a long and distinguished list of old Pupils, but it possesses no endowments. Members of the Association can nominate Pupils at somewhat reduced charges. The School Year is divided into three Terms, averaging thirteen weeks each, and commencing on or about January 27, May 1, and September 15.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—Prizes are systematically awarded, and two Scholarships, entitling to free education, are adjudged publicly each summer, after competition and the report of independent Examiners.

FEES.—General Tuition, 13 to 15 guineas per year, divided by three Terms. Special Tuition in Fine Art Drawing or in Fortification, 4 guineas; in German, 2 guineas per annum. Boarding, 45 to 70 guineas per annum. There are no Entrance Fees, or other perquisites.

Head Master, Rev. B. W. GIBSONE, M.A., B.Sc.

The College, REGENT'S PARK. Affiliated to the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. Is within a pleasant walk to University College, the College of Chemistry, the British Museum, and close to the Botanical and Zoological Gardens. Is designed for three Classes of Students: for such as study Theology only; for those who desire to take a Course of preliminary Education with a view to Theological Study; and for Lay Students. Removed hither from Stepney in 1857; between that time and 1865 twenty-three Students have taken University Degrees, and Honours have been obtained in forty-nine subjects, including nine Scholarships and various Prizes.

For Lay Students a Christian home is provided. A large Library is accessible to them. Their general studies are superintended by the Tutors; and they may take such Classes in the College, in University College, New College, or elsewhere, as may be necessary to meet special circumstances. The Students are thus qualified for a Degree, for the Civil Service, for Professions, and for the higher walks of Commercial life.

THE TERMS vary from SIXTY GUINEAS to EIGHTY GUINEAS a year, according to the Classes taken by each Student. This sum, which is paid to the funds of the College, meets the expense of rooms and furniture, board, and education. In the Classes which Students attend, all is taught that is required for the B.A. Degree in the University of London, viz., English Language, Literature, and History; the Latin and Greek Languages and Literature, Chemistry, German or French, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Logic, Mental Philosophy, and Ethics. In addition, they take Classes on Scripture Evidences, and on the Study of the Old and New Testament. Classes in extra subjects of Education can be taken at University College, the College of Practical Chemistry, &c.

President, Rev. Dr. ANGUS.

Christ's College, FINCHLEY, N.—Established to afford, upon moderate terms, a First-class Education, preparing Pupils for the Universities, the Professions, Military and Naval Colleges, and all Competitive Examinations. In the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations the Students of Finchley College have secured a very high distinction. There are Scholarships, varying from £5 to £50, by which the expenses of the successful competitors are considerably diminished. The buildings are large and convenient, situated in a rural and very healthy district, and are provided with excellent playgrounds. There is a Modern Department in which Pupils are fitted for Mercantile Pursuits, attention being chiefly bestowed upon the study of Modern Languages, and the usual subjects of English education.

The year is divided into three Terms, commencing on or about the 30th January, 25th April, and 12th September.

TERMS.—Education, Board, Washing, Medical Attendance, Subscription to Library Fund, &c., £20 per Term. Books, Stationery, Music, and optional disbursements extra.

Head Master, Rev. T. C. WHITEHEAD, M.A.

For other METROPOLITAN and also PROVINCIAL COLLEGES and INSTITUTIONS see future pages, and consult the INDEX. The Institutions and Departments that immediately follow confer Distinctions and Appointments after Competitive Examinations.

Society of Arts.—Founded 1754, and incorporated by Royal Charter 1847, for the ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, by bestowing REWARDS for such productions, inventions, or improvements as tend to the employment of the poor, to the increase of trade, and to the riches and honour of the kingdom; and for meritorious works in the various departments of the Fine Arts; for Discoveries, Inventions, and Improvements in Agriculture, Chemistry, Mechanics, Manufactures, and other useful Arts; for the application of such natural and artificial products, whether of Home, Colonial, or Foreign growth and manufacture, as may appear likely to afford fresh objects of industry, and to increase the trade of the realm by extending the sphere of British commerce; and generally to assist in the advancement, development, and practical application of every department of science in connection with the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of this country.

Early as the middle of the last century, its efforts were directed to improving agricultural implements; raising, planting, and preserving timber; improving the culture of most kinds of corn and grass seeds, and the introduction of new root crops; also the reclamation of large tracts of land from the sea, thus extending the means of producing food for the people. In Applied Chemistry and Metallurgy it collected much information relative to improvements in dyeing and tanning, the make of crucibles and retorts, the discovery of cobalt, zaffre, and smalt, and the manufacture of iron, copper, and tin; in Manufactures it has given to the world many improvements, such as the loom for weaving fishing-nets, spinning machines, the make of Persian carpets, druggets, cambric, lace, and various kinds of paper. It erected the first saw-mill used in this country, and has introduced many improvements in ship-building, the diving-bell, floating-lights, the construction of cranes and jacks, and manufacturing machines and tools in general.

In our Colonies the Society has been instrumental in establishing Botanic Gardens, thereby aiding the importation and production of the spices, fruits, and guns of Foreign Countries, and their more general introduction into Commerce. It has also been the means of introducing many new substances, such as gutta-percha, cocoa-nut oil, &c., thereby creating new sources of trade.

In the Fine Arts the Society not merely encouraged the study of Art at a period prior to the existence of the Royal Academy and Government Schools, but, by allowing artists to make collections of their works, and to exhibit them in the Society's Rooms, in 1760, it thereby established permanent Exhibitions of Art in this country, out of which grew the present Royal Academy. Among the names of those rewarded by the Society in their youth will be found Flaxman, Bacon, Nollekens, Uwins, Landseer, Mulready, Ross, Eastlake, Millais, and other leading Artists.

Since its incorporation by Royal Charter in 1847, by holding smaller Industrial Exhibitions, the Society prepared the way for the first Great International Exhibition, held in 1851, which was originated by the Society under the presidency of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. The Society at first entered into an agreement with contractors to carry out the undertaking, but subsequently applied to her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission, a petition which was graciously acceded to. The more recent action of the Society, in reference to the International Exhibition of 1862, is well known. It raised a Guarantee Fund of £450,000, to meet the expenses of the undertaking, and nominated the Commissioners, who were afterwards appointed by her Majesty; and is at present co-operating with her Majesty's Commissioners with a view to the establishment of Annual International Exhibitions of Industry, the first of which series was opened to the public in the spring of 1871.

The Artistic Copyright Act of 1862 was prepared and carried through Parliament by a Committee of the Society; and the amendment of the Laws bearing upon Industry and Commerce, especially the Patent Laws, and the extension and free use of the Postal system, the introduction of the Book Post, the Parcels Post, and the distribution of Printed Matter by the Post Office, are subjects to which the Society has directed its attention. The Improvement of the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes, and the Education of the Workman, have at various times occupied its attention; but Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce—the objects which it was established to pro-

mote—afford so wide a field of investigation, that the nature of the Society's action, and its method of carrying out the objects of its founders, can only be fully known to those who take a continued interest in the Society itself.

MEMBERSHIP.—The Society consists of upwards of 3,000 Members. The Annual Subscription is £2 2s.; or a Life Subscription of £21. There is no Entrance Fee. Communications to THE SECRETARY, Society's House, Adelphi, London. The following are the immediate privileges of association :—

MEETINGS.—The Session commences in November and ends in June. At the Wednesday Evening Meetings during the Session, papers on subjects relating to inventions, improvements, discoveries, and other matters connected with the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of the Country are read and discussed, full reports of them being given in the Weekly Journal published by the Society. These meetings are free to Members of the Society, who are entitled to admit two friends to each meeting.

LECTURES.—In addition to the Wednesday Evening Meetings, Courses of Lectures, entitled "Cantor Lectures," are delivered on subjects bearing upon the Arts, the Applied Sciences, Commerce, and Industry. These Lectures are free to Members of the Society, who are entitled to admit two friends to each Lecture.

The *Journal*, which is sent free to Members, is published weekly, and contains, in addition to the Reports of the Society's Proceedings, Reports of the INSTITUTIONS IN UNION, and a variety of information connected with Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. The *Journal* is also the official organ of the Annual International Exhibitions.

The LIBRARY and READING ROOM are open to Members, who are also entitled to borrow books.

CONVERSAZIONI are held, to which the Members are invited, each Member receiving a card for himself and lady.

Secretary, P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Esq.

Union of Institutions, in connection with the SOCIETY of ARTS.—The Society now has about 400 Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institutions, District Unions, and Local Educational Boards, in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, in Union with it, one of the principal objects of this "Union" being the promotion of Adult Education, particularly by means of Examinations. These it holds annually, and awards Certificates and Prizes to a large amount, including the Prince Consort's Prize of Twenty-five Guineas, graciously continued by her Majesty. The whole of the General Prizes are offered to Female Candidates on the same terms as to Males; and, in many of the subjects, an additional Prize is offered to Females. There is also a Special Prize of Ten Guineas offered to Female Candidates. (See PART II.)

Special Prizes are also offered annually by learned Societies and benevolent individuals desirous of promoting certain courses of discovery or instruction. The Examinations and Prizes are open for Competition to persons not Members of the Society, but who may be Members or Students of Institutions, or Classes, in Union with the Society.

I. These Examinations have been established for the benefit of the Members and Students of Institutions in Union with the Society of

Arts, who are commonly mechanics, artisans, soldiers, labourers, clerks, tradesmen and farmers in a small way of business, apprentices, sons and daughters of tradesmen and farmers, assistants in shops, and others of various occupations. To all such Members and Students in the Institutions, and to other persons of the like condition, male and female, the Examinations, Certificates, and Prizes, offered annually, are open on the general conditions stated herein. Persons, however, who are, or have been, professional teachers or pupil-teachers; persons who either are enjoying, or have enjoyed, a liberal education, or who occupy a higher position in society than those above described, may obtain Certificates, but cannot compete for the Prizes.

II. The Certificates are not competed for. They are awarded as records of positive, not comparative attainment. The Prizes are competed for.

III. For the conditions on which persons of a higher grade in society may be examined and receive Certificates, but not compete for Prizes, see Rules as to Examination and Fees.

IV. The Candidates for Examination have not to go to a distance from their homes. The Examinations are held in all places in the United Kingdom where a Local Educational Board connected with the Society of Arts is willing to make the requisite arrangements.

In 1870 the Council decided to remove from the Programme those subjects in which the GOVERNMENT SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT holds Examinations, which are now largely taken advantage of by the same class of persons (and very often by the same individuals) as those who sit at the Society's Examinations. The following subjects, therefore, have been withdrawn:—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Navigation, &c., Principles of Mechanics, Practical Mechanics, Magnetism and Electricity, Light and Heat, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Botany, Animal Physiology, Freehand Drawing, Practical Geometry, Mechanical Drawing.

The SOCIETY OF ARTS' FINAL EXAMINATION embraces the following, and such Special Subjects as may be announced in the Society's yearly programme. A PREVIOUS EXAMINATION, of a more elementary character, is held by the District Unions and Local Boards, and from among the most proficient Candidates the Competitors for the Society's Final Examination are selected. Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Metrical System, Mensuration, Latin, German, French, Italian, Spanish, English; Political Economy, Domestic Economy; Logic, Theory of Music, Musical Composition (Tonic Sol-fa); English History, Geography; Floriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Culture.

RULES AS TO EXAMINATION, AND FEES.—No Candidate can be admitted to the Final Examination unless duly returned by a District Union or Local Board as having passed a previous Examination. Every admitted Candidate must be at least *sixteen* years of age. (A.) Members of, or Students of Classes in, Institutions in union with the Society of Arts, are examined free. (B.) Members of, or Students of Classes in, small Institutions, not in union with the Society of Arts, but subscribing one guinea a year for admission to the Examinations alone, are examined free. (C.) Members of, or Students of Classes in, small Institutions not in union with the Society of Arts, but connected with it through a District Union or Local Board, are examined on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d. (D.) Persons of a higher class of society than those described in paragraph I. cannot compete for Prizes, but may be examined for Certificates on payment of a fee of 5s.

DISTRICTS IN UNION WITH THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

ALDERSHOT AND FARNHAM DISTRICT (2 Institutions); Hon. Secretary, Mr. Henry Poppleton, College School, Farnham.

EAST LANCASHIRE UNION (20 Institutions and Evening Schools); Offices, Mechanics' Institute, Burnley; Hon. Sec., Mr. John Sutherland, Burnley; Assistant-Sec., Mr. T. W. Shore, Burnley.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE UNION (130 Institutions); Hon. Secretary, Dr. R. M. Pankhurst, Manchester; Visiting Agent, Mr. Thomas Lawton, 3, St. James's Chambers, South King Street, Manchester.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE ASSOCIATION (25 Institutions, 38 Evening Schools, and 3 Working Men's Clubs); Secretary, Mr. F. Talbot, Smethwick, Birmingham.

WORCESTER UNION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES (28 Institutions and 12 Evening Schools); President, J. S. Pakington, Esq.; Secretary, Mr. F. Marcus, Worcester.

YORKSHIRE UNION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES (130 Institutions); Visiting Agent, Mr. Henry H. Sales, 5, Victoria Chambers, Leeds.

For List of Institutions and Secretaries' Names, see APPENDIX.

Government Science and Art Schools and Classes,

under the direction of the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, South Kensington, London, by which aid is afforded to Local Schools and Classes, for the promotion of Science and Art Education. For this purpose a sum of money is annually voted by Parliament. The object of the Grant is to promote instruction, especially among the Industrial Classes. Upwards of One Thousand Science Schools and Classes are at present in operation in the United Kingdom, and about 30,000 Pupils are under instruction.

The following are the Sciences towards instruction in which aid is given:—Practical Plane and Solid Geometry; Machine Construction and Drawing; Building Construction, or Naval Architecture and Drawing; Pure Mathematics; Theoretical Mechanics; Applied Mechanics; Acoustics, Light, and Heat; Magnetism and Electricity; Inorganic Chemistry; Organic Chemistry; Geology; Mineralogy; Animal Physiology; Zoology; Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology; Systematic and Economic Botany; Principles of Mining; Metallurgy; Navigation; Nautical Astronomy; Steam; and Physical Geography.

Assistance granted by the Science and Art Department is in the form of—

Public Examinations, in which Queen's Medals and Queen's Prizes are awarded, held at all places complying with certain conditions.

Payments on results to Committees or Teachers.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Building Grants.

Grants towards the purchase of apparatus, &c.

Supplementary Grants in certain subjects, and special aid to Teachers and Students.

The Science and Art Department holds annually about May, through the agency of the Local Committees, Public Examinations in all the before-mentioned Sciences, and in Art, in any place in the United Kingdom which complies with the requisite conditions. On the results of these Examinations payments are made for the instruction of the Students, and Medals and Prizes are awarded.

In addition to the ordinary Science Examinations in May, Class Examinations are held in Mathematics, Navigation, Nautical Astronomy,

and Physical Geography, for the benefit of Seafaring Men *only*, three times a year, in all seaports where Local Committees are formed.

The Examinations are of two kinds, but are held on the same evenings, and conducted by the same Committees:—1st. The Class Examinations for Students under instruction in Science Classes. 2nd. The Honours Examination of a highly advanced character. For the purpose of the Class Examinations each subject is divided into two stages—the elementary and the advanced; except Mathematics, which is divided into seven stages. There is a different Examination Paper for each stage, and in each stage there are two grades of success—first and second class. For the second, or lowest class of the elementary stage, the standard of attainment required is merely such as will justify the Examiner in reporting that the instruction has been sound, and that the Students have been benefited by it; but the standard may be raised from year to year.

There is an Honours Paper in each subject, except Mathematics, which for this purpose may be considered as divided into three subjects, an Honours Paper being set on each evening for the whole of the stages comprised in that evening's Examination.

Besides the Registered Students of a Class, *any other person* may present himself for examination before the Local Committee whenever an Examination is being held for the Class. Before the 26th of March he must apply to a Local Secretary, who will forward his name to the Department of Science. Arrangements must be made by the Local Committees to give accommodation at the Examination to all *outside Candidates* who have given the proper notice, as well as the Students in the class for which the Committee act, to sit at the Examination.

A REGISTRATION FEE of 2s. 6d. may be demanded of such outside Candidates. But the fee may be remitted or reduced at the option of the Committee.

To all successful Students are given printed lists of results showing their position. To the First Class in each stage are given Queen's Prizes, consisting of books or instruments, chosen by the Candidates from lists furnished for that purpose. No Queen's Prize or Medal will be given to a Student in the advanced stage, unless he has previously passed in the elementary stage, or been successful under the old system.

The Prizes are unlimited in number, and are open to all Candidates who come within either of the following categories:—1. Students in Science Classes under Teachers qualified to earn payment. 2. Registered Students in Artisan Classes taught by other Teachers. [Persons who have enjoyed previous privileges, or studied in certain colleges, are excluded. Of these exceptions information may be obtained from the Local Secretaries.]

Four Medals—one Gold, one Silver, and two Bronze—are given in the Class Examination in each subject for competition among the *bonâ fide* Students of Science Classes, who either come within the category of persons on account of whom payments can be earned, or are under *seventeen* years of age. Only Registered Students of Schools and Classes under Local Committees can take Medals. Middle Class Students, persons engaged in teaching, as well as teachers in training, who are more than *seventeen* years of age, even if qualified, are ineligible for them. Should a Student take more than one Gold, Silver, or Bronze Medal, he will receive books instead of a second Medal.

When the best Candidates for Queen's Medals are nearly equal, five or six of them, as may be found desirable, may be summoned to London for further Examination, in order to decide to whom the different Medals shall be awarded. *Their travelling expenses, second-class railway fares, and 10s. a day while required to be absent from home, will be allowed.*

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.—Grants are made to aid local efforts in founding Scholarships and Exhibitions. The Scholarship is intended to maintain the Student while remaining at a day school, and the Exhibition to support him while pursuing his studies at some central institution where the instruction is of a high grade.

There are two forms of local Scholarship in connection with Elementary Schools:—1. The Elementary Scholarship; 2. The Science and Art Scholarship. For the encouragement of advanced Scientific instruction, there are two kinds of Exhibitions:—1. The Local Exhibition; 2. The Royal Exhibition. For the former a grant of £5 is made towards the maintenance of a deserving Student to the managers of any elementary school who undertake to support him for one year, and subscribe at least £5 for that purpose. For the latter a grant of £10 is made towards the maintenance of a Student in a day school who has taken a first grade in Freehand or Model Drawing, and Elementary Geometry, and passed in one of the subjects of Science, provided that the managers of the school undertake to support him for one year, and subscribe £5 for that purpose. These Scholarships may be held for three years, and may be transferred with the Student from one school to another, in case of need.

The Science and Art Department will make a grant £25 per annum to the managers of any School, or Educational Institution, or Local Committee, who will raise the like sum by voluntary contribution, for the maintenance of a Student at some College or School, where a thorough course of Scientific instruction of an advanced character may be obtained. The Exhibition may last for one, two, or three years.

Royal Exhibitions, of the value of £50 per annum, tenable for three years, to the Royal School of Mines, London, and the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, are given in competition at the May Examinations. There are nine Royal Exhibitions to the School of Mines, and nine to the College. Three Exhibitions to each institution are therefore generally vacated each year. They are held on the condition that the holder attends the Lectures regularly during the three years, and passes the Examinations required for the Associateship of the School. The Exhibitions entitle the holders to free admissions to all the Lectures, and to the Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratories at those two institutions. Persons over *twenty-one* years of age, excepting Artisans and Students of the Industrial Classes, will be excluded from competing for these Exhibitions.

Whitworth Scholarships, of the value of £100 per annum, tenable for three years, are also given in competition at the May Examinations. (See WHITWORTH SCHOLARSHIPS.)

Free Admissions to Lectures at the Royal School of Mines, or the Royal College of Science, Dublin, are granted to any person who takes a Gold Medal in the May Examination.

AID TO SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.—In addition to the encouragement afforded to Education in the manner before described, the Government

grants aid to Schools and Teachers in various ways. Payments are made to Committees or Teachers on the results of the May Examinations. These payments are made only on account of the instruction of Students of the Industrial Classes, or on account of their children. They are £2 for a first class, and £1 for a second class, in each stage. Also 10s. for each second grade Art paper satisfactorily worked. Any person may qualify himself or *herself* to earn payments on results, by obtaining a first or second class in the advanced grade of the Class Examination, or by taking Honours. This Examination is dispensed with when the Candidate has taken a Degree at one of the Universities of the United Kingdom. A grant towards the purchase of apparatus, diagrams, &c., of 50 per cent. of the cost of them is made to Science Schools; or where a school is furnished with a laboratory, properly fitted, a payment of £1 is made towards the expenses of each Student who during the year receives twenty-five lessons in Laboratory practice. A grant in aid of a new building, or of the adaptation of an existing building, for a School of Science, may be made up to a maximum of £500 for any one school, provided that certain conditions are complied with.

In Chemistry special extra payments will be made on account of Students who show a good knowledge of Laboratory practice. These payments will be 10s. and £1 extra on the second and first class respectively in both the elementary and the advanced stage. On each Student that passes in the First or Second Class Honours, £4 and £2 respectively are claimable, under certain conditions. Special grants are made for the travelling expenses of Teachers, in places where there is local organisation for Educational purposes, in an outlying district of villages or small towns, where local Teachers cannot be obtained. Arrangements are occasionally made for Teachers to visit London, to undergo a course of instruction in Teaching, and for the purpose of visiting the South Kensington Museum and other Metropolitan Institutions. All particulars are given in the Directories of the Science and Art Department.

Application to be made to "*The Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London.*" Six stamps should be enclosed for the Directory, but the letter will pass free, without postage. For a List of the Local Schools and Classes, the names of their Promoters, and particulars as to Students' Fees, see APPENDIX.

National Art Training School and Classes, SOUTH KENSINGTON, in connection with the GOVERNMENT SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.—The Courses of Instruction pursued in the Schools have for their object the systematic Training of Teachers, Male and Female, in the practice of Art, and in the knowledge of its scientific principles, with the view of qualifying them to impart to others a careful Art-education, and to develop its application to the common uses of life, and its relation to the requirements of Trade and Manufactures. Special Courses are arranged, in order to qualify Schoolmasters of Parochial and other Schools to teach Elementary Drawing as a part of general Education, concurrently with Writing.

The Instruction comprehends Freehand, Architectural, and Mechanical Drawing; Practical Geometry and Perspective; Painting in Oil, Tempera, and Water Colours; Modelling, Moulding, and Casting. The Classes

for Drawing, Painting, and Modelling, include Architectural and other Ornament, Flowers, Objects of Still-life, &c.; the Figure from the Antique and from Life, and the study of Anatomy, as applicable to Art.

The Annual Sessions, each lasting five months, commence on the 1st of March and the 1st of October, and end on the last day of July and the last day of February respectively. Students can join the School at any time, the tickets running from date to date. The months of August and September, one week at Christmas, and one week at Easter or Whitsuntide, are vacations. The Classes meet every day except Saturday. Hours of Study—Day, ten to three; Evening, seven to nine.

In connection with the Training School, and open to the Public, separate Classes are established for Male and Female Students. Students properly qualified have full access to the Collections of the Kensington Museum and Library, either for consultation or copying, as well as to all the School Lectures of the Department. The Public also are admitted to the same privileges on payment of small additional Fees. The Art Library is a collection of Books, Prints, Drawings, and Photographs. The collection of Drawings and Prints illustrates Ornamental Art. The collection of Photographs includes Architectural subjects, Ancient Drawings, examples of Ornament, and specimens of Art, from various public and private collections in Great Britain and abroad. For Special Encouragements to Female Art-Students, the Princess of Wales's Art Scholarships, &c., see PART II.

Students who have paid fees for two consecutive Sessions are entitled, on passing the whole of the Second Grade Examination, to an admission to their class for one year, at a remission of half the usual fee. They are entitled to a continuance of the same privilege for a second year only, if they have obtained a "pass" for merit of work, or a Prize or Medal in the annual National Competition.

Students who have paid fees as above are entitled, on passing satisfactory Examinations in any three, or if females in two, of the subjects of the First Certificate, to free admission, which will last for one year, and is renewable if the First Certificate be fully taken within that time. After obtaining the First Certificate Students will continue to be admitted free, provided a "pass" for merit of work, or a Prize or Medal in the annual National Competition be taken annually. Students who have obtained the First Certificate are also eligible to compete for admission to the Class for the Training of Teachers, and to the receipt of weekly allowances, according to their progress in the school and the certificates obtained, of 5s., 10s., or 15s., in return for which they have to perform certain duties as teachers, and must engage to accept the situations to which they are recommended. (See Competition for Maintenance Allowances under PROVINCIAL ART SCHOOLS.)

FEES.—For Classes studying for five whole days, including evenings, £5 for five months; for three whole days, including evenings, £4 for five months; for the half-day, morning or evening, £4 for five months. To each of these Classes there is an Entrance Fee of 10s. Evening Classes: Male School, £2 per session; Artisan Class, 10s. per session, 3s. per month; Female School, £1 per session, three evenings a week. Students cannot join the School for a shorter term than five months; but those Students who have already paid Fees for five months may remain until the end of the scholastic year on payment of a Fee at the rate of £1 a month for each month unexpired up to the 31st of July in each year. Classes for Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, and Pupil Teachers of Elementary Schools, meet on two evenings on each week: Fee, 5s. for the session. Teachers in Private

Schools or Families may attend the day classes on payment of a Fee of £1 per month. The morning Classes for Practical Geometry and Perspective are open to all Students; but they may be attended independently of the general course on payment of a Fee of £2 per session for those Classes. A Course of twelve Lectures on Anatomy as applicable to the Arts is given in each session. Fee for the Course, 6s.; for a single Lecture, 1s.

A Register of the Students' attendance is kept, which may be consulted by Parents and Guardians.

Head Master, RICHARD BURCHETT, Esq.

Metropolitan District Schools of Art are now established at the following places, and are open in the evening from seven to nine:—

1. The Female School of Art, 43, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.
2. Spitalfields, 12, White Lion Street, Norton Folgate.
3. St. Thomas Charterhouse, Goswell Road.
4. Rotherhithe Grammar School, Deptford Road.
5. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Castle Street, Long Acre.
6. Lambeth, Miller's Lane, Upper Kennington Lane.
7. St. Mary's, Hide Place, Vincent Square, Westminster.
8. West London, 204, Great Portland Street.
9. North London, Sandringham Road, Kingsland.

There are Female Classes at each of these Schools. Applications for admission, prospectuses, or any other information, to be made at the Schools in each district.

There is an annual Examination for Prizes in all the Schools, and a National Competition.

THE EDUCATIONAL DIVISION of the South Kensington Museum contains Models of School Buildings, and examples of School fittings, and of books, apparatus, and diagrams used in elementary instruction. It also includes scientific apparatus, models of machinery, and other appliances adapted for technical education. The collection of Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals, etc., chiefly of an Educational character, is nearly 30,000 in number—many being presentations or contributions on loan from the various Educational publishers.

The Reading Room is open to visitors during the same hours as the Museum, namely, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. During the year 1870, the number of readers amounted to 13,496.

Tickets of Admission to the Museum, including admission to the Art-Library and Educational Reading-room, are issued at the following rates:—Weekly, 6d.; monthly, 1s. 6d.; quarterly, 3s.; half-yearly, 6s.; yearly, 10s. Yearly Tickets are also issued to any School at £1, which will admit all the pupils of such schools on all Students' days. To be obtained at the Catalogue Sale-Stall of the Museum.

Provincial Art Schools and Classes, in connection with the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, at Kensington. There are at present more than 118 Art Schools, 335 Evening Art Classes, and about 1,359 Schools for the Poor, in the United Kingdom, receiving encouragement and aid from the Government Department at Kensington. The total number of Pupils receiving instruction exceeds 187,000. For a List of the Principal Schools and Evening Classes, and the names of their Promoters, see APPENDIX.

Provincial Schools are entitled to borrow from the South Kensington Museum and Library objects of Decorative Art for exhibition and for

use as examples. The articles that are made thus available include Sculptures, Carvings in Wood, Medals, Seals, Mosaics, Marquetry, Paintings, Drawings, Prints, Japanned or Lacquered Work, Glass Painting, Glass Manufactures, Enamels, Pottery, Electro-copies of Works in Metal, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Ornaments in Precious Metals, Electro-copies of Arms and Armour, Furniture, Leather Work, Basket Work, Textile Fabrics, Bookbinding, &c.

In addition to grants afforded to the School Committees, to Schoolmasters, and Teachers, the following rewards are offered to Students. In the Schools for the Poor, a small Prize will be given to every child whose drawing may reach the required standard of excellence. For the award of these Prizes, Examinations of a very elementary character will be held in the month of March, and conducted by the Local Committee, or Managers of the School. In the Evening Classes, Prizes will be given to all Students who excel in the Examinations of the second grade, and of the third grade to such Students as execute highly meritorious works. In Schools of Art, Prizes will be given to Students of all Classes who excel in the Examinations of the second grade, and to those who produce works of great merit, executed for special Prizes. The works offered in competition for Prizes are to be forwarded to London through the Local Secretaries, and the Department will pay the carriage of such works, under certain conditions.

The best works sent up for examination will be selected to enter into a NATIONAL COMPETITION between the works of all the Schools of Art in the kingdom, and Medals and other Prizes will be awarded to those Students who may be judged to have executed the most meritorious of the competing works. The objects entering into the National Competition will be exhibited in London, and in some one of the more important towns of the kingdom.

The Prize List will include ten Gold Medals, distributed as follows:—

One Gold Medal for the best study from the Antique in chalk or monochrome. This study must be from a single figure in the round, and must be executed within the dimensions of an imperial sheet.

One Gold Medal for the best study of the figure modelled from the Antique. This study must be from a single figure, and not more than 30 inches in height.

One Gold Medal for the best example of painting a group of still-life from nature, as a composition of colour, in oil, or water colour. The dimensions of this work must be 20 inches by 16 inches, or, if of other proportions, of equal or nearly equal surface.

Six Medals for the best designs in the three classes, Architectural Design, Surface Design, Plastic Design.

One Medal for a work of a class not included under the above-named heads.

Twenty Silver Medals, of which part will be given to the second best works in the various subjects to which Gold Medals are assigned, and the rest to meritorious works in the same, or the best works in other, subjects of study.

Fifty Bronze Medals to meritorious works in any of the various subjects of study.

MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES.—A limited number only of Students of the National Art Training School may compete with Students of

Local Schools of Art for maintenance allowances of 20s. or 25s. weekly. No Student will be eligible to receive such higher payments who has not taken one Art Certificate. Such allowances will be granted for one session only. They may be renewed at the discretion of the Department, according to the progress and conduct of the Student, and the demand for Certificated Teachers. No Student in training will be allowed to remain as such after he has obtained five Certificates. Besides their studies in the Training School, Students in training will be required to give instruction in parochial and district schools, as a part of their training.

Further information respecting the Local Art Schools may be obtained from the respective Secretaries, for whose names see APPENDIX.

Royal School of Mines, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W. In connection with the GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE and ART, and the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. The building in which the collections illustrative of the geological structure and of the mineral produce of the British Islands and their dependencies, constituting the Museum of Practical Geology, are exhibited to the public, is, in addition, the seat of the Royal School of Mines, and contains the Central Office of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. In 1851 numerous memorials, praying for the establishment of a Mining School, were addressed to the Government by the leading representatives of the mining interest of Great Britain. The memorialists urged that, though the value of the annual mineral produce of this country amounted to a sum equalling four-ninths of the total amount produced by the whole of Europe, and far exceeding that yielded by any other state, the miners and metallurgists of the United Kingdom were unable to obtain that instruction in the theory and the practice of their calling which had long been carefully provided for their foreign competitors in the Mining Colleges of France, Belgium, Prussia, Saxony, Austria, Spain, and Sweden; and the effect of which, in all cases, had been a marked increase in the economy, efficiency, and safety of mining operations.

The Government acceded to the request of the memorialists, the immediate realisation of whose wishes was doubtless much facilitated by the circumstance that the complete nucleus of a Mining School already existed in the officers, the laboratories, and the mineral and fossil collections of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. In order, therefore, to establish a School of Mines, little more was necessary than that the Government should formally authorise a certain number of the officers of the Survey to teach those sciences with which it was their official duty to be acquainted; and, in fact, when the School of Mines was instituted in 1851, all its professors, with a single exception, were officers of the Survey and Museum, and the students were taught in the theatres and laboratories, and by means of the collections which appertained to the pre-existing establishment. The principal Object of the Institution which had thus naturally grown out of, or engrafted itself upon, the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, has always been, and is, *to discipline the Students of the School thoroughly in the principles of those sciences upon which the operations of the Miner and Metallurgist depend.* Nothing but experience in the mine and in

the laboratory can confer the skill and tact requisite for the practical conduct of those operations; but it is only by an acquaintance with scientific principles that the beginner can profit by that experience and improve upon the processes of his predecessors. While it has been the chief aim of the Royal School of Mines to become to Britain what the Bergakademie of Freiburg and the Ecole des Mines of Paris are to Germany and to France, the minister by whose instructions the British equivalent of these well-known foreign institutions was founded expressly stipulated that the professors should deliver annually, at a nominal admission fee, a Course of Lectures to Working Men. It appears to have been considered right that an institution subsidised by the nation should contribute to a certain extent to the great national object of educating those who are prevented by circumstances from educating themselves. These Lectures were commenced in 1851, and the attendance upon them was so large, and the interest taken in the subjects discussed by the classes to whom they were addressed was so great, that in the following year the officers of the School of Mines voluntarily determined to increase their labours in this direction, each professor engaging to give a course of six Lectures in alternate years—and thus providing Working Men with an average of twenty-four, instead of six, lectures in each year.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—The mode of instruction is by systematic courses of lectures, by written and oral examinations, by practical teaching in the laboratories and drawing office, and by occasional field excursions. *First Year*:—Inorganic Chemistry, with practice in the Laboratory, Mechanical Drawing, Physics, &c. *Second Year*:—Mineralogy, Mechanical Drawing, Geology. *Third Year* (Mining Division):—Mining, Assaying, Applied Mechanics. (Metallurgical Division)—Metallurgy, with laboratory practice, Applied Mechanics, &c. (Geological Division)—Natural History and Palæontology, with demonstrations. The Courses of Instruction are distributed over three years, but those Students who possess sufficient knowledge may, if they think fit, pass through the whole in two years, by presenting themselves during the current year for examination in the subjects allotted to the first and second years.

The **LECTURES TO WORKING MEN** are delivered in the evenings, at nominal fees. The courses are systematic, and treat of Mining, Geology, Chemistry, Natural History, &c.

The **LIBRARY** contains a carefully-selected collection of works which are necessary for the Students of the School, including complete sets of the most important foreign and English scientific periodicals. Every facility is given to persons who wish to use it for scientific purposes.

The **MUSEUM** is open to the public *gratuitously* every day in the week except Friday; and on Monday and Saturday *evenings* until 10 p.m., with the exception of the vacation month, from August 10 until September 10. It contains a rich collection of Fossil, Rock, Metallurgical, and Mineralogical specimens.

The **MINING RECORD OFFICE** is of great utility to persons interested in mineral productions. Considerable loss of capital has frequently resulted from attempts to mine in localities where a little knowledge of what had been previously done would have shown there was small prospect of success. Through ignorance of the existence or exact extent

of old and deserted mine-workings, great danger to the miner is not uncommonly incurred, and human life has been frequently sacrificed. The preservation of Mining Records has for one of its objects the prevention of such loss of life and of property. A large collection of plans and sections of mines, and important statistical details, are deposited in this Office, under the superintendence of the Keeper of the Mining Records. They are made available for the instruction of Students, and may be consulted by those who are interested in the mineral productions of the United Kingdom. Another and perhaps the most important object of this Office is the collection and annual publication of the "Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom."

EXHIBITIONS, SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.—There are various Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Free Admissions. The following are the chief:—Nine Royal Exhibitions, of £50 per annum, each tenable for three years. Two Duke of Cornwall's Scholarships, of £30 each, for two years. Two Royal Scholarships of £15 each, and a Royal Scholarship of £25. Prize Medals, Free Admissions, and Books.

FEES, AND REGULATIONS OF ADMISSION.—Persons desirous of obtaining the distinction of Associate of the Royal School of Mines, who have already acquired a knowledge of the subjects of the first two years, may proceed at once to the courses of the third year, by passing the final Class Examinations in those subjects before the Professors of the Royal School of Mines, and paying a Fee of *one pound* for each Examination. Every Candidate for Associateship must acquire a sufficient knowledge of the subjects enumerated in this table for the first and second years; but in the third year he may confine himself to the Mining, Metallurgical, or Geological divisions, and pass his final Examinations in the First Class in the subjects of one of those divisions only. The public will be admitted to the Lectures on payment of *four pounds* for each Course of Forty or more Lectures, and *three pounds* for the Course of Thirty and under Forty Lectures. *Certificates of Attendance* will be granted to all who attend the Lectures, but Students desirous of obtaining *Certificates of Proficiency* will be required to pass the Examinations. Persons following the course of study, and passing the final Examinations in the First Class, are entitled to receive an official Certificate with the title of ASSOCIATE OF THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, and will be entitled for life to have access to the Library and to all the Courses of Lectures. The Fee for Students desirous of becoming ASSOCIATES is *thirty pounds* in one sum on entrance, or two annual payments of *twenty pounds* each. The Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratories are open to all Students, whether attending the Lectures or not. The charge for instruction in the Chemical Laboratory is *twelve pounds* for three months, *nine* for two months, and *five* for one month. This charge does not include the Fees for attending the Lectures. The charge for instruction in the Metallurgical Laboratory is *fifteen pounds* for three months; *twelve pounds* for two months; and *seven pounds* for one month. Each Student on entering deposits *ten shillings*, in return for which he receives the keys of his table and closet, and also a set of reagents. On delivering up the keys and the set of reagents, after the completion of the period of his study, the deposit is returned. Students engaged in qualitative analysis have to supply themselves with a set of apparatus. Persons who have taken either a First or a Second-class Certificate in the advanced stage in any subject in science at the Examinations held by the Science and Art Department, and who show that they are *bonâ fide* Science Teachers, may attend the day Lectures gratuitously, provided that they be examined in at least one subject, paying a Fee for such Examination of *one pound* per Course. PERPETUAL TICKETS are issued, which entitle the holder to attend all present and future Courses of Lectures, upon payment of *forty pounds*. Officers of the Army and Navy, her Majesty's Consular and Diplomatic Officers, Officers of the Crown at home on furlough, and acting Mine Agents and Managers of Mines are admitted to the Lectures at half the above charges.

By order of the Secretary of State for India, the Certificate of the Professor of Metallurgy is received for appointments in the Mints of India.

IMPORTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE OF MINING.

No question can be raised as to the paramount importance of the production of minerals to Great Britain. The total value of the metals and non-metallic minerals raised annually in the United Kingdom is estimated at upwards of £40,000,000. A population of between 400,000 and 500,000 persons is directly employed in their extraction; and if we were to follow up the course of these various mineral substances until they fall into the hands of their respective consumers, we should find the total value so enormously increased that we should need no further proof of the vast amount of labour and gain which is based upon the produce of the mines, and of the large number of our countrymen who derive more or less indirectly their employment from the substances which nature has with a liberal hand distributed through the rock masses of our islands. Moreover, we must not forget that the great gold discoveries of the last few years, and the constant and increasing enterprises for the working of other minerals in most of our colonies, viewed in connection with the modern facilities of communication, have all to be taken into account in estimating the importance to the empire of this widely-spread branch of industry.

The purpose of the Lectures on the Art of Mining is to impress on students the principles which should form the basis of the various operations of the miner, and to make them acquainted with examples of mining practice, as conducted under different circumstances in this and other countries.

I. Detailed discussion of known facts connected with the deposits of the useful minerals; beds, strata, or seams; stream-works; lodes or mineral veins; flats; pipe veins; stock-works; irregular masses; heaves or dislocations, and rules for searching for the dislocated and lost portion of a deposit.

II. Preliminary research, shoothing, trenching, costeaning.

III. Boring, as practised with different apparatus, with rods or rope, with various cutting and clearing implements.

IV. Tools employed in mining, in hard and in soft ground; in collieries and in metallic mines; blasting by various methods.

V. Principles of employment of mining labour.

VI. Modes of gaining access to and lighting subterraneous cavities, including a comparison of the various safety lamps.

VII. Levels and shafts, or the main openings to underground works; driving and sinking.

VIII. Means of securing excavations by timbering, masonry, and tubbing; construction of dams.

IX. Exploitation, or the working away of veins and of strata.

X. Carriage or transport of minerals through the underground roads.

XI. Winding or raising in the shafts, with the machinery and apparatus required.

XII. Pumps and pumping engines.

XIII. Ventilation, its principles and practice; natural ventilation; artificial introduction of a moving power; distribution of air through the workings.

XIV. The mechanical preparation or dressing of ores and other minerals.

In addition to the above heads, there is another department of the subject which should, perhaps, generally be taught in Mining Schools, and in which the great advantage is prominent, that it may, in a comparatively short time, be thoroughly and efficiently imparted to students. I refer to underground surveying or dialling. It is under two points of view that the production of accurate plans and sections attains a high degree of value—1st, that we may thereby for present purposes obtain a condensed view of all the facts connected with the works and explorations of a mine; 2ndly, that after temporary abandonment of the excavations, we may have data to assist in the further prosecution of workings, and may avoid the destructive and lamentable effects which have too often resulted from either the total want or the inaccuracy of such sources of information.

Every new introduction of apparatus, every freshly-noticed natural phenomenon to which the teachers and students of mining can get access, is to be observed and stored as a treasure. In this pursuit, as in other branches of civilisation, we ought to be truly the "heirs of all ages."—WARINGTON SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S.

Registrar, TRENHAM REEKS, Esq., Science and Art Department, Kensington, from whom further information may be obtained; and also particulars as to arrangements for Boarding, &c.

School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, SOUTH KENSINGTON, in connection with the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT. For the instruction of Admiralty Pupils from the Royal Dockyards, and Officers of the Royal Navy; and also Naval Architects and Shipbuilders in wood and iron, Marine Engineers, Foremen of Works, Shipwrights, and other persons desirous of studying Naval Architecture. The Lords of the Admiralty have deposited their collection of Naval Models at the Museum; and it is hoped that private shipbuilders will assist in rendering the collection more complete.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is calculated to last for four years, on the supposition that the Student comes with a fair knowledge of Drawing and Practical Geometry, and an elementary knowledge of Mathematics and Physics. So long as there is room in the School, however, it is not intended to exclude Students whose education is less advanced. The instruction embraces the subjects specified for the final Examinations. While there is room, Students may be admitted to Special Classes, without attending the general course. The School is open every year from the 1st of October to the 30th of April in the following year. Students are expected to pass the summer five months in practical work, either in a dockyard, or in marine engineering establishments, public or private. *Collateral Advantages.*—Facilities for visiting the royal dockyards will be granted to Students of the School. Arrangements are occasionally made for Students to visit public and private works.

LECTURES.—Courses of Practical Lectures, which may be attended separately, are given on such of the subjects of instruction as admit of or require illustration by this means. The public will be admitted to the full corresponding courses of Lectures on payment of a fee of £2, or to each separate Lecture on payment of 1s. Officers in her Majesty's Service are admitted to the full course on payment of £10 per Session, and to the Lectures on payment of a fee of £1.

SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.—Four free Studentships will be given in competition each year if qualified Candidates present themselves, and to the best two of these, Scholarships of £50 per annum. They are open only to Students who have joined the School at the commencement of the Session. In case all of these be not filled up in any one year, Students who have studied for one or two years may be recommended to compete for as many Studentships and Scholarships as may not have been filled up, if the Examination passed by them at the end of the Session be satisfactory.

The subjects of the COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for Scholarships are as follows:—Pure Mathematics, including Arithmetic, Geometry, Plane and Descriptive Trigonometry, and the Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus; Theoretical and Practical Mechanics or Applied Mathematics; Practical Shipbuilding; Marine Engine and Engineering; Physics; Chemistry; Mechanical and Professional Drawing. Competitions take place in the School early in October. No person will be permitted to compete who has not already been admitted as a Student, and paid the fee, which will be returned to him in the event of success. Students whose expenses are paid by the Admiralty are not admitted to compete at these Examinations, nor are they open to any but British subjects.

INSPECTION and DIPLOMAS.—Students are examined at the end of

each Session. At the end of the fourth Session they compete for Diplomas of "Associate" or "Fellow" of the School. Diplomas will be given to all persons, *whether they have received their instruction at the school or not*, who pass the final Examinations of the School, provided that they give satisfactory evidence of having gone through the course of practical work recommended by the Council of the Institution of Naval Architects. These Diplomas will be of two grades, according to the success of the Candidate in the Examination, the title of the higher grade being Fellow, and of the lower, Associate, of the Royal School of Naval Architecture. These Examinations are held annually, towards the end of April.

FEES.—The Fee for the full Course of Instruction is £25 for each Session of seven months, or £80 for the Course of four Sessions. Students who have already paid one Fee of £25 are allowed to compound for the next three Sessions by a payment of £60 at the commencement of the second Session. Students who have already paid the Fees for two Sessions may compound for the two remaining Sessions on payment of £42. Students allowed to join the School after Christmas are charged £5 for each remaining month of that Session, unless they prefer to compound. Proportionate Fees will be charged to Students attending Special Classes only.

Principal, CHARLES W. MERRIFIELD, Esq., F.R.S. --

The Principal will afford information to Parents and Guardians respecting the Board and Lodging of those who desire to reside in the neighbourhood; and it is recommended that the Students make arrangements to live within a radius of about a mile from the School. Letters pass free to the Department.

Whitworth Mechanical Science Scholarships.—In connection with the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, South Kensington, London, W. Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L., the eminent mechanical Engineer, having placed at the disposal of the Government £100,000, for the foundation of Scholarships of the annual value of £100, tenable for two or three years, to be applied for the further instruction of Young Men, natives of the United Kingdom, selected by *open competition* for their intelligence and proficiency in the theory and practice of Mechanics and the kindred Sciences; and having also provided for Exhibitions of the value of £25 each, to be held for one year, with the view of enabling the holders of them to prepare for the Competition for Scholarships, the following Regulations have been promulgated by the Committee of Council on Education:—

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS.—The Scholarships are of the value of £100 a year, and are tenable for three years. They are open for competition to all her Majesty's subjects—whether of the United Kingdom, India, or the Colonies—who are of sound bodily constitution, and not more than *twenty-six* years of age. Ten Scholarships are competed for annually, at Examinations which are partly in Practical Workmanship, and partly in Theoretical Subjects. The Competitions are in Two Classes, the Workmen's and the Students'—these terms referring to differences of Educational acquirements, and not to differences of age and status. In both Competitions the Examinations embrace Workmanship and Theory.

The First Part of both Competitions will be in the following Theoretical Subjects:—Practical Geometry, Machine Drawing, Pure Mathe-

matics, Theoretical Mechanics, Applied Mechanics, Acoustics, Light and Heat, Magnetism and Electricity, Inorganic Chemistry, Metallurgy, Steam, and Freehand Drawing. The Competition each year is complete in itself. No previous success in *any* subject can count. It is therefore absolutely necessary for Candidates to be examined, each year that they compete, in all the essential subjects—including Freehand Drawing—at least. The Second Part of the Competition will be in Practical Workmanship, and the Workmen's Competition will embrace one or more of the following Handicrafts:—Smiths' Work, Turning, Filing and Fitting, Pattern Making and Moulding. The Students' Competition will be in the use of one or more of the following:—The Adze and Axe, the Saw and Plane, the Hammer and Chisel, the File, the Forge, the Lathe, and Metal Turning.

The Competition in Practical Workmanship will follow the Examination in Theoretical Subjects. It will be held [as may be annually appointed] in the first week in July, and the decision will be given by the last week in July, if possible. The Competition will be arranged as follows:—

A certain number of the candidates—whether workmen or students—who stand highest in the theoretical marks, and who have qualified in the essential subjects, will be given the opportunity of coming up for examination in practical work as treated under the preceding head of *students'* competition. The number thus allowed to come up will be determined by the number of marks obtained in theory considered in reference to those obtainable in practice. A consideration of the relative proportions of these will at once show what candidates have still a chance of success, and therefore to how many it is necessary to give the option of continuing in the competition. Thus, supposing a large number of candidates had obtained upwards of 1,000 marks in the theoretical examination, and 500 marks only were obtainable in practical work, it is obvious that a candidate who had only obtained 500 marks in theory would have no chance of obtaining a scholarship, and it would be useless to examine him further.

Independently of the foregoing, any *workman* who has qualified in the theoretical subjects may send in his name to compete in the practical examination in the category of *workmen*. The fact of a candidate competing as a *workman* will not affect his competition as a *student*. That is to say, if a *workman* stands so high in the theoretical examination that he is selected to continue in the *students'* competition in practical work—which in other words means that he has obtained so many marks in theory that high marks in the use of tools alone would probably secure him a scholarship—he will not be debarred from competing as a *workman* also.

The competition under the head of *workmen* will be arranged as follows. Those who desire to compete as *workmen* will be required to furnish information, on forms which will be provided for the purpose, as to their qualifications as workmen, rate of wages, &c., accompanied, if necessary, by specimens of their work. This information must be certified by their employers or their representatives. A certain number of the candidates will then be selected to attend at Manchester to compete in one or more of the handicrafts mentioned.

The question then as to whether a candidate shall be allowed to compete or not as a *workman* will be decided by the probability of his success, as shown by his general character as a workman considered in relation to the marks he has obtained in the theoretical examination. Thus it will be evident that a moderately good workman who has obtained but few marks can have no chance when there are a number of high-class workmen who stand above him in the theoretical subjects. It will not then be necessary to examine him further.

The eventual position of candidates in each class, whether as students or workmen, will be determined by adding the marks obtained for workmanship to those obtained in the theoretical examination.

When this has been done it may be found that the same candidate has obtained a scholarship in both classes, *i.e.* both as a workman and as a student. If this be the case, the class or category in which he is awarded a scholarship will be determined by a consideration of the relative numbers of marks of the candidates who will thereby be affected. It will be evident that if he be awarded a scholarship as a *student*,

another *workman* will get a scholarship; and if he be awarded a scholarship as a *workman*, another *student* will get one. He will be awarded the scholarship in that class by receiving it in which a scholarship will be left open to the workman or student with the highest total number of marks. Thus :—

<i>Workmen.</i>		<i>Students.</i>	
	Total Marks.		Total Marks.
A.	100	I.	90
B.	98	K.	88
C.	95	C.	85
D.	94	L.	82
E.	92	M.	81
F.	91	N.	79

It will be seen that C. is successful in both categories. He will receive the scholarship as a "student," because by so doing he will leave a scholarship for F., who has a larger total number of marks than N.

In deciding on the number of marks to be awarded for workmanship the Examiners will, as a guide in framing their awards, assign the following relative values to the classes of tools mentioned :—

	Marks.		Marks.
The Forge	10	Lathe	8
The File	10	Saw and Plane	6
Hammer and Chisel	8	Axe and Adze	6

But the total marks eventually awarded will be not merely an addition of marks obtained in each description of work, but the numbers which the Examiners consider represent the relative skill of the candidates as workmen generally. That is to say, great skill in one handicraft or in the use of one class of tools will count more than moderate skill in two or three, and, in the case of exceptional excellence, may have the whole or nearly the whole marks for workmanship awarded to it.

Whitworth Scholarships are not tenable with the Royal Exhibitions and Scholarships of the Science and Art Department, nor with Admiralty Studentships and Scholarships of the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. The holders of such Exhibitions, &c., are, however, not debarred from competing for the Whitworth Scholarships, and holding them if they resign the other assistance.

Examinations in Theoretical Subjects are held under Local Committees of the Government Science Schools and Classes; and in Freehand Drawing at any Government School of Art or Art Class. Candidates in London, or the neighbourhood, who do not reside near any place where a Local Committee has been formed, and arrangements made for an Examination, may be examined at the South Kensington Museum, if they send in their names *before the 15th April*. A List of towns at which Schools and Classes are held will be found in the APPENDIX, but application for recent information, and the dates of Examinations, should be made *early each year* to "The Secretary of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W." [Letters pass post free to or from the Department.]

Royal College of Chemistry, in connection with the GOVERNMENT SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.—The College is situated in Oxford Street, London, and has lately become the property of the Government. The Instruction embraces: 1. A Course of Lectures on Experimental Chemistry, with special reference to Arts and Manufactures. 2. A Laboratory Course for the practice of Chemical Analysis. The Course consists of about forty Lectures on Mineral Chemistry, and thirty on Organic Chemistry. Chemical instruction in connection with the

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES is now given at the ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.

There are three Terms in the Collegiate Year, of three months each, commencing in the first week of October, January, and April respectively. The Laboratory hours are from ten a.m. to five p.m., with the exception of Saturdays, when the Laboratory closes at two o'clock.

The Laboratory instruction is necessarily adapted to the previous knowledge of the Student, such as he may have acquired by attending the Chemical Lectures delivered at the Institution or elsewhere. The Course commences with experimental exercises, calculated to make the Pupil practically acquainted with the general properties of the simple substances, and of their most important compounds. The next subjects of his study are the analytical properties of bodies, *i.e.* those properties on which their detection, their separation from one another, and their estimation depend. The knowledge thus acquired is subsequently put into practice in the performance of a series of analyses, so arranged as to lead the Student, step by step, from the simpler to the more complex cases, both of qualitative and quantitative analysis. Particular attention is paid to the use of the blow-pipe, and the various methods of testing and estimating the value of commercial and industrial products, alkalimetry, chlorimetry, and volumetrical analysis in general.

The fundamental studies in Practical Chemistry are the same for all Pupils, however different the future pursuit may be to which the knowledge obtained will be applied. It is only after the most important methods of distinguishing, separating, and estimating substances have been mastered, and after sufficient practice and skill in experimenting have been acquired, that the course of each Student diverges into some special line. This will of necessity vary with his abilities and his ultimate objects.

Each Laboratory Student works independently, there being no classes. All operations are superintended by the Professor and his Assistants. A table with drawers, cupboards, and shelves, is appropriated to every Pupil. The Institution supplies gas, fuel, and reagents. The larger and more expensive instruments of the Laboratory, such as air-pumps, thermometers, barometers, condensers, &c., may be used by the Students, who are held responsible for their safety. The Students have to provide themselves only with the apparatus specified in the Laboratory regulations. More advanced Students engaged in private researches have to supply themselves with such materials as are not included amongst the ordinary reagents of the Laboratory.

Each Student on entering deposits 10s., for which he receives the keys of his table and closet, and also a set of reagents. Students engaged in Qualitative Analysis have to supply themselves with a set of apparatus and weights. The reagents, gas, and fuel are supplied by the College, as are also balances, barometers, thermometers, burettes, and graduated vessels. In special scientific investigations, chosen by the Students themselves, the substances investigated, or the materials for obtaining them, shall be found by the Students at their own expense, and also the materials employed in the preparation, purification, and analysis of such substances, when employed in large quantities or chemically pure, such as ether, absolute alcohol, carbonate and caustic barytes, &c. The

cheaper materials, such as sodic carbonate, acids, &c., will be supplied by the College.

FEES.—The charge for Instruction in the Laboratory is £12 for three months; £9 for two months; £5 for one month. The Fees for Lectures amount to £4 for each course of forty Lectures; and £3 for each course of thirty and under forty Lectures.

Lecturer, E. FRANKLAND, F.R.S.

Royal College of Science for Ireland, STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN. In connection with the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT. Dean of Faculty, Sir ROBERT KANE, LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A. The College supplies a complete Course of Instruction in Science applicable to the Industrial Arts, especially those which may be classed under the heads of Agriculture, Engineering, Manufactures, and Mining; and is also intended to aid in the instruction of Teachers for the Local Schools of Science.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION extends over three years, each year being divided into two Terms. In the first two years the instruction is general. In the last year it is specialised under the heads of Mining, Agriculture, Engineering, and Manufactures. Subjects:—Applied Mathematics; Descriptive Geometry and Mechanical Drawing; Mechanism; Physics; Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical; Botany; Zoology; Geology and Palæontology; Mineralogy; Agricultural Science; Mining; Applied Chemistry, including Metallurgy; Machinery; Surveying. A Diploma of Associateship will be given to Students who pass in all the subjects of the first two years, and in those of any one division of the third year. They will be required to take the higher Pass, as "Pass with Credit," in the following subjects:—A. Mining, Geology, Metallurgy; B. Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry; C. Applied Mathematics (one course), Drawing, Engineering; D. Applied Chemistry, Laboratory Practice. There are Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratories, a Library, and Museum. The Course of Instruction is recognised by the Secretary of State for India as qualifying for appointments in the Engineering Department.

SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.—There are four Royal Scholarships of £50 yearly each, with free education, tenable for two years; two will become vacant each year. They will be given to Students who shall have been a year in the College. Nine Royal Exhibitions attached to the College, of £50 each, with free education, tenable for three years. There are also minor Prizes and Privileges awarded for success at Periodical Examinations.

FEES.—£2 for each separate Course of Lectures. For Laboratory Practice, £2 per month, £5 for three months, or £12 for the entire Session. Short Courses of Evening Lectures of a more popular character, and upon lower terms, are delivered during Session. Students may enter for the separate Courses, and receive Certificates after Examination. Students entering for the purpose of obtaining the Diploma of Associate, or intending to compete for the Scholarships, pay £10 each year, which will admit them to all the Courses of that year, exclusive of Laboratory—or £25 for the whole Studentship of three years. The holders of Royal Scholarships or Royal Exhibitions pay no Fees.

Secretary, F. J. SIDNEY, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The numbers who during 1870 have attended these Schools, Museums, and other Institutions receiving Parliamentary aid, considerably exceed those of 1869. There is a very large increase in the number of persons receiving instruction in Science

applicable to Industry, which has risen from 24,865 in 1869 to 34,283 in 1870, or upwards of 37 per cent. The number of individuals instructed in Art has also increased from 157,198 to 187,986, or 19·5 per cent. The Lectures at the South Kensington Museum were attended by 27,761 persons. At the Royal School of Mines there were 17 regular, and 124 occasional Students; at the Royal College of Chemistry, 121 Students; at the Royal School of Naval Architecture there were 40; and at the Metallurgical Laboratory, 24. The Evening Lectures at the Royal School of Mines were attended by 2,574 artisans, school teachers, and others; and 243 science teachers attended the special course of lectures provided for their instruction. At the Royal College of Science, Ireland, there were 17 Associate or regular Students, and 21 occasional Students. The various courses of Lectures delivered in connection with the department in Dublin were attended by 1,152 persons; and at the Evening Lectures, which were given at the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art during the session 1869-70, there was an attendance of 1,195. The total number of persons; therefore, who received direct instruction as Students, or by means of Lectures, in connection with the Science and Art Department in 1870, was upwards of 254,000, showing an increase, as compared with the number in the previous year, of 67,000, or nearly 36 per cent., and an increase in the rate of progress of 8 per cent., the numbers in 1869 having been nearly 28 per cent. higher than in 1868. The Museums and Collections under the superintendence of the Department in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, have been visited during the past year by 1,847,929 persons, showing an increase of 49,087 on the number in 1869. The attendance at the Art and Educational Libraries at South Kensington, and at the Library of the Royal Dublin Society, continues to increase—the number of readers in 1870 having been 1809, or 3·7 per cent. more than in the previous year, the respective totals being 48,244 in 1869, and 50,053 in 1870. The returns received of the numbers of visitors at local Art and Industrial Exhibitions, including the Workmen's International Exhibition at Islington, to which objects were contributed from the South Kensington Museum, show an attendance of upwards of 816,000, the number in 1869 having been 338,000. Thus it appears from the returns of the different Institutions and Exhibitions, by means of which Instruction in Science and Art is afforded in connection with the Department, that the total number of separate attendances during the year 1870 has been upwards of 2,973,000, or 25 per cent. more than in 1869, when it was 2,372,000.

The following results, with reference to the Training Schools and the award of Queen's Prizes, Medals, &c., bring the statistics down to the close of the Session 1870-1:—

Forty Students in training, and nineteen National Scholars have received allowances of from 10s. to 40s. a week; six Students in training have been appointed to Masterships of Schools of Art.

As a Normal School, the number of the Students of all classes who paid fees during the year ending 31st July, 1870, was 565 males and 429 females—total, 994. The amount of fees was £2,623 14s.; of this sum £442 12s. was paid by "evening" Students only; and the balance, £2,181 2s., by day Students.

The fees have increased over those of the preceding year £38 18s.

The number of individual Students increased from 895 to 994.

In this number are included 114 Artisans, 14 Schoolmasters, and 17 Schoolmistresses.

The Schools were open 205 days during the year; the smallest attendance recorded was 171, on the opening day; the largest, 460, on February 4th, 1870. The total number of attendances recorded for the whole year was 60,959; and the average daily attendance, 297.

The results of the Annual Examination in 1870 were as follows:—Of Certificates of the third or highest grade thirteen were taken, seven first or elementary being taken by Students not then in receipt of allowances.

At the National Competition, three Gold Medals, two Silver Medals, six Bronze Medals, six Books or Queen's Prizes, and thirteen Third Grade Prizes in the Elementary Stages, or Local Prize Section, were won by Students of the Male School. Four Silver Medals, four Bronze Medals, six Books or Queen's Prizes, and twenty-eight Third Grade Prizes in the Elementary Stages, or Local Prize Section, were won by Students of the Female School.

These results have been exceeded during the year 1870-1, so far as the number under inspection is concerned; while the fees paid have increased from £2,623 to £2,821.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

By an Order in Council, it has been declared expedient to continue, with certain amendments, the provisions for testing the qualifications of persons who may, from time to time, seek employment, either permanently or temporarily, in any of her Majesty's CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS. These Examinations will in future extend not only to the Home Services, but to the great and growing Departments of the CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA, including the INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING and FOREST SERVICES, the INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, and the INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. Competitive Examinations are also held for COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY, for CADETSHIPS, and for the ARMY AND NAVY MEDICAL SERVICES. Most of these Examinations are conducted by Examiners appointed by the Civil Service Commissioners. But the Examinations for the India Telegraph Department are conducted by Examiners appointed by the Indian Public Works Department.

The following is an amended List, according to the most recent Regulations, of the Departments to which the principle of OPEN COMPETITION is in future to be applied :—

<p>Treasury. Privy Council Office. Colonial Office. India Office. War Office. Admiralty. Board of Trade. Poor Law Board. Privy Seal Office. Customs. Inland Revenue. Paymaster-General's Department. Civil Service Commission. General Post Office (Clerks in Secretary's Department). Mint. Exchequer and Audit Department. General Register Office. Office of Works. Office of Woods, &c. National Debt Office. Public Record Office. Stationery Office. Charity Commission. Education Office. Registry of Designs.</p>	<p>Registry of Seamen. Registry of Joint Stock Companies. Emigration Office. Science and Art Department. London Gazette Office. County Courts Judgments Registry. Office of Examiners of Criminal Law Accounts. Dock Yard Services. Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Scotland). Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland). Constabulary Office (Ireland). Directors of Convict Prisons' Office (Ireland). Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons (Ireland). General Register Office (Ireland). Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks' Office (Ireland). Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums' Office (Ireland). Registry of Deeds (Ireland). Public Works Office (Ireland). Dublin Metropolitan Police Office. Divisional Justices' Offices, Dublin.</p>
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The following are GENERAL RULES, which apply to Examinations to qualify for Employments in the numerous branches of the above Governmental Departments. No person may hereafter be appointed to any Office or Employment in the above Departments until he shall be reported by the Commissioners to have satisfied them :—

1st. That he is within the limits of age prescribed for the situation or employment to which he desires to be admitted.

2nd. That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

3rd. That his character is such as to qualify him for such situation or employment ; and,

4th. That he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his official duties.

Examinations are held in England, Ireland, and Scotland. In England, generally at the University of London ; in Edinburgh and Dublin, at the Universities, and at the Queen's Colleges, Cork, Galway, and Belfast. The Examinations do not take place at regular intervals, but are announced from time to time, as the exigencies of the public services may require. These announcements appear in the *London Gazette*, and generally in the chief London and provincial newspapers. Applications may be made in accordance with the announcements for copies of the printed papers issued by the Departments. Letters pass free of postage to and from Government Departments. Applications should be briefly and plainly written, and enclosed in large envelopes. The Commissioners cannot advise Candidates as to their Course of Reading, nor do they recommend particular Tutors, or places of Education, nor give information, other than is afforded by the printed papers, as to salaries, duties, course of promotion, &c.

These Competitive Examinations having assumed a great and growing importance as a means of promotion to Government employment, most of the leading Educational Institutions have made special arrangements for bringing forward Candidates ; and care has been taken in these pages to indicate the Colleges and Schools in which special attention is given to this object. Students will receive every assistance from their Tutors in their applications to the Departments in respect to which they desire to compete. The following Regulations relating to the chief Departments will afford a general view of the proficiency to be aimed at, and supply numerous other particulars :—

Civil Service.—On certain appointed days Examinations will be held, the Candidates for which must satisfy the Commissioners :—1. That their age on the first day of the Examination will not be less than *eighteen* nor more than *twenty-four*. 2. That their health and character are such as to qualify them for admission to the Service. 3. That they have passed the Preliminary Examination.

I. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, for the purpose of deciding who shall be admitted to competition, will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin (and other places), on certain appointed days. The following form the subjects of the Preliminary Examination :—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. English Composition.

No Candidate who fails to satisfy the Commissioners of his competence in each of these subjects will be admitted to the next Competitive Examination, or to any similar Preliminary Test Examination which may be held within a period of three months.

Application for permission to undergo Preliminary Examination must

be made to "Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon Row, Westminster, London," a fortnight at least before the date on which the Candidate wishes to attend. [The date of the Examinations, and the places at which they are to be held, should be ascertained previously, by application to the Commissioners for the Programme of the next ensuing Examinations.] All communications must be by letter, in the handwriting of the Candidate making the application.

FEE.—Each Candidate attending this Examination will be required to pay £1.

II. The COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR SUPERIOR CLERKSHIPS, &c., will embrace the following branches of knowledge, and such others as the Commissioners may determine :—

The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

	Marks.
English Composition (including Précis-writing)	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250
Natural Science; that is, (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany	1,000
* * * The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.	
Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Jurisprudence	375
Political Economy	375
Additional subjects (each)	500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

FEE.—Each candidate attending this Examination will be required to pay £5.

No Candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of Examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.

The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the Candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of such marks than any of the remaining Candidates will be deemed to be selected, and will be entitled to be employed on probation in Clerkships or other situations which may be vacant, or may become vacant, subject to the Rules of the respective Departments.

The particular Departments and situations to which the selected Candidates may be appointed will be determined by their own choice. Vacancies, as they occur, will be announced by the chiefs of the various Departments to the Commissioners, who will communicate with the qualified Candidates next in order of choice.

Every selected Candidate, after being assigned to a Department, will enter on a period of probation, and he will not remain in the Service after Six Months from the date of his appointment, unless satisfactory proofs of his fitness shall have been furnished to the chief of such Department, and a Certificate of his qualification shall have been issued by the Commissioners.

A Schedule of Departments and Situations to be Competed for, according to the preceding Regulations, will be furnished to the Candidate by the Commissioners at the time of his application.

III. EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS, SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKSHIPS, AND OTHER SITUATIONS.—These Examinations will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin (and other places). Candidates must satisfy the Commissioners:—

1. That their age, on the first day of the Examination, will not be less than *sixteen* nor more than *twenty*.

2. That their health and character are such as to qualify them, in these respects, for the employment which they seek.

3. That they have passed a Preliminary Examination in the following subjects:—

1. Handwriting.

2. Orthography.

3. Arithmetic (vulgar and decimal fractions).

FEE.—Candidates of this class will be required to pay 10s.

IV. At the Competitive Examination exercises will be set in the following subjects, and in such other subjects as the Commissioners may determine; and the Candidates' performances will be valued in marks according to their relative merit; the maximum of marks for each subject being fixed as follows, viz.:—

Handwriting	400
Orthography	400
Arithmetic	400
Copying MS. (to test accuracy)	200
Indexing or Docketing	200
Digesting Returns into Summaries	200
English Composition	200
Geography	200
English History	200
Book-keeping	200
Additional subjects (each)	200

Candidates will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination in any or all of these subjects. No subjects are obligatory.

FEE.—Candidates for this Examination pay £1.

The general Regulations which prevail as to Examinations I. and II., apply also to Examinations III. and IV.

V. EXAMINATIONS FOR TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT AS WRITERS, &c.—A Register of persons eligible for temporary Employment as Writers in the Departments will be framed and kept at the Offices of the Service.

Writers may be either Men or Boys. In each case the duration of service will depend upon the wants of the Departments in which they may be serving; but no service, however prolonged, will confer any claim to superannuation or compensation allowance. Boy Writers will not be retained as such after they have reached the age of *nineteen* years.

Writers will be paid either by the piece, or by the hour, day, or week,

according to the practice of the Department to which they may for the time be attached, and at such rates of remuneration as may be from time to time sanctioned by the Commissioners of the Treasury.

Examinations, for the purpose of selecting the persons whose names are to be entered on the Register referred to, will be held by the Commissioners from time to time, as they may deem necessary, in the following subjects :—

MEN WRITERS.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Handwriting. | \| | 3. Arithmetic (elementary). |
| 2. Orthography. | \| | 4. Copying Manuscript. |
5. (Optional) Proportion, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

BOY WRITERS.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Handwriting. | \| | 2. Orthography. | \| | 3. Arithmetic (elementary). |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|

Great importance will be attached to the clear formation of the letters of the alphabet, and also of figures.

Candidates must pass in Elementary Arithmetic. Marks will also be given for proficiency in the higher rules.

The limits of age will be :—For Men Writers, *nineteen to thirty*; except in the following cases :—Pensioners from the army, navy, or Irish constabulary, and soldiers discharged after ten years' service, will be eligible up to *fifty*. Persons now employed as writers in any Government Department, whose service commenced before June 4, 1870, will be eligible up to any age, if recommended to the Civil Service Commissioners by the chief authorities of the Department in which they are serving. For Boy Writers, *fourteen to eighteen*.

The engagement of all Writers, not engaged for a shorter period, will be by the week. Writers may also be engaged by the day, or the hour, as may be found advisable. Boy Writers will not be retained, as such, after they shall have reached the age of nineteen.

The pay of Men Writers, engaged by time, will be at the rate of 10d. per hour. No greater number of hours than those constituting an official day in each Department may be charged for without previous authority from the chiefs of the Department. Those engaged by the piece will be paid at the rate of 1½d. for every 100 words well and correctly copied, or at such other rates for special kinds of work as may be determined by the Civil Service Commissioners with the approval of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

The remuneration of Boy Writers engaged by time will be at the rate of 4d. per hour; an addition of ½d. per hour being allowable by the Civil Service Commissioners at the end of each year of approved service. Should any Boy Writers be engaged by the piece, they will be paid at such rates as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

No person who has been trained, either wholly or partially, at the public expense, for the occupation of a teacher in schools in connection with the Committee of Council for Education, or the Board of National Education, Ireland, is eligible for employment as a Writer, unless he shall have first obtained the consent of the Treasury.

FEE.—The fees payable upon Examination are, 5s. for men, 2s. 6d. for boys.

After their names have been placed upon the Register, Writers will be summoned for Employment when, and for such time as, their services may be needed; the order in which they may be employed, and the Departments to which they may be assigned, being determined on each occasion by the Commissioners.

VI. EXAMINATION FOR THE SITUATION OF ASSISTANT OF EXCISE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.—I. Candidates will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they are natural-born subjects of her Majesty; between the ages of *nineteen* and *twenty-two* on the day of the Examination; that they are unmarried, and without family, and of good health and character.

2. Candidates who have served as Pupil Teachers or Schoolmasters in schools under inspection by the Committee of Council on Education, England, or by the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, will be reported specially to those Departments, and such of them as have been trained in Normal Schools at the public expense will not be qualified to receive appointments until the consent of those Departments and the concurrence of the Treasury therein has been notified to the Civil Service Commissioners.

3. The Examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

	Marks.
1. Handwriting	200
2. Orthography	200
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions)	300
4. English Composition	200

4. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

Second-Class Assistants of Excise receive a salary of £60 per annum, with an additional allowance of 2s. per diem when actively employed. They are eligible for promotion to higher situations.

A Fee of £1 will be required from each Candidate.

VII. BOY CLERKSHIPS IN THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.—Applications for these situations may be made by candidates personally at the Office of the Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon Row, Westminster, on such days as may be appointed by the Regulations last issued. The limits of age for the situation are from *fourteen to sixteen*. Height, 4 feet 10 inches.

Candidates will, at the time of their application, be required to write well and correctly a short passage from dictation, to answer some questions in elementary geography, and to add up correctly two or three columns of figures.

A Competitive Examination will be held at a time and place which will be communicated to each Candidate by letter from the Office of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The subjects of the Competitive Examination will be :—

1. Copying and Writing from Dictation.
2. Geography.
3. Arithmetic, including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice.

The Boy Clerks in the Circulation Department, so long as they remain in their class, must reside in or near London, and either with their parents or guardians. Their employment will not give them any claim to superannuation, compensation, gratuity, or other allowance.

Their services will be dispensed with at any time on the score of inefficiency, ill-health, or misconduct, or upon their attaining the age of *nineteen*. But the Postmaster General will be ready to consider applications from them to be appointed to the Permanent Establishment. The Boy Clerks in the Circulation Department will be employed for sorting purposes.

The Scale of Salary is £45 a year, rising by £5 annually to £80. The Scale of the Class above is £80, rising to £240 a year. The hours of attendance are from 5 a.m. to 9 a.m., and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. But they may be called on duty at other times when needed.

printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the — Candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified; and shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed. This right must be exercised immediately after the result of the Examination is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate.

Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects. Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared:—

1. Oriental Languages:—	Marks.
Sanskrit	500
Vernacular* Languages of India (each)	400
2. The History and Geography of India	350
3. Law	1,250
4. Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the Open Competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected Candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

Any Candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected Candidates.

No Candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a Certificate of Qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

The selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected Candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of £50 after each of the first three half years of probation, and £150 after the last half year, to each selected Candidate who shall have passed the required Examinations.

All selected Candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical Examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a Candidate under age a surety will be required.

After passing the Final Examination, each Candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond

* Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

for £1,000, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable on these documents amount to £3 10s.

Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1873 will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The following are the kinds of Leave allowed:—

Leave on medical certificate; leave on private affairs and furlough; privilege leave; preparatory or additional leave.

Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough will be granted by Government, or by authorised officers, on sufficient cause being shown, and when the concession of the indulgence may in no way interfere with the interest of the public service. When an officer on leave in England is permitted by the Home Government to return to duty by a particular vessel, this permission, if necessary, will be held equivalent to an extension of leave until the arrival in India of the vessel on which the officer is permitted to return.

Leave on Medical Certificate, with allowances, must in no case exceed three years in all, and not more than two years may be taken at one time. Subject to these restrictions, leave within Indian limits may be granted, with allowances, on Medical Certificate, as often as sufficient cause is shown; but beyond Indian limits, such leave cannot be granted more than twice during the whole period of service. Should any further leave be applied for on Medical Certificate, it may be granted, but without any allowance. Preparatory Leave counting as service towards pension can only be admitted in regard to two periods of leave.

Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough, with retention of office, may be granted as follows:—*Leave on Private Affairs*—For six months in one period, which leave may be repeated after intervals of six years. *Or a Furlough*—For one year after ten years' service, and a second Furlough, also for one year, after eighteen years' service in India—such absence being limited to two years during the whole period of service. On taking leave under the preceding rule for the first time, an officer must decide whether he will apply for Leave on Private Affairs or for Furlough, and, having once exercised his option and obtained leave accordingly, he will not, during the remainder of his service, be eligible to the other description of leave. Furlough and Leave on Private Affairs, taken in India, will reckon from the date of leaving office to the date of return thereto. Furlough and Leave on Private Affairs, taken beyond India, will reckon from the sailing of the vessel on which the officer embarks to the date of his return to India. Furlough or Leave on Private Affairs cannot be taken in continuation of Privilege Leave.

Privilege Leave, when it can be granted without injury to the Service, and without additional expense to the State, may be allowed for not more than one month in each calendar year, to be taken either in one period or in not more than two instalments. Privilege Leave may also be allowed to accumulate up to a limit of three months. Privilege Leave for one month in each calendar year may be allowed to officers who have not been absent on leave for eleven months immediately preceding; unless they took their last Privilege Leave in two instalments, in which case the indulgence will not be available until eleven months after the expiration of the first instalment, and six months after the expiration of the second instalment of the previous year's Privilege Leave.

Preparatory or Additional Leave is allowed to officers proceeding to or from a sanatorium on Medical Certificate, or to or from the port of embarkation from India to Europe on Private Affairs, Furlough, or Medical Certificate, and is limited to such period as the authority granting leave may think sufficient. Officers proceeding from Presidency towns, on sick leave beyond sea, will be allowed fourteen days for preparation.

Officers retiring from the Service on pension will be allowed fourteen days' leave on half-pay, provided the indulgence can be given without detriment or extra expense to the Service.

ABSENTEE PAY.—Absentee Pay, if at half salary, shall in no case exceed Rs. 6,000, or £600 per annum; or if at one-fourth salary, shall not exceed £300 per annum. Within these limitations, Absentee Pay will be given as follows:—To an officer absent on sick leave in or out of India, half salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence (or, if the leave be taken in short periods in India, for the first thirty months taken from time to time, provided that half salary be not drawn for more than fifteen months at any one time), and one-fourth salary during the remainder of his absence on allowances. To an officer on leave on Private Affairs, one-half of his salary for a period not exceeding six months of continuous absence, and for any

further period of Preparatory Leave which may be granted to him. But if an officer absent on Private Affairs obtain an extension of leave on Medical Certificate, he will be subject for the whole period of his absence to the rules for sick leave. To an officer proceeding on Furlough whose salary does not exceed Rs. 200 per month, one half of his salary; provided, however, that it shall not exceed Rs. 800, or £80 per annum. If the absentee's salary shall be—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	£	
Above	200	} and not } exceeding	400 per month	} he may be } granted an } annual al- } lowance of	1,380	or 130	
„	400		700		„	2,000	„ 200
„	700		1,200		„	3,000	„ 300
„	1,200					4,000	„ 400

To an officer on Preparatory Leave, one-half salary before commencement of other leave, and, on return from leave, one-half salary, one-fourth salary, or Furlough pay, according to the rate of allowance he may be then drawing. To an officer on Privilege Leave, full pay. An officer who overstays Privilege Leave by not more than one month will forfeit pay for the period in excess; but if he exceed his leave by more than one month, his office will become vacant. An officer on Privilege Leave who may resign the Service, or who may obtain sick leave without first rejoining, will, in the former case, forfeit his salary for the period of Privilege Leave, and, in the latter case, be subject to the rules for sick leave for the whole period of his absence.

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.—*Allowances on Retirement.*—On production by an applicant of such medical certificates as shall satisfy the Government under which he may be serving of his incapacity to serve longer in India, he may be allowed—Under fifteen years' service, a gratuity not exceeding twelve months' salary. After fifteen years' service, one-third of his average salary (and of his personal allowance, if any) during the previous five years; provided that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding the sum of Rs. 3,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor of Rs. 2,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum. After twenty-five years' service, one-half of his average salary (and of his personal allowance, if any) during the previous five years; provided, however, that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor exceeding Rs. 4,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum. After thirty years' service or upwards, a pension may be granted, without production of medical certificate, of the same amount and subject to the same limitation as that sanctioned for twenty-five years' service on medical certificate. This pension, as the reward of faithful, efficient discharge of duty for thirty years, is termed a good service pension. Pensions of the full amount authorised in paragraphs 6 and 7 are to be granted only as the reward of approved service. In any case in which an uncovenanted servant, without having incurred the penalty of removal from Government employ, shall nevertheless, in the opinion of the Government under which he has been serving, not be entitled to the full amount of pension, the Local Government will make such a reduction in the amount of pension as it shall consider just. The foregoing rates of pension and gratuity are applicable also, without the production of a medical certificate of unfitness for service, to officers discharged on reduction of establishment.

SERVICE TOWARDS PENSION.—Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service. Service as a substitute does not count towards pension. Periods of service before the age of twenty-two, or of absence on other than Privilege Leave and Preparatory Leave, shall not count towards pension; nor shall Preparatory Leave be allowed to count as service, if it is granted in addition to leave on Medical Certificate to an officer who has enjoyed leave of the latter description on two previous occasions. The whole of the service in virtue of which pension is claimed must have been passed in an eligible grade and on a permanent establishment; but claims barred by this rule will be specially considered if the promotion from an ineligible grade was bestowed as a reward for meritorious service or for good conduct. The period of service must be continuous; but, in case of the abolition of the office held by an officer, and his being subsequently employed by Government, his first period of service is to be taken into account.

GRATUITIES.—When an officer is discharged with a gratuity under these rules on reduction of establishment, the gratuity will not be given to him in one sum, but in monthly instalments of a month's pay until the full amount is paid. Should he be re-employed before or after the period for which gratuity is allowed, he will have the option of refunding the gratuity and recovering his former service, or of forfeiting

that service by retaining the gratuity. In the latter case, any balance of gratuity remaining undrawn at the date of his re-employment may be paid to him.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.—Payment of pension will commence from the date on which the applicant ceases to be borne on the establishment, or from that of his application, whichever may be the later date. No pension shall be payable in arrear for a period exceeding six months, without the express sanction of Government obtained through the Civil Paymaster, unless the cause of the suspension of payment shall have been the neglect, order, or act of some public officer, and beyond the control of the pensioner, when the Civil Paymaster, on a reference being made to him, shall exercise his discretion in passing arrears for payment, or submit a representation of the case for the information and orders of Government, as he shall consider proper. An officer shall, on retirement, have the option of drawing his pension either in India or from the Home Treasury. After exercising his option on retirement, he may, at a subsequent period, change the place of payment from India to England, or *vice versa*. This change can, however, be allowed but once. The payments in England will be made at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

Civil Engineering Service in India. — Candidates for Junior Appointments must be British subjects, and must not have passed their *twenty-fourth* birthday (in proof of which a satisfactory certificate must be produced), and they must have complied with one or other of the three following conditions :—

1. They must have passed not less than three years as Articled Pupils of a Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineer, who is in actual practice ; or,
2. Not less than three years in practice under a Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineer, who is in actual practice ; or,
3. Not less than three years altogether, of which part may have been passed in practice under a Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineer, and part in studying Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineering, in a School or College recognised by the Secretary of State as possessing an efficient class for instruction in one or other of those professions, with the proviso that one year at least of the three must have been passed in practice under a Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineer, who is in actual practice.

Certificates of time passed with Professors in Schools or Colleges cannot be accepted in lieu of Certificates of Articled Pupilage with, or time passed in practice under, a Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineer.

On these points also Candidates must be provided with satisfactory certificates, and they must likewise produce testimonials of good moral character and conduct from the Engineers or Professors under whom they have served, or by whom they have been instructed.

These documents must be delivered at the Department of Public Works in the Indian Office upon the days appointed.

The names of the Candidates will then be Registered, and they will be directed to appear for Medical Examination before the Indian Medical Board.

If then Certified to be constitutionally fit for service in India, they will be required to attend at a Competitive Examination.

The Candidates will first be required to write English from dictation, and unless found able to do so with accuracy and facility, will not be permitted to remain during the subsequent Examination. The other

subjects of examination and the maximum number of marks obtainable for proficiency in each class of subjects will be the following :—

		Marks.
Mathematics.	<i>Arithmetic, Mensuration, and Trigonometry</i> , including heights and distances	} 220
	<i>Algebra</i> : Elementary Principles; Simple and Quadratic Equations; Surds; Ratios and Proportion; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression; Combinations, and the Binomial Theorem	
	<i>Euclid</i> : 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, and first 21 Propositions of the 11th Book	
	<i>Statics</i> : Composition and Resolution of Forces, the Centre of Gravity, the Mechanical Power; Roofs, Arches, and Bridges; Strength of Materials; and Friction	
	<i>Dynamics</i> : First Principles; Collision of Bodies; Uniformly Accelerated Motion; Circular Motion and Centrifugal Force; Labour and Machinery	
Engineering.	<i>Hydrostatics and Hydraulics</i> : Pressure of Fluids; Specific Gravity, and Equilibrium of Floating Bodies; Elastic Fluids and Atmospheric Pressure; Hydrostatic Machines	} 180
	Projects for Bridges, Locks, Dams, Harbour Works, Roads, Tramways, and other Engineering Works	
Surveying.	Irrigation, Drainage, Water Supply, Sewerage, and Mining	} 280
	Making Working Drawings of Machinery, and Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings	
	Carpentry, Ironwork, and Properties of Materials in general	
	Freehand Drawing	
	Map Drawing	
Surveying.	Framing of Estimates and Specifications from given plans and data	} 80
	Trigonometrical Surveying and traversing with the Theodolite	
	Land Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting from a Field-Book	
	Levelling and use of the Instruments employed	} 240
	Geometrical Drawing	
		1,000

No Candidate will be passed who shall not obtain 600 marks, of which not less than 200 must be awarded for Mathematics, not less than 180 for Engineering, and not less than 100 for Surveying. The Candidates who may obtain the prescribed minimum number of marks will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of the numbers they may severally obtain; and of these as many as may be required at the time for the public service will be nominated.

Each Nominee must, within a month of his nomination, sign a covenant, in the form which will be supplied, describing the terms and conditions of his appointment, and must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expenses of his passage. Any Nominee not embarking when required will forfeit his appointment. Otherwise he will be allowed pay at the rate of 170 rupees (which is about the equivalent of £17 in English money) a month from the date of his appointment.

Attention is requested by Candidates for Appointments in the Indian Public Works Department to the following :—

STANDING ORDER.

JUNIOR CIVIL ENGINEERS UNDER COVENANT.

Public Works Code, Chapter II., Section IV., for para. 5, substitute—Junior Civil Engineers who, after passing the Competitive Examination, enter into covenant with the Secretary of State, are usually appointed to the 3rd Grade, and must as a rule

serve in that grade for one year from the date on which they actually take up the duties of their first appointment, before becoming qualified for promotion to the 2nd Grade. During that year they will be considered as on probation. If, however, any of these Engineers can show to the satisfaction of any Local Government, or, in the case of Local Administrations, to the satisfaction of the Government of India, that they have been not less than two years *bonâ fide* engaged on the actual construction of engineering or architectural work, including earthwork, brickwork, and carpentry, on such a scale as to have insured a solid practical training in their professional duties, this step of promotion may be given before the expiry of the year, and the Examination prescribed in paragraph 18 may be dispensed with for this step of promotion. But the Assistant Engineer will be considered as on probation during the first year of service, and he must pass the Examination above referred to before he can be made an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

N.B.—The papers given at former Examinations have been printed by order of the House of Commons; some of these are now out of print, but the following may be obtained from Messrs. Hansard, of Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Their dates and numbers, and their respective prices, are as follows:—

No. 399 of 1864 . . . One Shilling.	|	No. 25 of 1867, } Two Shillings
„ 426 „ 1865 . . . Two Shillings.		Sess. 2. } and Fourpence.
„ 454 „ 1866 . . . Two Shillings.		„ 234 of 1868 . . . Two Shillings.

The papers given at the last Examination may be obtained of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S.W., price Two Shillings.

Indian Civil Engineering College, COOPER'S HILL, SURREY.

Established under the orders of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, for the Education of Civil Engineers for the service of Government in the Indian Public Works Department. Admission to the College is obtained by Competitive Examination, to which all British-born subjects, between the ages of *seventeen* and *twenty-one* years, and of good sound constitution, who can produce satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, are eligible. Intending competitors are required to furnish satisfactory evidence on these points to the Civil Service Commissioners, not later than the date specified in the Regulations issued each year. Forms of Application, with instructions, may be obtained upon application by letter from "*The Secretary, Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon Row, Westminster, London, S.W.*"

The COLLEGE COURSE will ordinarily extend over three years, subject to the exceptions hereafter stated. All the Students who pass through it successfully will be appointed to the Indian Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, second grade,—the salary of which grade is about £420 per annum,—and will be provided with a free passage to India. *Exceptions to the Three Years' Course.*—The condition as to a three years' course may be dispensed with in the case of those who on admission shall satisfy the College authorities that they possess already a competent knowledge of the subjects taught at the College. Such Students will be permitted to enter at once upon the second year's course of instruction, and to qualify for the service in two instead of three years. Similarly the third year's course of Practical Engineering may be dispensed with in the case of those who can show that they have already gone through an equivalent of that course. Students, consequently, who may be found entitled to both of these dispensations will become eligible for appointment to the service after a single year's residence at the College; and this period may be still further reduced in special cases to a time sufficient to enable the Student to go through the various exercises which form a part of the College Final Examination.

The COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, which will be conducted under the orders of the Civil Service Commissioners, will embrace the following subjects:—

	Marks.
1. English Composition	500
History and Literature	500
2. Mathematics, pure and mixed	2,000
3. Latin	1,000
4. Greek	1,000
5. French	750
6. German	750
7. Natural and Experimental Sciences, limited to not more than three of the four following branches; viz., 1. Chemistry, 2. Heat and Light, 3. Electricity and Magnetism, and 4. Geology and Physical Geography	2,000
8. Mechanical (geometrical) Drawing	500
9. Freehand (figure and landscape) Drawing	500

Of these subjects two will be compulsory, viz., English composition to the extent of a Candidate's being able to write grammatically and with correct spelling. The following branches of Mathematics, viz., arithmetic, algebra, geometry (first four and sixth books of Euclid), mensuration, and plane trigonometry, in which the Candidate will be required to obtain not less than one-fourth of the aggregate marks assigned to them.

A minimum of one-fifth of the total number of marks allowed for each subject, except mathematics, will be deducted from all marks gained by a Candidate in it at the Competitive Examination.

Fifty Candidates who, qualifying in the obligatory subjects, obtain the highest aggregate number of marks, will be admitted to the College.

The Entrance Examination will ordinarily be held in July. The successful Candidates will enter into residence in September.

The College Course will extend, as previously stated, over three years, each divided into three Terms, with vacations of four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and seven weeks in the Summer.

FEES.—An annual charge of £150 will be made for each Student, in three payments of £50 per Term, which must be paid in advance to the Accountant-General, India Office.

Of the nine Terms into which the College course is divided, two Terms at least in the third year, with the intervening vacation, must be passed by the Student under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, or partly under each. The fees to the Engineers under whom the Students are thus detached will be paid by the Indian Government, and an allowance of five shillings a day will also be made to the Student, for lodging money, and in lieu of commons, while absent from the College during Term time.

The Obligatory Subjects of study at the College will be:—Mathematics, pure and applied, with the Mechanics of Engineering; Civil and Mechanical Engineering; Elementary principles of Architecture; Surveying; Mechanical Drawing; Physical Science; Hindustani, and History and Geography of India; Accounts. The Optional Subjects taught will be:—Higher Mathematics in extension of the obligatory course; Physical Science, ditto; Architecture, ditto; Freehand Drawing.

The proficiency of the Students in the studies pursued will be tested by periodical examinations, and by assigning values to the drawings, surveys, reports, &c., executed by them while at the College, as well as to the work done while detached under Civil or Mechanical Engineers. A certain minimum of qualification will be required in each of the Obligatory Subjects, as well as a certain minimum of average proficiency in all those subjects taken together, as tested by the aggregate marks gained; but Students will be encouraged to pursue more particularly those branches of either the Obligatory or Voluntary course for which they may show a special aptitude. This qualifying standard of proficiency as above defined, and as fixed for each year, is to be attained by the Student at the end of the first and second year, failing which he will not be allowed to remain at the College.

A Final Examination will be held at the end of the third year, in July. This Final Examination will also include Latin, Greek, French, and German as Optional Subjects, although no instruction will be given in them at the College. The whole Subjects of Examination will be divided into four branches, viz.:—I. Engineering, including Drawing and Surveying; II. Mathematics, including the Mechanics of Engineering; III. Physical Science; IV. Languages, ancient and modern, including

Hindustani and History and Geography of India. The proficiency of the Students will be recorded separately in each of these branches in order of merit.

All the Students who attain the prescribed qualifying standard at the Final Examination will be appointed to the Service on the terms already stated. They will be required to embark for India in the beginning of October following. In the case of those Subjects of which the required course may be completed by the end of the second year, the marks gained at the Examination in that year will be carried forward to the Student's credit in the Final Examination.

The System of Instruction will be partly what is usually termed Professorial, by delivery of lectures, and partly Tutorial; that is, in supervision of and assistance given to the Students in their work. There will be specified courses of lectures and times of instruction, at which attendance will be obligatory; but the Professors and Instructors in each branch will also give additional instruction to those who desire it. Additional Lecturers will be engaged from time to time for special subjects, as Architecture, Geology, &c., as well as Examiners for the Final Examinations. A Laboratory and Model-room will be attached to the College.

The Students will be distributed in sections, each containing from ten to twenty, under personal charge of one of the Professors or Assistant Professors selected as Tutor by the President, to whom the Tutor will be responsible for exercising a certain degree of personal supervision over each Student in his division, and for conducting ordinary correspondence with the Student's friends. Each Student will be provided with a separate room furnished, and with fuel and light; also with the necessary attendance. He will be required to furnish his own linen, &c., for use in his rooms. Students will dine in hall. They may take other meals in their own rooms, certain fixed allowances being supplied as commons. Additional articles required will be supplied from the College kitchen at a fixed tariff, under such rules as may from time to time be made. Beer and wine can also be supplied, at cost price, from the College cellar.

The necessary provision will be made for the performance of divine service at or near the College. Students will be required to wear academical costume under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President. Students will be required to make their own arrangements for medical attendance when necessary, from persons approved by the President.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The Engineer Establishment of the Indian Public Works Department, in which successful Students in the College will be entitled to appointments, consists of the staff of Engineers, military and civil, engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State of India.

This branch of the Public Service is of comparatively recent origin, and its expansion has been rapid, the total strength of the Department having been:—In 1840, 113; 1850, 183; 1863, 545; 1867, 602; 1868, 747; 1869, 896.

The Department is supplied from the following sources:—1. Officers of Royal Engineers; 2. Other Officers of the Indian Army who have passed the qualifying Examination; 3. Passed Students of Government Civil Engineering Colleges in England and India; 4. Civil Engineers in practice, of approved qualifications, appointed direct by the Secretary of State or Government of India; 5. Deserving subordinates promoted.

The head of the whole Department is the Public Works Secretary to the Government of India, whose salary is Rs. 42,000 per annum. There are also four Deputy Secretaries, each in charge of one of the four branches into which the business of the Department is divided; viz., Buildings and Roads, Irrigation Works, Railways, and Accounts. The whole expenditure controlled by the Department is estimated for the year 1870-71 at about seven and a half millions sterling, thus distributed:—

Military works	1,488,208
Civil buildings	710,179
Irrigation works and embankments	2,388,953
Roads and miscellaneous works of public improvements	1,298,560
State railways	1,229,800
State outlay connected with guaranteed joint stock railways.	359,860
	<hr/>
	7,475,560

The various ranks of the Department are as follows :—

	Salary per Annum.
	Rs.
Chief Engineers, First Class	30,000
" " Second Class	24,000
" " Third Class	21,600
Superintending Engineers, First Class	19,200
" " Second Class	16,200
" " Third Class	13,200
Executive Engineers, First Grade	11,400
" " Second Grade	9,600
" " Third Grade	7,800
" " Fourth Grade	6,600
Assistant Engineers, First Grade	5,400
" " Second Grade	4,200
" " Third Grade	3,000
Apprentices	1,200

[Ten Rupees are nearly equivalent in value to One Pound sterling.]

There are usually two Chief Engineers in each province, one at the head of the Roads and Buildings Branch, and the other of the Irrigation Branch of the Department; but in the smaller provinces all the public works are under the superintendence of a single Chief Engineer. The Punjab Railway, the first of the new railways undertaken by the State, is under a separate Chief Engineer. According to the latest returns there were in all seventeen Chief Engineers for the twelve provinces into which, for administrative purposes, British India is divided, of whom six had charge of the Buildings and Roads Branches, and five of the Irrigation Branches respectively of their provinces; five were Chief Engineers of smaller provinces, and one had charge of a State railway. Again, six of these Chief Engineers were in the first class, and the remainder in the second and third class. The Chief Engineer is also usually Secretary to the Provincial Government in the Public Works Department.

Each province or class of works within a province is divided into circles, under Superintending Engineers. The last returns show that there were altogether fifty-five officers of this rank in the Department, of whom twenty-two had charge of circles of buildings and road works; twelve of circles of irrigation works or lines of canals; twelve of miscellaneous works; and nine of lines or portions of lines of State railways.

The Superintending Engineers are divided under the regulations of the Public Works Code in equal proportions among the three classes.

The actual execution of work is conducted by the Executive and Assistant Engineers. The sanctioned establishment of these officers (as well as of the higher ranks) varies from time to time according to the requirements of the public service, but it is provided by the regulations that of the aggregate number maintained at any time the Assistant Engineers shall be 60 per cent. in excess of the Executive.

Of the total number of Executive Engineers sanctioned for any province, it is provided that $\frac{3}{8}$ ths shall belong to the First Grade, $\frac{1}{4}$ ths to the Second and Third each, and $\frac{1}{8}$ ths to the Fourth. Of the Assistant Engineers attached to a province one-third belong to the First Grade, the remainder with the Apprentices to the other two.

Civil Engineers appointed to the Department from the new Civil Engineering College enter as Assistants, Second Grade. They will either be placed at the disposal of the Government of India, and will be posted on arrival to one of the provinces under the administration of that Government (Bengal; North-West Provinces; Punjab; Oudh; Central Provinces; Burmah; Berar [Hyderabad]; Mysore; Rajpootana; Central India), or else they will be sent in the first instance to Madras or Bombay, in which case they will not be liable to transfer from those provinces.

Promotions from one Grade or Class to another are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment, and are regulated in the following way:—

Promotions of their Assistant and Executive Engineers in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-West Provinces, and Punjab, are made by the Governments of those provinces respectively, but the promotions of the officers of these classes serving in the seven smaller provinces are made from one general list by the Government of India.

Promotions to Superintending and Chief Engineer are made on one general list for all India, except in Madras and Bombay, where the vacancies in all grades are filled up by the Local Government from the officers serving under them respectively.

Forest Department in India.—Candidates must appear personally at the India Office upon such day or days as may be appointed. As active habits and a strong constitution are most important, such applicants as are admitted to be Candidates will be directed to appear for Medical Examination before the Indian Medical Board. Those who are passed by the Medical Board will be examined, on days thereafter appointed, by the Civil Service Commissioners. From among the Candidates who attain the requisite standard, her Majesty's Secretary of State for India will select those whom he deems best adapted for the service. The Candidates accepted by the Secretary of State must undergo a regular course of training of two years and a half in the management of forests and the science of Forestry, in Surveying, Road-making, and the Natural Sciences. For this purpose, those Candidates who possess a sufficient knowledge of German will be directed to proceed to Germany; while, for those who pass in the French language, the course of training will be in France. After completing the course prescribed, an Examination will be held by the Officers and Professors entrusted with the instruction of the Candidates. Those who give proof of a satisfactory progress in the subjects in which they have been instructed will be nominated Junior Assistants in the Forest Departments in India.

According to the estimates framed, the cost of this training will not exceed £500. This sum will, it is believed, cover the cost of board, lodging, and instruction for the whole term of two years and a half. To those Candidates whose conduct and progress are satisfactory, her Majesty's Secretary of State engages to pay a stipend at the rate of £50 for each half year. This stipend will ordinarily be paid half-yearly, on the recommendation of the officer entrusted with the general direction of the studies and training of the Candidates: but the periods of payment may vary according to circumstances. In the case of those [training in France, the first payment is usually made after eight, instead of after six, months. From the stipend is deducted the amount of such Fees as are paid direct to the appointed Instructors by the Secretary of State.

In the interval between the conclusion of the course of instruction on the Continent and the departure for India, the Candidates will be required, if they have not had the opportunity of doing so before, to pass some time, probably not less than a month, with one or more approved foresters in Scotland.

Within a month of his nomination as Junior Assistant, each Nominee must sign a covenant describing the terms and conditions of his appointment; and he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, who will provide for the expenses of his passage. Any Nominee not embarking when required will forfeit his appointment. Otherwise he will be allowed pay at the rate of 250 rupees (which is about the equivalent of £25 in English money) a month, from the date of his signing the covenant.

On arrival in India, the Nominee will be required to report himself to the Government of India (or to the Government of Bombay or Madras, in case he should be sent to one of these Presidencies), and he will then be posted to such part of the forests as the Service may require.

The salaries of the appointments in the three Presidencies range

between £300 and £1,900 a year. Promotion to them will depend upon efficiency, and the occurrence of vacancies.

On reaching the place to which he may be appointed, the Nominee will become entitled to all the rights and privileges, in respect of pay and promotion, accorded to officers of the Forest Department by the Rules and Regulations for the time being, and to leave of absence and retiring pensions under the Leave and Pension Rules of the Uncovenanted Service for the time being. No rise of pay or promotion will, however, take place before he has passed an Examination in such one of the Native Languages as may be prescribed by the Government under which he is serving. (See Leave of Absence, and Superannuation Allowances, and Pensions, under INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.)

Applicants must be British-born subjects, above *seventeen* and under *twenty-three* years of age on the 13th of November, 1871. They must be unmarried, and if they marry before they leave this country for India, they will forfeit their appointment as Junior Assistants. They must send, by the time appointed in the Regulations last issued, to the Revenue Department of the India Office:—

1. Their names and parentage, a certificate, or other satisfactory evidence, of their birth, and, if under age, a statement of consent from parents or guardians.

2. A statement of the places of education at which they may have been since they were nine years old, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct during the last two years, and proof of their having attained a certain standard of proficiency in the following branches of knowledge:—

I. English writing from dictation, and English Composition.

II. Arithmetic in all its branches.

III. Algebra, elementary principles, Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratios and Proportions, Logarithms, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

IV. Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th books of Euclid) and Plane Trigonometry.

V. Freehand Drawing.

VI. A good colloquial knowledge of French or German, with the facility of translating from one of these languages.

A preference will be given to those Candidates who, in addition to the above, show proficiency in—

Surveying and Land Measuring;

And in the elements of Mechanical and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, and in Plan Drawing.

The regulations above stated *are liable to alteration in future years*; but no Candidate, in this year or hereafter, will be chosen *who does not come up to the requisite standard of proficiency in each of the prescribed subjects*.

Secretary, HERMAN MERIVALE, Esq.

INDIA OFFICE, St. James's Park.

Telegraph Department, India.—Nominees must be of pure European descent or British-born subjects, and must be of not less than *eighteen* nor more than *twenty-four* years of age on the day appointed for the beginning of the first of the Educational Examinations referred to below.

A Nominee will be required, *immediately after receiving a nomination*, to furnish a Certificate showing the date of his *birth*, and also a certificate of good conduct for the previous two years; and he must be passed by the Medical Board of this Office as possessing a constitution suffi-

ciently vigorous to stand fatigue and exposure in a tropical climate; the Medical Examination taking place, at his option, either immediately after his nomination, or at any other time previously to his attending the Educational Examination next to be referred to, of the time and place of which due notice will be given to him, and the subjects of which, as well as the prescribed maximum and minimum of marks for each subject, will be as follows:—

SUBJECTS.	Marks.	Minimum that will be allowed to count.
Writing in English from dictation, for which no marks will be given, but failure in which will at once disqualify a Candidate.		
<i>History.</i>		
English	250	400
Roman	250	
Indian	250	
Greek	250	
Two at least of these historical subjects must be taken up, in order that any marks obtained in them should count.		
<i>Geography.</i>		
Indian	350	350
General	350	
<i>Mathematics.</i>		
Arithmetic, including Square and Cube Root.	450	250
Mensuration	250	100
Book-keeping	250	100
Euclid, I., II., III., IV., and VI. books	450	200
Algebra, to Quadratic Equations	450	200
Plane Trigonometry, including heights and distances, and the use of Logarithmic Tables	650	300
Higher Mathematics	1,500	150
<i>Languages.</i>		
Latin	500	100
Greek	500	100
Any one or two of the following modern languages, viz., French, German, Italian, Hindustani; not more than two modern languages being permitted to be taken up		
	500	200
N.B.—Full marks may be scored in one language.		
<i>Drawing.</i>		
Freehand	250	100
Mechanical	250	100
<i>Physics.</i>		
Chemistry	500	150
Electricity }	500	150
Magnetism }		
Heat, Light, and Sound	500	150

A Nóminee may either be examined in all, or may choose in which of the above subjects he will be examined; but an aggregate minimum of 3,000 marks must in either case be obtained. Nóminees should give notice in writing, some time before the beginning of the Examination, what Subjects they will take up.

Of Nóminees who may fulfil the above conditions, and may be reported by the Examiners to be sufficiently deserving, so many as may be needed to fill the appointments offered for competition will be selected in the order of the aggregate marks gained by them. These selected Candidates will be required to prepare for further Examinations. With this view, each, unless by special permission from this Office left to make

his own arrangements for subsequent technical instruction, must attend a physical class or classes approved by the Secretary of State, for further instruction in Mathematics, Chemistry, Electricity, and other branches of physical science connected with ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHY, and must produce a Certificate of having done so to the satisfaction of the Teacher. He will then be subjected to a Test Examination in all these several subjects. Also, either previously or subsequently to the said Test Examination, he must place himself under an authorised Telegraph Engineer, to be named by the Secretary of State, for the purpose of receiving instruction in the practical construction of Telegraph Lines, Testing, &c., and must obtain from the said Engineer a like certificate of satisfactory attendance.

Not less than six months must be spent in the Physical Class, and not less than four months in the study of Practical Construction.

The sum of £100, to cover all expenses of College Fees, &c., will be granted to him, or to trustees on his behalf, on his or their signing a bond and giving security for the refund of the same in the event of his either failing to pass satisfactory Final Examinations in the prescribed subjects of study on the expiration of the prescribed periods, or to proceed to India in due course.

After passing the Final Examinations, Nominees must sign covenants with the Secretary of State for India, and will in general be required to proceed to India within one month after date of signature.

Any Nominee, however, who may be reported by the Examiner in Physical Science at the Final Examination to be possessed of high proficiency, will, as a special privilege, be allowed to spend three months extra in an additional course, for the purpose of qualifying himself in the practice and principles of making delicate electrical measurements and tests, and will be granted £50 to pay his fees and other expenses while so doing. This sum will not, however, be paid until the additional course is completed, nor without production of a certificate from the conductor of the course that it has been properly attended.

One hundred pounds will be allowed to each successful Nominee as passage money.

On arrival in India the Nominee will join the Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Class.

REVISED ORGANISATION and ANNUAL SALARIES of the SUPERIOR GRADES of the INDIAN TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Director-General	£ 3,000, rising to	£ 3,600
1 Deputy Director-General	1,800	2,160
By annual increments of £60.		
4 First-class Superintendents	1,260	1,800
By annual increments of £80.		
8 Second-class Superintendents	960	1,200
Annual increments of £60.		
7 Third-class Superintendents	720	900
Annual increase £36.		
88 Assistant Superintendents of the I., II., III., and IV. Grades	240	500

In addition to the above, liberal allowances are granted for travelling, &c.

INDIA OFFICE.

Secretary, W. T. THORNTON, Esq.,

Public Works Department.

Indian Medical Department.—EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the Appointment of ASSISTANT SURGEON in her Majesty's INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. The Examinations for admission to the Indian Medical Service usually take place twice a year—viz., in February and in August. 1. All natural-born subjects of her Majesty between *twenty-two* and *twenty-eight* years of age at the date of the Examination, and of sound bodily health, may be Candidates. 2. They must subscribe and send in to the Military Secretary, India Office, Westminster, a declaration according to the annexed form.

This declaration must be accompanied by the following documents :—

a. Proof of age, either by extract from the register of the parish in which the Candidate was born, or by his own declaration ; such extract and declaration respectively bearing the stamps required by law.

b. A certificate of moral character from a magistrate, or a minister of the religious denomination to which the Candidate belongs, who has personally known him for at least two preceding years.

c. The Candidate must possess a Diploma in Surgery, or a License to practise it, as well as a Degree in Medicine, or a License to practise it in Great Britain or Ireland.

d. Degrees, diplomas, licenses, and certificate of their registration in accordance with the Medical Act of 1858, must be lodged at the India Office, for examination and registry, *at least one fortnight* before the Candidate appears for Examination.

3. On producing the foregoing qualifications, the Candidate will be examined by the Examining Board, at Chelsea Hospital, in the following subjects :—

Anatomy and Physiology.

Surgery.

Medicine, including Therapeutics, the Diseases of Women and Children, Chemistry and Pharmacy, and a practical knowledge of Drugs. (The Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be in part practical, and will include operations on the dead body, the application of surgical apparatus, and the examination of medical and surgical patients at the bedside.)

4. The eligibility of each Candidate for the Indian Medical Service will be determined by the result of the Examinations in these subjects only.

5. Candidates who desire it will be examined in Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, and Botany, with special reference to *Materia Medica*, and the number of marks gained in these subjects will be added to the total number of marks obtained in the obligatory part of the Examination by Candidates who shall have been found qualified for admission, and whose position on the list of successful competitors will thus be improved in proportion to their knowledge of these branches of science.

The subjects for this part of the Examination will be taken from the following books :—

“Animal Kingdom,” by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S.

“Outlines of the Structure and Functions of the Animal Kingdom,” by Rymer Jones ; or “Cours Élémentaire d’Histoire Naturelle,” par Milne Edwards.

Lindley’s “School Botany,” Lindley’s “Medical and Economic Botany.”
Hensley’s “Elementary Course of Botany.”

6. Candidates who may desire it may also be examined in the

Elements of Physics and in Physical Geography. The following books are recommended for this purpose :—

“Elements of Natural Philosophy,” by Golding Bird and C. Brooks.

“Physical Geography,” by Mrs. Somerville.

7. The Examiners in London will prepare a list in order of merit, with the marks affixed in the different subjects, to be transmitted to the Director-General and communicated to the Professors of the Army Medical School. If any Candidate is found to be deficient in any particular subject, this shall be stated, in order that he may receive special instruction on the point at Netley.

8. After passing his Preliminary Examination, every Candidate will be required to attend one entire Course of Practical Instruction at the Army Medical School, before being admitted to his Examination for a Commission, on—

Hygiène.

Clinical and Military Medicine.

Clinical and Military Surgery.

Pathology of Diseases and Injuries incident to Military Service.

These courses are to be of not less than four months' duration.

9. At their conclusion, the Candidate will be required to pass an Examination on the subjects taught in the School. The Examination will be conducted by the Professors of the School.

The Director-General, or any Medical Officer deputed by him, may be present and take part in the Examination. If the Candidate give satisfactory evidence of being qualified for the practical duties of an Army Medical Officer, he will be eligible for a Commission as Assistant Surgeon. The Commissions of Assistant Surgeons bear date from the day of joining the Army Medical School.

10. During the period of his residence at the Army Medical School each Candidate will receive an allowance of 5s. per diem, with quarters, or 7s. per diem without quarters, to cover all costs of maintenance; and he will be required to provide himself with uniform (*viz.*, the Regulation undress uniform) of an Assistant Surgeon of the British Service, but without the sword.)

11. All Candidates will be required to conform to such rules of discipline as the Senate may from time to time enact.

The persons who shall be pronounced by the Examiners to be the best qualified in all respects will be appointed to fill the requisite number of appointments as Assistant Surgeons in her Majesty's Indian Army. Their position on the list of Assistant Surgeons will be determined by the combined results of the Preliminary and the Final Examinations, and, so far as the requirements of the Service will permit, they will have the choice of Presidency in India, according to their position on that list.

12. All Assistant Surgeons, who shall neglect or refuse to proceed to India under the orders of the Secretary of State for India within two months from the date of their appointment will be considered as having forfeited it, unless special circumstances shall justify a departure from this regulation.

13. The physical fitness of Candidates will be determined previous to Examination, at Chelsea Hospital, by a Board of Medical Officers, who are required to certify that the Candidate's vision is sufficiently

good to enable him to perform any surgical operation without the aid of glasses. A moderate degree of myopia (short sight) would not be considered a disqualification, provided it did not necessitate the use of glasses during the performance of operations, and that no organic disease existed.

Every Candidate must also be free from organic disease of other organs, and from constitutional weakness, or other disability likely to unfit him for Military Service in India.

Army Medical Department.—QUALIFICATIONS and EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS in the ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. 1. Every Candidate desirous of presenting himself for admission to the Competitive Examination required for the Army Medical Service must be unmarried. He must produce a birth certificate from the District Registrar, or a certificate of baptism in which the date of birth is stated; or if neither of these can be obtained, an affidavit from one of the parents, or from some other near relative who can attest the date of birth, will be accepted. The certificate or affidavit must show that the Candidate is not above *twenty-eight* nor under *twenty-one* years of age. He must also produce certificates of moral conduct and character, one of them from the parochial minister if possible.

[The same rules as to physical fitness, and freedom from organic disease, or other disability, prevail as in connection with the Medical Department of India.]

2. The Candidate must make a declaration that he labours under no mental or constitutional disease, nor any imperfection or disability that can interfere with the most efficient discharge of the duties of a Medical Officer in any climate. He must also attest his readiness to engage for general service, and to proceed on foreign service when required to do so.

3. The Candidate must be registered under the Medical Act of 1858 as licensed to practise Medicine and Surgery in Great Britain or Ireland.

4. Certificates of registration, character, and age must accompany the schedule when filled up and returned.

5. Candidates will be examined by the Examining Board in the following subjects:—

Anatomy and Physiology.

Surgery.

Medicine, including Therapeutics, the Diseases of Women and Children, Chemistry and Pharmacy, and a practical knowledge of Drugs. (The Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be in part practical, and will include operations on the dead body, the application of surgical apparatus, and the examination of medical and surgical patients at the bedside.)

The eligibility of each Candidate for the Army Medical Service will be determined by the result of the Examinations in these subjects only.

Candidates who desire it will be examined in Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography, and Botany, with special reference to *Materia Medica*, and the number of marks gained in these subjects will be added to the total number of marks obtained in the obligatory part of the Examination by Candidates who shall have been found qualified for admission, and whose position on the list of successful competitors will thus be improved in proportion to their knowledge of these branches of science.

6. After passing his Preliminary Examination, every Candidate will be required to attend one entire Course of Practical Instruction at the Army Medical School, before being admitted to his Examination for a Commission, on—

Hygiène.

Clinical and Military Medicine.

Clinical and Military Surgery.

Pathology of Diseases and Injuries incident to Military Service.

7. At their conclusion, the Candidate will be required to pass an Examination on the subjects taught in the School. The Examination will be conducted by the Professors of the School.

The Director-General, or any Medical Officer deputed by him, may be present and take part in the Examination. If the Candidate give satisfactory evidence of being qualified for the practical duties of an Army Medical Officer, he will be eligible for a Commission as Assistant Surgeon.

8. During the period of his residence at the Army Medical School each Candidate will receive an allowance of 5s. per diem, with quarters, or 7s. per diem without quarters, to cover all costs of maintenance; and he will be required to provide himself with uniform (*viz.*, the Regulation undress uniform of an Assistant Surgeon, but without the sword).

9. All Candidates will be required to conform to such rules of discipline as the Senate may from time to time enact.

The ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL AT NETLEY is attended by Medical men who, after having received legal licenses to practise Medicine and Surgery, are admitted by competition into the Medical Department of H.M.'s Army, Navy, and Indian Services. Each gentleman remains four months at the School. (See NETLEY ARMY AND NAVY MEDICAL SCHOOL.)

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS PREVIOUS TO PROMOTION.—This Examination is intended as a test for promotion, and may be taken at any time after the Assistant Surgeon has served five or more years.

When Assistant Surgeons have served the requisite time they will be examined in the following manner:—A series of printed questions, prepared by the Examining Board, will be sealed and sent by the Director-General to the principal Medical Officers of stations where Assistant Surgeons eligible for examination may be serving at the time. It will be the duty of the principal Medical Officer of the station to deliver these sealed questions to the Assistant Surgeons, and to see that they are answered without the assistance of books, notes, or communication with any other person. The answers are to be signed, and delivered sealed to the principal Medical Officer, who is to send them, unopened, to the Director-General, together with a certificate from the Surgeon of the Regiment, or other superior Medical Officer, that the Assistant Surgeon has availed himself of every opportunity of practising surgical operations on the dead body.

The Assistant Surgeon will also be required to transmit, together with his answers to the Director-General, a Medico-Topographical account of the station where he may happen to be at the time, or of some other station where he may have been resident sufficiently long to enable him to collect the necessary information for such a report. Failing this, he

will send a Medico-Statistical Report of his regiment for a period of at least twelve months.

If the Examining Board is satisfied with the replies to the questions, and the Director-General is satisfied with the certificates and with the Medico-Topographical or Statistical Report, the Assistant Surgeon will be held qualified for promotion.

The Assistant Surgeon will thus be subjected to three separate Examinations within the first ten years of his service, each Examination having a definite object. The **FIRST**, to ascertain, previous to his admission into the Service as a Candidate, his scientific and professional education, and to test his acquirements in the various branches of professional knowledge; the **SECOND**, after having passed through a course of special instruction in the Army Medical School, to test his knowledge of the special duties of an Army Medical Officer; and the **THIRD**, previous to his promotion, to ascertain that he has kept pace with the progress of Medical Science.

Navy Medical Department.—Every Candidate desirous of presenting himself for admission to the Naval Medical Service must be not under *twenty-one* nor over *twenty-eight* years of age. He must produce a certificate from the District Registrar, in which the date of birth is stated; or, if this cannot be obtained, an affidavit from one of the parents or other near relative, who can attest the date of birth, will be accepted. He must also produce a certificate of moral character.

[The same rules as to physical fitness, &c., prevail as in connection with the Medical Department of India and the Army Medical Department. The **EXAMINATIONS** are the same, and also the arrangements as to **Netley School**.]

After completing three years' Full-Pay Service, Assistant Surgeons will be allowed to be examined for the rank of Surgeon, but no Assistant Surgeon can be promoted to the rank of Surgeon until he shall have served five years, two of which must have been in a ship actually employed at sea.

Assistant Surgeons at Home, after completing their time for examination for the rank of Surgeon, may be granted two months' leave of absence on Full Pay, on condition of their resuming their studies at a Medical School or Hospital.

Promotion to the rank of Staff Surgeon is open to Officers for distinguished or special service, although twenty years on Full Pay may not have been completed; such Staff Surgeons will have 16s. a day Half Pay.

Staff Surgeons rank with Commanders, according to date of Commission.

The whole time served on Full Pay as an Assistant Surgeon to be allowed to Surgeons to qualify for the rank of Staff Surgeon, provided the Examination for Surgeon is passed before the Officer completes ten years' service, otherwise only ten years served as Assistant Surgeon will be allowed to count.

Staff Surgeons are appointed to the Flag Ships of Commanders-in-Chief on Foreign Stations, with an allowance of 5s. a day in addition to their established pay.

The Hospital Allowances for Naval Medical Officers at Home and

Abroad, in lieu of provisions for themselves and servants, and for fuel and light, are as follows:—

	At home.	Abroad.
Inspectors-General of Hospitals	£ 85	£ 130
Deputy Inspectors-General	67	112
Staff-Surgeons and Surgeons	53	112
Assistant Surgeons	39	108

In cases where Medical Officers draw provisions or fuel from public stores, they will be charged for the same at cost price.

The travelling allowances, extra pay, lodging money, and compensation for losses, are fixed for Naval Medical Officers according to their relative rank in the Service.

Medical Officers have cabins according to their relative rank in the Service, excepting always that the Senior Executive Officer of whatever rank has the one most suitable for his duties.

Commissions in the Army.—The REGULATIONS with regard to DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY are at present (1871) undergoing revision, but the EXAMINATIONS of Candidates may be gathered from the following official Memorandum, which will probably undergo only slight modifications.

The Examinations will be held in London at such periods as the exigencies of the Service may require, and be conducted under the direction of the Civil Service Commissioners by Examiners appointed for the purpose. The number of Candidates summoned to attend each Examination will be limited to the requirements of the Service.

The age of Candidates examined for direct appointments will be, until further notice, from *seventeen* to *twenty* years for the Infantry, from *seventeen* to *twenty-two* years for the Cavalry, and from *seventeen* to *twenty-six* years for Colonial Corps.

The Candidate will be examined by a Medical Board, to ascertain that he is in every point of view, as regards his physical constitution, fit for Military Service.

He will be required to produce the following Certificates, which must be forwarded to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, S.W., as soon as possible after the receipt of the Military Secretary's order to attend for examination.—1. A Certificate of Baptism, or other satisfactory proof of age. 2. A Certificate from a Minister of the Church or of the denomination to which he belongs, that he has been duly instructed in the principles of religion. 3. A Certificate of good moral character, signed by a Clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, or by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education for at least the two preceding years; or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Commander-in-Chief. 4. A statement of the subjects in which he wishes to be Examined.

EXAMINATION.—The following will be the subjects of Examination, but no Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than *Five* of these subjects:—

	Marks.
The Classics { Latin	2,000
{ Greek	1,600
Mathematics, pure and mixed	3,600

	Marks.
English Language	1,200
Modern Languages (not including Provincial Dialects)	1,200
Each Modern Language is reckoned as one subject.	
History, Ancient and Modern, with Geography	1,200
Natural Sciences, <i>i.e.</i> Mineralogy and Geology	1,200
Experimental Sciences, <i>i.e.</i> Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism	1,200
Drawing	600

Of the foregoing subjects, the elementary branches of Mathematics and the English Language, to the extent stated in the following paragraphs, will be considered obligatory:—

In Mathematics, 1,200 marks will be given to the following obligatory portions, *viz.*, Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions—Proportion—Extraction of the Square Root—and Simple Interest. Algebra, including Fractions, Simple Equations, and questions producing them: Euclid, the first three Books. Of the 1,200 marks allotted to the foregoing portions of Mathematics, 400 will be required for qualification, and of these at least 200 must be obtained in Arithmetic. In the English Language, the Candidate will be required to write correctly and in a good legible hand from dictation, and to compose grammatically. He will be required to obtain at least 200 marks in this subject. Out of the remaining subjects the Candidate may select any three. No Candidate will be allowed to count the marks gained in any one of the three voluntary subjects, unless amounting to one-sixth of the whole number of marks allotted to that subject; and for qualification, he will be required to obtain on his five subjects a total of 1,500 marks. In the Examination in Classics, passages will be given for translation from the books usually read at schools; grammatical questions will be set, and English passages also given for translation into the Latin and Greek languages.

The Result of each Examination will be reported to the Commander-in-Chief, and the names of any Candidates who distinguish themselves will be specially brought to his notice.

An Unsuccessful Candidate will not be debarred from applying to the Commander-in-Chief for permission to attend a future Examination. No Candidate, however, will be allowed more than three trials. Should a Candidate obtain only between 700 and 1,200 marks, he will not be allowed to present himself for re-examination for at least six months. If he obtains less than 700 marks, a period of at least twelve months must elapse before he can be allowed to present himself again. In all cases permission to be re-examined must depend upon the number of applicants on the list. In subsequent Examinations no credit will be given for the marks gained by a Candidate on former occasions. In the event of a Candidate not appearing for Examination at the time appointed, such Candidate will not be permitted to attend on the next occasion, and he will render himself liable to have his name either erased entirely or placed at the bottom of the list of those noted for Examination.

On account of the large number of supernumerary Officers to be absorbed, it is calculated that there will be no Commissions available in the Cavalry or Infantry of the Line until September, 1871; and between that time and March, 1873, there will be, so far as can be calculated, 200 of such Commissions at his Royal Highness's disposal.

Twelve Commissions in Cavalry or Infantry Regiments of the Line will be given annually to University Candidates on his Royal Highness's list who have taken the necessary degree.

From and after the 1st July next, no Candidates will be noted for Commissions in the Cavalry or Infantry of the Line who have passed the age of fourteen.

Any later Regulations that may be issued will, if possible, be inserted in the APPENDIX to this volume.

Military Secretary, W. J. FOSTER, Esq., *Horse Guards*.

Royal Military Academy, WOOLWICH. Governor, H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE. OBJECT.—The Royal Military Academy is maintained for the purpose of affording a preparatory Education to Candidates for the ROYAL ARTILLERY and ROYAL ENGINEERS. This Education will be chiefly technical, and will in no obligatory subject be carried beyond the points useful to both Corps alike.

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION OF CADETS.—Admission will be determined by Competition, unaccompanied by nomination. Notice will be given from time to time of the Examinations for admission, which will be conducted under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners, and will take place half-yearly, at Christmas and Midsummer.

The number of Cadets will vary, according to the requirements of the Service. The limits of age for admission will be from *sixteen* to *eighteen*. Any gentleman who wishes to present himself at one of the Competitive Examinations must send in his name to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards one month before the Examination, forwarding with his application proof of age, certificate of moral character, and a statement of the subjects in which he may desire to be examined.

Candidates will be inspected by Military Surgeons on the first day of the Examination, in order that it may be ascertained that they are free from any bodily defects calculated to interfere with the performance of military duties. Extreme short sight, or any serious defect of vision, is regarded as a disqualification. The number of trials allowed is limited to three.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.—Every Candidate for admission to Cadetship will be required to pass a Qualifying Examination in the following subjects, whether he takes them up among those in which he wishes to compete or not, viz. :—1. Mathematics, viz., Arithmetic, including the use of common Logarithms; Algebra, including Quadratic Equations, the Binomial Theorem, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; Geometry as far as the Sixth Book of Euclid inclusive. 2. French or German. 3. English Writing from Dictation. 4. Geometrical Drawing.

The Qualification required in these subjects shall be:—In Mathematics one-half of the total number of marks allotted to the paper; in French or German one-fourth. The Candidate must satisfy the Examiner that he can write English correctly from dictation; and in Geometrical Drawing he must draw with accuracy, neatness, and to scale, the several problems of Euclid, for which he must gain 100 marks out of a maximum of 300 nominally assigned to it. The marks gained in any subject of the qualifying Examination, with the exception of Mathematics, will not be counted for competition except when the

Candidate takes up that subject as one of those in which he wishes to compete.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—Those Candidates only who pass the Qualifying Examination will be allowed to compete in the Competitive Examination, the subjects of which will be as follows:—

1. Mathematics, including the subjects of the Qualifying Examination, together with Plane Trigonometry, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Spherical Trigonometry, and Differential and Integral Calculus.
2. English Composition (tested by the power of writing an Essay, Letter, or *or* Précis), and English Literature, limited to specified authors.
- 2a. English Composition as above, and English History; the Examination in the latter subject being limited to certain fixed periods notified beforehand. Subjects (2.) and (2a.) are alternative; a Candidate will not be allowed to take both.
3. Latin.
4. Greek.
5. French; the Examination to be partly colloquial.
6. German; the Examination to be partly colloquial.
7. Experimental Sciences, viz., (a.) Chemistry and Heat; or (b.) Electricity and Magnetism. Subjects (a.) and (b.) are alternative; a Candidate will not be allowed to take both.
8. Freehand (Figure and Landscape) Drawing.

Marks for these subjects will be given in the following proportions:—

1.	Mathematics (including 1,500 allotted to the subjects of the Qualifying Examination)	4,000	
{	2.	English Composition and Literature	1,500
	<i>or</i>	2a.	English Composition and History . . . . .	1,500
3.	Latin	3,000	
4.	Greek	2,000	
5.	French	2,000	
6.	German	2,000	
7.	Experimental Sciences	1,500	
8.	Freehand Drawing	1,000	

Of these eight subjects a Candidate will not be allowed to take up more than five for competition, or six if Freehand Drawing be one of them.

A certain number, out of the total number of marks fixed for each subject, will be deducted from all marks gained by a Candidate, the remainders being added to make up a total according to which the place of the Candidate in the competitive list will be determined. In the case of a Candidate who does not select Mathematics as one of the subjects for competition the remainder of the marks gained in the Qualifying Examination therein, after deducting a like number out of the total marks allowed for Mathematics, will be added to this total. The successful Candidates will be taken from those who stand first on the list so formed.

FEEs.—The payment to be contributed on behalf of a Cadet will be as follows, and will be paid half-yearly in advance:—

	Annually.
Queen's Cadets (if any)	Nil.
For the Son of an Officer of the Army or Navy who has died in the Service, and whose family is left in pecuniary distress, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War	20
„ the Son of an Officer below the rank of Colonel or Regimental Field Officer in the Army, and Captain or Commander in the Navy, or of an Instructor at the Royal Military Academy or Royal Military College or Staff College	40
„ the Son of a Colonel or Regimental Field Officer in the Army, or of Captain or Commander in the Navy, or of a Professor at the Royal Military Academy or Royal Military College or Staff College	60
„ the Son of a General Officer who is not Colonel of a Regiment, or of a Vice or Rear-Admiral	70
„ the Son of an Admiral or of a General Officer who is Colonel of a Regiment or in receipt of Indian Colonel's allowances	80
„ the Son of a Private Gentleman	125

Each Cadet on first joining will be required to pay, in addition to the regulated contribution, the sum of £25 to cover the expense of uniform, books, &c., and to bring with him the articles of clothing of which he will receive notice, and which must afterwards be kept up at his own expense. He will also be required to pay the regulated contribution in advance, for each half-year of the time during which he remains under instruction; and a deposit of £5 on account, for contingent expenses, which latter sum he will be required to make up on returning to the Royal Military Academy after each vacation, to cover any expense that may be incurred on his account during the ensuing half-year.

If a Cadet be absent a whole Term in consequence of sickness or rustication, a payment of £10 will be required for the privilege of his name being kept on the rolls of the establishment, and for a vacancy being guaranteed at the commencement of the next Term.

In the case of a Cadet who is an Orphan, whose annual contribution is only £20, the amount to be paid when absence extends over a whole Term is to be determined by the Secretary of State for War. If a Cadet be absent from sickness during a portion of the Term, his pay will continue to be issued and credited to his account; but no re-fund of the contribution will be permitted. If rusticated or removed during a Term, the daily pay will cease from the date on which the Cadet is sent away, and the contribution made for the half-year will be forfeited.

The PAY OF A CADET is 3s. a day; it is issued to cover the expense of regimental clothing, messing, washing, and other contingencies. All other necessary expenses of this nature, as well as weekly pocket money, postage of letters, bootmaker's and tailor's bills for repairs, &c., which cannot be covered by his pay, will be chargeable to his parent or guardian in addition to the regulated contribution.

The Governor will have the absolute power of rustication and removal, and also of sentencing a Cadet for misconduct to lose places in the list of successful Candidates for Commissions; when expulsion is necessary, the case will be referred to the Secretary of State, through the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The name of any Cadet expelled for misconduct will be recorded in the office of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and will be made known to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and to the Secretary of State for India, in order to prevent his being admitted into her Majesty's Naval, Military, or Indian Service.

A sword will be given at each Final Examination, as a special reward for excellence in conduct. The Governor will cause registers to be kept of all serious punishments awarded, and of the offences which have caused them.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—The length of the course of instruction will be two years and a half. If any Cadet fail to come up to the required standard at two Examinations, or be found unable to qualify in his studies for a commission within three years, to be counted from the commencement of the term in which he first joins, or to acquire a sufficient proficiency in military exercises, he will be removed. No extension of the above period of three years will be granted on account of absence from any cause excepting illness. Cases of protracted absence on account of illness will be specially referred for decision to the Secretary of State for War, through the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

The following subjects will form the course of obligatory studies:—

1. Mathematics, including a thorough knowledge of Plane Trigonometry (the above to form the first year's course); Practical Mechanics, with the application of mathematics to machinery.
2. Fortification, field and permanent; such a course as is suitable to Cadets qualifying for the Artillery, and the requisite amount of Geometrical Drawing.
3. Artillery; such a course as is suitable to Cadets qualifying for the Engineers.

4. Military Drawing, with field sketching and reconnaissance.
5. Military History and Geography.
6. French or German, at the Cadet's choice.
7. Elementary Chemistry and Physics.
8. Drills and Exercises.

In addition to the obligatory course, every Cadet will be allowed, at his option, to take up certain voluntary subjects, viz. :—

1. Higher Mathematics.
2. Higher portions of Fortification,
3. A second modern language, French or German.
4. Freehand, Figure, and Landscape Drawing.
5. Higher Chemistry.
6. Latin, } Instructions in these subjects to be given by the Chaplain.
7. Greek, }

A Cadet will not be allowed to take up more than three of these voluntary subjects, or four with Freehand Drawing, nor will he be permitted to change the subjects he has selected until after his first Examination in them.

Marks will be assigned to the obligatory Subjects of Instruction in the following proportions :—

Mathematics and Mechanics	7
Fortification	7
Artillery	5
Military Drawing and Reconnaissance	6
Military History, &c.	3
One modern language, French or German	2
Elementary Chemistry and Physics	2
Drills and Exercises	3½
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Manual, Platoon, and Company Drill Gymnastics Riding and Sword Exercises Artillery </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div style="text-align: right;">2</div> </div>	

The voluntary subjects shall be valued as follows :—

Higher Mathematics	5
Higher Fortification	3
Latin	2
Greek	2
One second foreign language, French or German	2
Freehand, Figure, and Landscape Drawing	2
Higher Chemistry	2

No obligatory subject shall gain a Cadet any marks unless he obtain a minimum of one-half marks in it.

No Cadet will be insured a Commission unless he qualify by obtaining at least one-half marks in the obligatory course in Mathematics and Mechanics, Fortification and Artillery, and one-half of the total aggregate of the marks allotted to all the obligatory subjects.

No voluntary subject shall gain a Cadet any marks unless he obtain a minimum of at least one-third of the marks assigned to that portion of it in which he is examined. The marks gained in the voluntary subjects will be added to those obtained in the obligatory subjects, to make a second total, according to which Cadets shall be finally placed.

The periodical Examinations will be entirely conducted by Examiners independent of the Academy, the whole of the marks, except those reserved for note books and drawing, being allotted according to their results.

The APPOINTMENTS of Military Professors and Instructors, in connec-

tion with the Royal Military Academy, are open to Officers of all ranks. Some of them are also open to Civilians. The following are the Rates of Pay to the Officers of Open Appointments :—

Captain of Company 12s. daily, and regimental pay, forage allowance for one horse, quarters, fuel and light, and two soldier servants.

Lieutenants, 4s. each daily, and regimental pay, quarters, fuel and light, and one soldier servant.

Adjutant and Quartermaster, 5s. daily, and regimental pay as Lieutenant, quarters, fuel and light, forage allowance for one horse, and two soldier servants.

Surgeon, according to his rank in the Department.

Chaplain and Classical Instructor, £400 yearly, and quarters, fuel and light.

Professor of Mathematics, if a Civilian, £550 to £700 yearly, by a triennial increase of £50.

Professor of Mathematics, if an Officer, £550 yearly, without increase.

Instructors of Mathematics, if Civilians, £350 to £500 each yearly, by a triennial increase of £50.

Instructors of Mathematics, if Officers, £450 yearly, without increase.

Professor of Fortification, £550 yearly.

Instructors of Fortification and Geometrical Drawing, £450 each yearly.

Professor of Artillery, £550 yearly.

Instructors of Artillery, £450 yearly.

Professor of Military Drawing, £550 yearly.

Instructors of Military Drawing, £450 each yearly.

Professor of Military History, £500 yearly.

Professor of French, £350 yearly.

Professor of German, £350 yearly.

Professor of Landscape Drawing, £350 yearly.

Professor of Chemistry, £400 yearly.

Military Secretary, W. FOSTER, Horse Guards.

Royal Military College, SANDHURST.—The Regulations are at present (1871) under Revision. (See APPENDIX.)

Royal Marines.—Royal Naval College, AND THE “Britannia” Training Ship, DARTMOUTH.—EXAMINATIONS PREPARATORY TO COMMISSIONS IN THE ROYAL MARINES.—I.—A limited number of Candidates will be selected to compete for Commissions in the Royal Marines, but no person will be eligible who is under *seventeen* or above *nineteen* years of age, or under five feet six inches in height, on the day of *Examination*. The Examinations will take place half-yearly, on the first Wednesday in the month of June, and the third Wednesday in the month of November.

II.—Every Candidate, on presenting himself for Examination at the ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE at Portsmouth, will be required to produce the following :—

1. A Certificate of Age.
2. A Certificate of Good Conduct from the Masters of the Schools at which he has studied during the last three years, or, in the event of his having been privately educated, from the Clergyman of his Parish, or some person competent to judge of and certify to his general good conduct.
3. A solemn Declaration from his nearest of kin, that, to the best of his or her belief, he does not suffer from, nor has been subject to, any disease or infirmity of mind or body which may incapacitate him from the perfect performance of his duty as an Officer in the Corps of Royal Marines.
4. A Certificate from one of the principal Medical Officers of the Royal Marine Barracks at Forton, that he is of sound bodily health, that he does not stammer, and has no other physical defect.
5. A statement of the subjects in which he wishes to be Examined.

III.—The following will be the subjects of Examination, and the number of marks allotted to each, viz. :—

The Classics	{	Latin	. . . . .	1,000
		Greek	. . . . .	600
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed			. . . . .	3,600
English Language			. . . . .	1,200
Modern Languages	{	French	. . . . .	2,000
		Any other	. . . . .	1,200
History, Ancient and Modern, with Geography			. . . . .	1,200
Natural Sciences, <i>i.e.</i> Mineralogy and Geology			. . . . .	900
Experimental Sciences, <i>i.e.</i> Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism			. . . . .	900
Drawing, including Geometrical and Landscape Drawing			. . . . .	1,200

IV.—Of the foregoing subjects, the elementary branches of Mathematics and the English and French Languages, and Geometrical Drawing, to the extent stated in the following paragraphs, will be considered obligatory :—

1. In Mathematics, 1,200 marks will be given to the following obligatory portions, viz., Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Extraction of the Square Root, and Simple Interest.
Algebra, including Fractions, Simple Equations, and questions producing them ; Euclid, the first three books.
Of the 1,200 marks allotted to the foregoing portions of Mathematics, 400 will be required for qualification, and of these at least 200 must be obtained in Arithmetic.
2. In the English Language the Candidate will be required to write correctly from dictation, and in a good legible hand, and to compose grammatically. He will be required to obtain at least 200 marks in this subject.
3. In the French Language the Candidate will be required to translate and parse a passage from a prose author, and to be able to frame easy sentences.
4. The Candidate will be required to obtain 200 marks in Geometrical Drawing.
5. Out of the remaining subjects or portions of subjects, which are left to the option of the Candidate, such a number of marks must be obtained as shall raise the total to 2,000, the number necessary for qualification.
6. Candidates must provide themselves with Drawing Instruments, Paint Brushes, and Indian Ink.

V.—In respect to the voluntary subjects, Candidates will not be allowed to count the marks gained in any one subject, unless amounting to one-sixth of the whole number of marks allotted to that subject. In the Examination in Classics, passages will be given for translation from the books usually read at schools ; grammatical questions will be set, and English passages also given for translation into the Latin and Greek languages.

VI.—The result of each Examination will be reported to the Admiralty, and the names of those Candidates who are recommended to be sent to the ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE to study for the Royal Marine Artillery will be specified.

VII.—If a Candidate be not successful in the competition, and yet pass the test of qualification, he will be allowed to compete *once* again at the following Examination, although at that time he shall exceed the age of *nineteen* years.

VIII.—All the Examinations will be conducted at the ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE by Examiners appointed by the Admiralty under the direction of the Superintendent.

IX.—Before a gentleman can receive a Commission as a Second Lieutenant, he must deposit the sum of £80 with the Accountant-General of the Navy to provide for his being properly equipped.

NAVAL CADETS AND MIDSHIPMEN.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having decided—

- (1) To increase the time during which Naval Cadets will be under training, part of such time being spent in sea-going training ships, and the whole period being considered one of probation ;
- (2) To introduce the system of limited competition for Naval Cadetships ; and
- (3) Still further to reduce the number of Naval Cadets annually entered ;

have been pleased to make the following Regulations :—

1. Two Examinations for Naval Cadetships will be held annually under the direction of the Admiralty Director of Education, viz., on the third Wednesday in June, and on the last Wednesday in November, but the appointments, as Cadets, of the successful Candidates will date from the 15th July or the 15th January.

2. No Candidate will be eligible for Examination in November whose age will not be within the prescribed limits on the 15th January following, or for Examination in June whose age will not be within the prescribed limits on the 15th of July following.

3. The limits of age for Examination in June, 1870, were not less than *twelve* nor more than *thirteen and a half* years of age.

But in future no Candidate is to be Examined in June who is under *twelve* or above *thirteen* years of age.

4. The number of Naval Cadets to be entered at each Examination will for the present be reduced to thirty-seven ; and twice the number for entry will be nominated to compete. Not more than half the number actually Examined by the Director of Education will be entered.

Should fewer than the authorised number pass at any Examination the difference will be made up at the next Examination, and the number nominated will be proportionately increased.

5. Every Candidate will be required to pass the Medical Examination according to the prescribed regulations, under the direction of the Medical Director-General of the Navy at Somerset House, and must have been found physically fit for the Royal Navy before going up for the Educational Examination.

He must be in good health, and free from any physical defect of body, impediment of speech, defect of sight or hearing, and also from any predisposition to constitutional or hereditary disease or weakness of any kind, and in all respects well developed and active in proportion to his age.

Any Candidate rejected at the Medical Examination will be finally excluded from the Royal Navy.

6. The Candidate will be required to produce (1) a registrar's certificate* of birth, or declaration thereof made before a magistrate ; (2) a certificate of good conduct from the masters of any schools at which he may have been educated within the two previous years, or, if educated at home, from his tutors or the clergyman of the parish in which he resides ; and (3) a certificate of good health.

* A Certificate of Baptism will not be accepted.

7. The Candidates will be required :—		Marks assigned.
(a.) To read a passage from a modern standard English author with intelligence		50
(b.) To write English from dictation correctly in a legible hand		100
(c.) To read, translate, and parse a passage from French		100

The aid of a dictionary will be allowed in this translation.

They will also be required to have a satisfactory knowledge of:—

(d.) Arithmetic, as far as Proportion and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions	150
(e.) Scripture History	100

No Candidate will be qualified to compete unless he obtains at least four-tenths of the marks assigned to each of these subjects, and 250 marks in the aggregate.

8. Candidates so qualified will be further examined in any three of the following subjects they may select,—or four, if Drawing be one :—

		Marks assigned.
(f.)	{ Elementary Mathematics, viz., Arithmetic. Miscellaneous examples. Algebra. As far as easy Simple Equations of one unknown quantity, and easy Fractions Euclid. Book I. to Prop. XXXII. inclusive	300
(g.)	French. More advanced, including Translation of English into French	100
(h.)	Latin. To read, translate, and parse a passage from the first two books of Cæsar de Bello Gallico, or Virgil's Æneid, and to translate easy passages from English into Latin	200
(i.)	English History. From the commencement of the reign of James I. to the present day	100
(k.)	The outlines of Modern Geography	100
(l.)	To read, translate, and parse a passage from German, Italian, or Spanish, and to render an English passage into that language	100
(m.)	Elementary Drawing, Freehand, and from Models	100

No marks amounting to less than one-sixth in a voluntary subject will be counted towards the total.

9. A Candidate who obtains the number of marks prescribed for passing, but who may not be successful in the competition, will be allowed to compete once again at the next Examination without undergoing a fresh Medical Examination, although he may then be over-age; but no Candidate will be allowed to compete more than twice.

10. Any Candidate who fails to appear at the next Examination after he has obtained a nomination will not be allowed to present himself without a fresh nomination, except in the case of illness, certified by a physician or surgeon, approved by their Lordships, in which latter case non-appearance will have the effect of unsuccessful competition, entitling the Candidate to present himself at the following Examination only.

11. Every Flag Officer (except an Admiral Superintendent of a dock-yard), on hoisting his flag, will be allowed three competitive nominations; every Commodore of the first class, two; every Captain appointed to the command of a ship of whatever class (except Captains of stationary ships, Captains Superintendent of dockyards or victualling-yards, and the Captain of the yacht), one; but no officer will be allowed to exercise this right a second time within three years; and no Captain appointed to a ship during her commission will be allowed a nomination if the right has been exercised within a year during the same commission by a previous Captain.

Officers having nominations must exercise their privilege before the

15th April for the June Examination, and before the 1st October for the November Examination. If they fail to nominate for the first Examination after their appointment, they will only be allowed to nominate for the following Examination.

If a Candidate, nominated at the first Examination at which an officer can exercise his privilege, fails to pass the test at the Medical Examination, the officer will be allowed a fresh nomination for the following Examination, but in no other case. No fresh nomination will be allowed where the Candidate fails to pass the test at the Examination under the Director of Education.

12. Seven nominations will be given annually to the Colonies, under the regulations hitherto in force as to Nomination and Examination; but the limits of age will be from *twelve* to *thirteen and a half* if examined before the 15th October, 1870—from *twelve* to *thirteen* if examined after that date.

Cadets passing in the Colonies will, in all other respects, be subject to these regulations, and must be at once sent to England to undergo the course of training.

Printed Examination papers will be sent out to Commanders-in-Chief and Senior Officers on foreign stations, under seal, and the Candidates' Examination papers, with a report of the marks awarded at the Examination, are to be forwarded to the Admiralty (should the Candidate succeed in passing), together with the duplicate certificate of health.

13. For all Cadets, including Colonial Cadets, entered under these regulations, the annual rate of payment will be at the rate of £70 per annum for the period in the "BRITANNIA," and £50 for the year in the sea-going training ship, to be paid half-yearly, in advance, to the Accountant-General of the Navy. But the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty reserve the power of selecting from among the Candidates nominated at each half-yearly Examination a number, not to exceed twelve, being sons of Officers of the Royal Navy or Marines, or of Civil Officers under the Board of Admiralty, with respect to whom the annual payment for the two years in the "BRITANNIA" will be £40 only. In selecting these their Lordships will have regard solely to the pecuniary circumstances of the Parents of the Cadets.

In the event of the full number so selected not succeeding in the competition, their Lordships will, if they think proper, make the number up from among the sons of Officers as above who have succeeded at that Examination.

14. Candidates who succeed in the competition will be appointed to the "BRITANNIA."

15. The date of entry of those who pass in June is to reckon from the 15th of July of the same year; of those who pass in November from the 15th of January of the next year.

16. The period of training on board the "BRITANNIA" will be four terms; there will be two terms in each year, instead of three. The first term of each year will be from February to July, the second from August to December.

The Vacations will be—six weeks at Midsummer, six weeks at Christmas, and a week at Easter.

17. There will be an Examination at the end of each term, and an intermediate Examination at Easter for Cadets in their first year.

18. Cadets who join in August, and who pass an unsatisfactory Examination in December, will be warned that they will be discharged at the following Easter if they do not show sufficient improvement. Cadets who join in February, and pass an unsatisfactory Examination at Easter, will be similarly warned with respect to the Examination in July.

Any Cadet who passes unsatisfactorily at a subsequent Examination will be discharged.

19. Notice will be given of the minimum number of marks which must be obtained at each Examination.

20. At the Examination at the end of the fourth term Cadets will be classified according to their merits in study and conduct; and they will be allowed time for their service in the "BRITANNIA" as follows:—
Study: 1st Class, nine months; 2nd Class, six months; 3rd Class, none. Very good conduct: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class, each three months.

21. The Examination and rating of Cadets, as Midshipmen, in the sea-going training ships is to be regulated according to the time notified in their certificates, thus:—

Cadets who obtain twelve months' time will be rated as Midshipmen at once on passing out of the "BRITANNIA."

Cadets who obtain 9 months' time will have to serve 3 months

"	6	"	"	6	"
"	3	"	"	9	"
"	no time	"	"	12	"

in the sea-going training ships before being rated as Midshipmen.

22. After passing the final Examination in the "BRITANNIA" the Midshipmen and Cadets will be appointed to a sea-going training ship for one year.

23. Any Cadet or Midshipman who, at any time during his three years' probation, may be certified by the Medical Officer of the "BRITANNIA," or of the sea-going training ship, to have become subject to any disease or physical defect likely to render him unfit for service, will, on the circumstances being reported to their Lordships, be at once discharged.

24. After six months in the sea-going training ship an Examination is to be held, and at the end of twelve months a second; and any Midshipman or Cadet failing to pass the test at either of these Examinations will be at once discharged from her Majesty's Service.

At the latter of these Examinations they will be classified in three classes, both for seamanship and study.

25. The Examination paper for the first Examination will be transmitted under seal to the sea-going training ship; and the work of the Cadets or Midshipmen is to be returned under seal to the Admiralty.

26. Full time will be allowed to every Midshipman or Cadet for his period of service in the sea-going training ship; but additional time will be allowed to every Midshipman or Cadet whose conduct has been uniformly good, as under:—

	Months.
1st Class Seamanship	3
1st „ Study	3

In the case of those who, having gained twelve months in the "BRITANNIA," gain also six months' time in the sea-going training ship,

the rule as to the age (nineteen) of passing for Lieutenant will be relaxed, and they will be allowed to pass at eighteen, provided they have completed the necessary service; but they will not be eligible for promotion from the rank of Sub-lieutenant to that of Lieutenant till they are *nineteen* years of age.

27. The period of service required to enable Officers to pass for Lieutenant will be five years, including the time allowed in the training ships, but this rule will only apply to Officers who entered the Service under these Regulations.

28. The Parent or Guardian of every Cadet will be required to provide outfit as under the present Regulations, and to sign a declaration (on the admission of the Cadet to the "BRITANNIA") to the effect that he shall be immediately withdrawn on the receipt of an official intimation of his being considered unfit for the Royal Navy.

CADETS FOR NAVIGATING DUTIES.

Navigating Cadets will be nominated solely by their Lordships—and in every respect, with the following exceptions, they will be subject to the previous Regulations:—

Twenty-four are to be entered annually by competition—twelve at each half-yearly Examination; twenty-four Nominations are to be made for each Examination.

The annual payment for Navigating Cadets will be £40 for both the home and the sea-going training ships. Those who do not obtain the rating of Navigating Midshipmen on passing out of the "BRITANNIA" will be allowed an intermediate rate of pay of 2s. 3d. a day (£41 1s. 3d. a year) until they obtain that rating.

COLONIAL CADETS.

Cadets examined in the Flag Ships abroad will, if they pass, be entered as Supernumeraries for Victuals only, and sent home in any man-of-war or transport about to leave for England, to join the "BRITANNIA." In the event of no such ship being about to leave for England, passage, including mess, at the public expense, is to be provided for them by mail packet, or by private ship; the latter being preferred where the packet fares are high.

They will not count time or receive pay until they join the "BRITANNIA," and arrangements are to be made that, if possible, they may arrive in England a short time before the commencement of a term, *i.e.* before the 1st February or the 31st August; and Parents are to arrange for the payments, on their account, being received by the Accountant-General prior to the Cadet's joining the "BRITANNIA."

By Command of their Lordships,

Admiralty, Whitehall.

VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Greenwich Hospital School.—The School consists of 800 boys, the sons of petty officers and seamen, and of non-commissioned officers and privates of Marines, who have served or are now serving in the Royal Navy or Coast Guard, and of other seafaring persons.

All claims for admission to the School will be judged of by a

Committee of Selection appointed by their Lordships, in the following order of precedence, special consideration being given to length of service at sea :—

1. Orphans, both parents dead.
2. Sons of fathers killed, drowned, deceased, wounded, or seriously maimed in her Majesty's service, or while employed by her Majesty on board a merchant ship, or in action with an enemy, pirate, or rebel.
3. Those whose fathers having served in the Royal Navy or Marines, are dead.
4. Those whose fathers are serving, and whose mothers are dead.
5. Sons of Naval Pensioners, sons of Seamen and Marines now serving, both parents living.
6. Sons of Seamen and Marines, including the Royal Naval Reserve, entitled to the benefits of Greenwich Hospital, not included in the foregoing classes.
7. Sons of other seafaring persons.

N.B.—The Sons of Commissioned and other Officers are not absolutely excluded, provided that the peculiar circumstances of their case render them eligible for this charity.

Applications for admission are to be made to the Secretary of the Admiralty (Greenwich Hospital Branch), London, when the necessary forms will be sent, which, when properly filled up, must be returned as directed, with the two following certificates :—

1. A certificate of the marriage of the parents; or, if not attainable, other satisfactory proof thereof.
2. Register of the child's birth.

The services of the fathers upon which the claim is founded will be ascertained at the Admiralty, and due notice will be given without further application, should the Boy be selected for admission into the School.

Boys eligible for admission must be between nine and ten and a quarter years of age, physically fit for sea-service, be able to read an easy sentence, and possess a knowledge of the first four rules in arithmetic, and the applications must be registered between the ages of nine and ten.

Boys will be discharged from the School on the first day of the month succeeding that in which they shall attain thirteen years of age, unless either they succeed by their talents, industry, and good conduct, in obtaining admission into the "Selected Division" after Competitive Examination, or volunteer, with the consent of their Parents or Guardians, to enter the Royal Navy as Boys.

In the latter case, if they are reported physically fit, they will be retained until fourteen and a half years of age, and then enter for continuous service.

Vacancies occasioned by Boys unwilling or unfit for service in the Royal Navy will be filled up by selection from the Sons of Seamen and Marines who are thirteen years of age, fit and willing for service in the Royal Navy, and able to pass a sufficient Examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Applications for admission of Boys at the age of thirteen must be made six months previously, in the same manner as directed, and the Parents or Guardians must sign an agreement, before the Boy is admitted, that he shall serve in the Royal Navy for a period of ten years' continuous and general service from the age of eighteen, in addition to whatever period may be necessary until he attain that age.

The "Selected Division" will consist of eighty Boys. At the age of

fourteen the Boys in this division of the School will be required to enter into an agreement, jointly with their Parents or Guardians, to enter the Royal Navy at the conclusion of their tuition, in such capacities as they may be found best qualified to fill. They will then be retained in the School until fifteen and a half years of age, otherwise they will be discharged.

The instruction of the Boys in the General School will comprise the usual elements of a sound English education, alternating with practical seamanship and other industrial occupations designed to prepare them for a seafaring life.

In the "Selected Division," elementary Mathematics and Mechanics, Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, and French will be taught.

Children of Roman Catholics, or of Protestants not being members of the Church of England, will not be required to learn the Church Catechism, and will be allowed to attend convenient places of public worship, in accordance with the religious persuasion of their fathers, provided application be made to that effect at the time of admission, by the father, if living; and if the father be dead at the time of a child's admission, then the marriage certificate or baptismal register of such child, according to the rites and ceremonies of any established religious community, of a date previous to the said father's death, will be received as evidence of the religious tenets of the father; that is, provided no authentic document written by the deceased father be produced, expressing a contrary wish or direction, as regards the religious instruction of such child.

Greenwich Hospital Branch, Admiralty, S. W.

Examinations of Masters, Mates, and Engineers.—

Under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, no Foreign-going Ship or Home Passenger Ship can obtain a clearance or transire, or legally proceed to sea from any port in the United Kingdom, unless the Master thereof, and in the case of a Foreign-going Ship the First and Second Mates, or Only Mate; and in the case of a Home Trade Passenger Ship, the First or Only Mate, have obtained and possess valid Certificates either of Competency or Service appropriate to their several stations in such ship, or of a higher grade. The owners of vessels incur penalties for sending such ships to sea, except under the command of properly Certified Officers. The Examinations are voluntary, and the Certificates Honorary, but they confer the probability of higher and more constant employment upon the persons properly qualified.

In accordance with the requirements of the Act, the BOARD OF TRADE has appointed EXAMINERS, and made arrangements for holding Examinations by Local Marine Boards in the following Ports :—

ABERDEEN.
BELFAST.
BRISTOL.
CORK.
DUBLIN.
DUNDEE.
GLASGOW.
GREENOCK.
HULL.

LEITH.
LIVERPOOL.
LONDON.
NEWCASTLE.
SHIELDS, N.
SHIELDS, S.
SOUTHAMPTON.
SUNDERLAND.
PLYMOUTH.

CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY will be granted to those persons who pass the Examinations, and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions. Candidates for Examination must give in their names to the Local Marine Board of the place where they desire to be Examined, on or before the days of Examination, except in the case of LONDON and LIVERPOOL. In London applications for Examination must be made on Fridays, from ten till four, and on Saturdays from ten till three. In Liverpool, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during office hours. Testimonials of character, and of sobriety, experience, ability, and good conduct on board ship will be required of all applicants, and without producing them no person will be Examined. Applications for information not herein contained should be made to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF SEAMEN, Adelaide Place, London Bridge; or of the Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Office of any of the Ports previously named. Copies of the Regulations will be supplied free of expense.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY FOR A "FOREIGN-GOING SHIP."—A *Second Mate* must be *seventeen* years of age, and must have been four years at sea. In *Navigation*, he must write a legible hand, and understand the first five rules of arithmetic, and the use of logarithms. He must be able to work a day's work complete, including the bearings and distance of the port he is bound to, by Mercator's method; to correct the sun's declination for longitude, and find his latitude by meridian altitude of the sun; and to work such other easy problems of a like nature as may be put to him. He must understand the use of the sextant, and be able to observe with it, and read off the arc. In *Seamanship*, he must give satisfactory answers as to the rigging and unrigging of ships, stowing of holds, &c.; must understand the measurement of the log-line, glass, and lead-line; be conversant with the rule of the road, as regards both steamers and sailing vessels, and the lights and fog signals carried by them; and will also be examined as to his acquaintance with the Commercial Code of Signals for the use of all Nations.

An *Only Mate* must be *nineteen* years of age, and have been five years at sea. In *Navigation*, in addition to the qualification required for a Second Mate, an Only Mate must be able to observe and calculate the amplitude of the sun, and deduce the variation of the compass therefrom, and be able to find the longitude by chronometer by the usual methods. He must know how to lay off the place of the ship on the chart, both by bearings of known objects, and by latitude and longitude. He must be able to determine the error of a sextant, and to adjust it; also to find the time of high water from the known time at full and change. In *Seamanship*, in addition to what is required for a Second Mate, he must know how to moor and unmoor, and to keep a clear anchor; to carry out an anchor; to stow a hold; and to make the requisite entries in the ship's log. He will also be questioned as to his knowledge of the use and management of the mortar and rocket lines in the case of the stranding of a vessel, as explained in the Official Log-book.

A *First Mate* must be *nineteen* years of age, and have served five years at sea, of which one year must have been as either Second or Only Mate, or as both. In *Navigation*, in addition to the qualification required for an Only Mate, he must be able to observe azimuths and compute the variation; to compare chronometers and keep their rates, and find the longitude by them from an observation of the sun; to work the latitude by single altitude of the sun off the meridian; and be able to use and adjust the sextant by the sun. In *Seamanship*, in addition to the qualification required for an Only Mate, a more extensive knowledge of seamanship will be required, as to shifting large spars and sails, managing a ship in stormy weather, taking in and making sail, shifting yards and masts, &c., and getting heavy weights, anchors, &c., in and out; casting a ship on a lea-shore; and securing the masts in the event of accident to the bowsprit.

A *Master* must be *twenty-one* years of age, and have been six years at sea, of which at least one year must have been as First or Only Mate, and one year as Second Mate. In addition to the qualification for a First Mate, he must be able to find the latitude by a star, &c. He will be asked questions as to the nature of the attraction of the ship's iron upon the compass, and as to the method of determining

it. He will be examined in so much of the laws of the tides as is necessary to enable him to shape a course, and to compare his soundings with the depths marked on the charts. He will be examined as to his competency to construct jury rudders and rafts, and as to his resources for the preservation of the ship's crew in the event of wreck. He must possess a sufficient knowledge of what he is required to do by law, as to entry and discharge, and the management of his crew, and as to penalties and entries to be made in the Official Log; and a knowledge of the measures for preventing and checking the outbreak of scuiuy on board ship. He will be questioned as to his knowledge of invoices, charter-party, Lloyd's agent, and as to the nature of bottomry, and he must be acquainted with the leading lights of the channel he has been accustomed to navigate, or which he is going to use. In cases where an applicant for a certificate as Master Ordinary has only served in a fore and aft rigged vessel, and is ignorant of the management of a square-rigged vessel, he may obtain a certificate on which the words "fore and aft rigged vessel" will be written. This certificate does not entitle him to command a square-rigged ship. This is not, however, to apply to Mates, who, being younger men, are expected for the future to learn their business completely.

An *Extra Master's Examination* is voluntary, and intended for such persons as wish to prove their superior qualifications, and are desirous of having certificates for the highest grade granted by the Board of Trade. In *Navigation*, as the vessels which such Masters will command frequently make long voyages, to the East Indies, the Pacific, &c., the candidate will be required to work a lunar observation by both sun and star, to determine the latitude by the moon, by Polar star off the meridian, and also by double altitude of the sun, and to verify the result by Sumner's method. He must be able to calculate the altitudes of the sun or star when they cannot be observed for the purposes of lunars,—to find the error of a watch by the method of equal altitudes,—and to correct the altitudes observed with an artificial horizon. He must understand how to observe and apply the deviation of the compass, and to deduce the set and rate of the current from the D. R. and observation. He will be required to explain the nature of great circle sailing, and know how to apply practically that knowledge, but he will not be required to go into the calculations. He must be acquainted with the law of storms, so far as to know how he may probably best escape those tempests common to the East and West Indies, and known as hurricanes. In *Seamanship*, the extra Examination will consist of an inquiry into the competency of the applicant to heave a ship down, in case of accident befalling her abroad; to get lower masts in and out; and to perform such other operations of a like nature as the Examiner may consider it proper to examine him upon.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY FOR A "HOME TRADE PASSENGER SHIP."—A *Mate* must write a legible hand, and understand the first four rules of arithmetic. He must know and understand the rule of the road, and describe and show that he understands the Admiralty regulation as to lights. He must be able to take a bearing by compass, and prick off the ship's course on a chart. He must know the marks in the lead-line, and be able to work and heave the log. A *Master* must have served one year as a *Mate* in the Foreign or Home Trade. In addition to the qualifications required for a mate, he must show that he is capable of navigating a ship along any coast, for which purpose he will be required to draw upon a chart produced by the Examiner the courses and distances he would run along shore from headland to headland, and to give in the writing courses and distances corrected for variation, and the bearings of the headlands and lights, and to show when the courses should be altered either to clear any danger or to adapt it to the coast. He must understand how to make his soundings according to the state of the tide. He will also be questioned as to his knowledge of the use and management of the mortar and rocket lines in the case of the stranding of a vessel, as explained in the Official Log-book.

A **FIRST-CLASS PILOT** may be examined for a Master's Certificate of Competency for Home Trade Passenger Ships, notwithstanding that he may not have served in the capacity of *Mate*.

GENERAL RULES AS TO EXAMINATIONS AND FEES.—The Candidates will be allowed to work out the various problems according to the method and the tables they have been accustomed to use, and will be allowed five hours to perform the work; at the expiration of which time, if they have not finished, they will be declared to have failed, unless the Local Marine Board see fit to extend the time.

The fee for Examination must be paid to the Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Office (Shipping Master). If a Candidate fail in his Examination, half the fee he has paid will be returned to him by the Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine

CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY will be granted to those persons who pass the Examinations, and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions. Candidates for Examination must give in their names to the Local Marine Board of the place where they desire to be Examined, on or before the days of Examination, except in the case of LONDON and LIVERPOOL. In London applications for Examination must be made on Fridays, from ten till four, and on Saturdays from ten till three. In Liverpool, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during office hours. Testimonials of character, and of sobriety, experience, ability, and good conduct on board ship will be required of all applicants, and without producing them no person will be Examined. Applications for information not herein contained should be made to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF SEAMEN, Adelaide Place, London Bridge; or of the Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Office of any of the Ports previously named. Copies of the Regulations will be supplied free of expense.

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An *Only Mate* must be *nineteen* years of age, and have been five years at sea. In *Navigation*, in addition to the qualification required for a *Second Mate*, an *Only Mate* must be able to observe and calculate the amplitude of the sun, and deduce the variation of the compass therefrom, and be able to find the longitude by chronometer by the usual methods. He must know how to lay off the place of the ship on the chart, both by bearings of known objects, and by latitude and longitude. He must be able to determine the error of a sextant, and to adjust it; also to find the time of high water from the known time at full and change. In *Seamanship*, in addition to what is required for a *Second Mate*, he must know how to moor and unmoor, and to keep a clear anchor; to carry out an anchor; to stow a hold; and to make the requisite entries in the ship's log. He will also be questioned as to his knowledge of the use and management of the mortar and rocket lines in the case of the stranding of a vessel, as explained in the Official Log-book.

A *First Mate* must be *nineteen* years of age, and have served five years at sea, of which one year must have been as either *Second* or *Only Mate*, or as both. In *Navigation*, in addition to the qualification required for an *Only Mate*, he must be able to observe azimuths and compute the variation; to compare chronometers and keep their rates, and find the longitude by them from an observation of the sun; to work the latitude by single altitude of the sun off the meridian; and be able to use and adjust the sextant by the sun. In *Seamanship*, in addition to the qualification required for an *Only Mate*, a more extensive knowledge of seamanship will be required, as to shifting large spars and sails, managing a ship in stormy weather, taking in and making sail, shifting yards and masts, &c., and getting heavy weights, anchors, &c., in and out; casting a ship on a lea-shore; and securing the masts in the event of accident to the bowsprit.

A *Master* must be *twenty-one* years of age, and have been six years at sea, of which at least one year must have been as *First* or *Only Mate*, and one year as *Second Mate*. In addition to the qualification for a *First Mate*, he must be able to find the latitude by a star, &c. He will be asked questions as to the nature of the attraction of the ship's iron upon the compass, and as to the method of determining

it. He will be examined in so much of the laws of the tides as is necessary to enable him to shape a course, and to compare his soundings with the depths marked on the charts. He will be examined as to his competency to construct jury rudders and rafts, and as to his resources for the preservation of the ship's crew in the event of wreck. He must possess a sufficient knowledge of what he is required to do by law, as to entry and discharge, and the management of his crew, and as to penalties and entries to be made in the Official Log; and a knowledge of the measures for preventing and checking the outbreak of scurvy on board ship. He will be questioned as to his knowledge of invoices, charter-party, Lloyd's agent, and as to the nature of bottomry, and he must be acquainted with the leading lights of the channel he has been accustomed to navigate, or which he is going to use. In cases where an applicant for a certificate as Master Ordinary has only served in a fore and aft rigged vessel, and is ignorant of the management of a square-rigged vessel, he may obtain a certificate on which the words "fore and aft rigged vessel" will be written. This certificate does not entitle him to command a square-rigged ship. This is not, however, to apply to Mates, who, being younger men, are expected for the future to learn their business completely.

An *Extra Master's Examination* is voluntary, and intended for such persons as wish to prove their superior qualifications, and are desirous of having certificates for the highest grade granted by the Board of Trade. In *Navigation*, as the vessels which such Masters will command frequently make long voyages, to the East Indies, the Pacific, &c., the candidate will be required to work a lunar observation by both sun and star, to determine the latitude by the moon, by Polar star off the meridian, and also by double altitude of the sun, and to verify the result by Sumner's method. He must be able to calculate the altitudes of the sun or star when they cannot be observed for the purposes of lunars,—to find the error of a watch by the method of equal altitudes,—and to correct the altitudes observed with an artificial horizon. He must understand how to observe and apply the deviation of the compass, and to deduce the set and rate of the current from the D. R. and observation. He will be required to explain the nature of great circle sailing, and know how to apply practically that knowledge, but he will not be required to go into the calculations. He must be acquainted with the law of storms, so far as to know how he may probably best escape those tempests common to the East and West Indies, and known as hurricanes. In *Seamanship*, the extra Examination will consist of an inquiry into the competency of the applicant to heave a ship down, in case of accident befalling her abroad; to get lower masts in and out; and to perform such other operations of a like nature as the Examiner may consider it proper to examine him upon.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY FOR A "HOME TRADE PASSENGER SHIP."—A *Mate* must write a legible hand, and understand the first four rules of arithmetic. He must know and understand the rule of the road, and describe and show that he understands the Admiralty regulation as to lights. He must be able to take a bearing by compass, and prick off the ship's course on a chart. He must know the marks in the lead-line, and be able to work and heave the log. A *Master* must have served one year as a Mate in the Foreign or Home Trade. In addition to the qualifications required for a mate, he must show that he is capable of navigating a ship along any coast, for which purpose he will be required to draw upon a chart produced by the Examiner the courses and distances he would run along shore from headland to headland, and to give in the writing courses and distances corrected for variation, and the bearings of the headlands and lights, and to show when the courses should be altered either to clear any danger or to adapt it to the coast. He must understand how to make his soundings according to the state of the tide. He will also be questioned as to his knowledge of the use and management of the mortar and rocket lines in the case of the stranding of a vessel, as explained in the Official Log-book.

A FIRST-CLASS PILOT may be examined for a Master's Certificate of Competency for Home Trade Passenger Ships, notwithstanding that he may not have served in the capacity of Mate.

GENERAL RULES AS TO EXAMINATIONS AND FEES.—The Candidates will be allowed to work out the various problems according to the method and the tables they have been accustomed to use, and will be allowed five hours to perform the work; at the expiration of which time, if they have not finished, they will be declared to have failed, unless the Local Marine Board see fit to extend the time.

The fee for Examination must be paid to the Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Office (Shipping Master). If a Candidate fail in his Examination, half the fee he has paid will be returned to him by the Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine

Office on his producing the Form Examination 17, late HH., which will be given him by the Examiner. The fees are as follow:—

FOR "FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS."

	£	s.	d.
Second Mate	1	0	0
First and Only Mate, if previously possessing an inferior certificate	0	10	0
If not	1	0	0
Master, whether Extra or Ordinary	2	0	0
Master, if previously in possession of a certificate for "fore and aft rigged vessels"	1	0	0

Any person having a Master's Certificate of Competency for Foreign-going Ships may go up for an extra Examination without payment of any Fee, but if he fails in his first Examination, half a Master's Fee will be charged for each subsequent Examination.

FOR "HOME TRADE PASSENGER SHIPS."

	£	s.	d.
Mate	0	10	0
Master	1	0	0

If the applicant passes he will receive the Form from the Examiner, which will entitle him to receive his Certificate of Competency from the Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Office at the port to which he has directed it to be forwarded. If an applicant is examined for a higher rank, and fails, but passes an Examination of a lower grade, he may receive a Certificate accordingly, but no part of the fee will be returned. In every case the Examination, whether for Only Mate, First Mate, or Master, is to commence with the problems for Second Mate. In all cases of failure the Candidate must be re-examined *de novo*. If a Candidate fails in *Seamanship* he will not be re-examined *until after a lapse of SIX MONTHS*, to give him time to gain experience. If he fails three times in *Navigation* he will not be re-examined until after a lapse of *THREE MONTHS*. As the Examinations of Masters and Mates are made compulsory, the qualifications have been kept as low as possible; but it must be distinctly understood that it is the intention of the Board of Trade to raise the standard from time to time, whenever, as will no doubt be the case, the general attainments of officers in the merchant service shall render it possible to do so without inconvenience; and officers are strongly urged to employ their leisure hours, when in port, in the acquirement of the knowledge necessary to enable them to pass their Examinations; and Masters will do well to permit apprentices and junior officers to attend Schools of Instruction, and to afford them as much time for this purpose as possible.

MASTERS AND MATES' VOLUNTARY EXAMINATIONS IN STEAM.—Arrangements have been made for giving to those Masters and First or Only Mates who are possessed of or entitled to Certificates of Competency, an opportunity of undergoing a voluntary Examination as to their practical knowledge of the use and working of the steam-engine. These Examinations are conducted on the premises, and under the superintendence of the Local Marine Boards, at such times as they may appoint for the purpose; and the Examiners are selected by the Board of Trade from Engineer Surveyors. A fee of one pound must be paid by the applicant for the examination *in Steam*, and the Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Office will thereupon inform him of the time and place at which he is to attend to be examined. The Examination is *vivâ voce*, and extends to a general knowledge of the practical use and working of the steam-engine, and of the various valves, fittings, and pieces of machinery connected with it. Intricate theoretical questions on calculations of horse-power, or areas of cylinders and valves, or any of the more difficult questions which appertain to steam-engines and boilers, will not be asked. The Examination will, in fact, be confined to what a master of a steam-vessel may be called upon to perform in the case of the death, incapacity, or delinquency of the engineer. If the applicant fails to answer some few of the questions, and yet, in the opinion of the Examiner, possesses such a competent knowledge of the parts of the engine generally, and such other practical knowledge of the subject as will enable him to effect the object in view, the Examiner will exercise his discretion as to whether a sufficiently high standard of knowledge has been attained, and pass him or not accordingly. The Examiner will provide drawings and working sections, on a sufficiently large scale, of the various parts of the steam-engine, and of the valves and slides, &c., as may be necessary, and will require the applicant to make use of them in giving his answers to the various

questions put to him; and, if an opportunity offer, the applicant will be permitted, under the guidance of the Examiner, to start and stop the engine of some vessel which may have her steam up.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.—A Candidate for a Second-class Engineer's Certificate must be *twenty-one* years of age; (*a.*) he must have served an apprenticeship to an Engineer, and prove that during the period of his apprenticeship he has been employed on the making and repairing of engines: or, if he has not served an apprenticeship, he must prove that for not less than three years he has been employed in some factory or workshop on the making or repairing of engines. In either case he must also have served one year at sea in the Engine Room; or (*b.*) he must have served at least four years at sea in the Engine Room; (*c.*) be able to give a description of boilers, and the methods of staying them, together with the use and management of the different valves, cocks, pipes, and connections; (*d.*) understand how to correct defects from accident, decay, &c., and the means of repairing such defects; (*e.*) understand the use of the barometer, thermometer, hydrometer, and salinometer; (*f.*) state the causes, effects, and usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion; (*g.*) be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement of a part of the machinery, or total break-down; (*h.*) write a legible hand, and understand the first five rules of arithmetic and decimals; (*i.*) be able to pass a creditable Examination as to the various constructions of paddle and screw engines in general use; as to the details of the different working parts, external and internal, with the use of each part.

A Candidate for a First-class Engineer's Certificate must be *twenty-two* years of age. In addition to the qualification required for a Second-class Engineer, (*a.*) he must either possess or be entitled to a First-class Engineer's Certificate of Service; or, in the event of his not being so possessed or entitled, he must have served for one year with a Second-class Engineer's Certificate of Competency; (*b.*) be able to make rough working drawings of the different parts of the engines and boilers; (*c.*) also be able to take off and calculate indicator diagrams; (*d.*) be able to calculate safety-valve pressures, and the strength of the boiler; (*e.*) be able to state the general proportions borne by the principal parts of the machinery to each other; be able to explain the method of testing and altering the setting of the slide valves, and of testing the fairness of the paddle and screw shafts, and of adjusting them; be conversant with surface condensation, super-heating, and the working of steam expansively. His knowledge of arithmetic must include the mensuration of superficies and solids, and the extraction of the square root.

AN EXTRA FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER'S EXAMINATION is voluntary, and is intended for such persons as wish to prove their superior qualifications, and are desirous of having Certificates for the highest grade granted by the Board of Trade. The Candidate must be entitled to or possessed of a First-class Engineer's Certificate of Competency, and in addition to the qualifications required for a First-class Engineer, (*a.*) he must possess a thorough knowledge of the construction and working of marine engines and boilers in all their parts, and be so far acquainted with the elements of theoretical mechanics as to comprehend the general principles on which the machine works; (*b.*) understand how to apply the indicator and draw the proper conclusions from the diagrams; (*c.*) be acquainted with the principles of expansion, and able to prove, or at least to illustrate, the use of the expansion gear; (*d.*) be able to draw rough sketches of any part of the machinery, with figured dimensions, fit to work from.

GENERAL RULES AS TO EXAMINATIONS AND FEES.—The Examination will be partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by Examination papers. It will be directed specially to the above points, and to the duties and business of an Engineer generally. If the Candidate passes the *vivâ voce* Examination creditably, a set of questions will be given to work out. He will be allowed to work out these questions according to the methods he is accustomed to use, and will be allowed five hours to perform the work; and, (*a.*) if at the expiration of the time allowed he has worked out correctly the whole of the questions set him, he will be declared to have passed. (*b.*) If at the expiration of the time allowed he has not worked out the whole of the questions set him, but if the result of the *vivâ voce* Examination, taken in connection with the answers to such of the questions as he has worked out, is sufficient to satisfy the Examiner that the applicant is competent to take charge of engines of 100 nominal horse-power or upwards, he will be declared to have passed. (*c.*) In other cases he will be declared to have failed. The fee for Examination must be paid to the Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Office. If a Candidate fail in his Examination, half the fee he has paid will be returned to him.

The Fees are as follow :—

	£	s.	d.
First-class Engineer's Certificate (whether extra or ordinary)	2	0	0
Second-class Engineer's Certificate	1	0	0
For First-class Engineer's Certificate, if already in possession of a Second-class Certificate	1	0	0

If the applicant passes he will receive a Form from the Examiner, which will entitle him to receive his Certificate of Competency from the Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Office at the port to which he has directed it to be forwarded. If an applicant is examined for the higher grade, and fails, but passes an Examination of the lower grade, he may receive a Certificate accordingly, but no part of the fee will be returned. If the applicant fails in working out the Examination papers he may present himself for re-examination whenever he thinks he has acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to pass. But if he fails in the *viva voce* or practical part of the Examination he may not present himself for re-examination until the expiration of three months from the date of failure.

CERTIFICATES OF SERVICE are also granted to Masters, Mates, and Engineers, particulars of which may be obtained from the Registrar-General of Seamen, or from the Superintendents, as previously stated.

Engineer Students.—Appointments to ENGINEER STUDENTSHIPS in the Factories at CHATHAM, SHEERNESS, PORTSMOUTH, and DEVONPORT are open to competition. The Lists of Candidates are kept by the Superintendents of those Dockyards, to whom all applications must be addressed before the 1st of May or the 1st of November in each year. With a view of complying as far as practicable with the wishes of the Candidates as to their distribution among the several Factories, the Candidates, in their application for nomination, are to write the names of the four Factories in the order of their preference.

Candidates must not be less than *fifteen* nor more than *sixteen* years of age on the first day of the Examination. Proof of age will be required by certificate of birth, extract from baptismal register, or declaration before a magistrate. Evidence of respectability and good character must also be produced on a form which will be furnished by the Superintendents of the Dockyards. Candidates will not be admitted for Examination until they have been pronounced fit for H.M. Service by the Medical Officers in the Yards.

The EXAMINATIONS will commence on the first Tuesdays in June and December. The following will be the Subjects, and the maximum number of Marks for each :—

*Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Square and Cube Roots	250
*Orthography	100
*Handwriting	100
*Grammar	100
*English Composition	100
Geography	100
Translation of French into English	150
*Euclid—First Six Books	300
*Algebra, including Quadratic Equations	300
Total	1500

Candidates will be subjected to a Preliminary Examination in the first three subjects, and should they fail in any of the three they will be at once rejected. Those who pass the preliminary test will then undergo a Competitive Examination in the remaining subjects, and the Candidates who display a competent knowledge of all the above sub-

jects, and who obtain not less than 750 marks in the aggregate, will be classed in one general list in order of merit, according to the number of marks gained, and will be eligible for appointment to existing vacancies. Those who do not succeed at the first Examination will be allowed a second trial, if not over age; but they must apply to the Superintendents for a second nomination.

Engineer Students will be employed in the Factories for a period of six years, with a view to their becoming Naval Engineers, if, on examination at the end of that time, they are found to possess the necessary qualifications. In the course of the six years they will be employed in the Fitting and Erecting Ships, and will attend in the Drawing Office, the Foundries, the Smitheries, and other Shops, to acquire a general knowledge of the work done in them. They will also attend at the Dockyard School two afternoons and three evenings in the week to pursue such studies as may from time to time be determined on. Means will also be afforded them of acquiring the groundwork of the knowledge required by a Naval Engineer, respecting the working of Marine Engines and Boilers, the practical use of the various Instruments used in the Engine-room, including the Indicator, and of becoming generally acquainted with the duties of a Naval Engineer.

Engineer Students will be examined twice a year by the Director of Education, on the third Mondays in January and July, and the Marks obtained for these Examinations will cumulate up to the final one for entry as Assistant Engineer. The final Examination will embrace:—

The Subjects mentioned in the previous List	1500	Marks.
*Plane Trigonometry	150	„
*Hydrostatics	100	„
*Mechanics	200	„
Dynamics	100	„
Elementary Chemistry	100	„
*Properties of Steam	100	„
*General Good Conduct and Industry	300	„
Total	2550	„

Engineer Students must gain 1,100 Marks before they obtain a Certificate of Qualification. These numbers must include at least half of the numbers allotted to the subjects marked thus *. The Certificates will be of two classes. To obtain a First-class Certificate a Student must gain 2,000 Marks, which must comprise three-fourths of the numbers in the subjects marked. A First-class Certificate will be regarded, in respect of promotion, as equal to one year's Sea Service. The Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery will also examine the Engineer Students twice a year as to their progress in practical studies, and no Engineer Student will be entered in the Navy until the Chief Engineer certifies that by his skill as a workman, his knowledge of steam machinery, and his good and steady conduct, he is fully qualified for the appointment of Assistant Engineer.

Engineer Students who may fail to attain the required standard for the Scholastic Examination at the end of six years will be allowed to present themselves a second time, at the next Half-yearly Examination of the Director of Education; if they fail to obtain their Certificates at the Second Examination, they will cease to be eligible for the Naval Service.

The most intelligent of the Students will be eligible for a more advanced education at the School of Naval Architecture; and those educated there will be bound under a penalty of £50 to remain in her Majesty's Service for five years after the expiration of their studies.

The WEEKLY PAY will be 8s. during the first year of training, and if reported deserving by the Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, it will be increased 2s. a week each year until the sixth, and then increased 8s., making their wages 24s. a week for the last year.

Dockyard and Victualling Yard Apprentices.—Vacancies for these appointments are open to competition. The List of Candidates for employment is kept by the Superintendents of the Dock and Victualling Yards respectively. Applications must be sent in before the 1st of May or the 1st of November in each year.

Candidates must not be under the age of *thirteen years and nine months*, or above the age of *fifteen years* on the first day of the Examination. Proof of age will be required by certificate of birth, extract from baptismal register, or declaration before a magistrate. Evidence of respectability and good character must also be produced on a form which will be furnished by the Superintendents. They will not be admitted for Examination until they have been pronounced fit for her Majesty's Service by the Medical Officers in the Yard, and they should possess the following physical qualifications at the minimum age:—

Height	.	.	.	.	.	4 ft. 8 in.
Weight	.	.	.	.	.	90 lbs.
Girth of Chest	.	.	.	.	.	26 ins.

But a deficiency in these requisites will not exclude Candidates who may be pronounced by the Medical Officers to be generally calculated to make efficient workmen.

The Examinations will commence on the first Tuesdays in June and December. The following will be the subjects, and the maximum number of Marks for each:—

Arithmetic	.	.	.	.	.	.	350
Spelling	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Handwriting	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Reading	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Grammar	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
English Composition	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Geography	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Euclid—First Three Books	.	.	.	.	.	.	150
Algebra, up to and including Quadratic Equations, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression	.	.	.	.	.	.	150
Physical Qualifications:—Height, Weight, Girth of Chest, and Strength	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	1450

Candidates will be subjected to a Preliminary Examination in the first four subjects, and should they fail in any of the four they will be rejected.

Candidates who pass the Preliminary Examination will be appointed to existing vacancies in the various trades, according to the number of

Marks gained in the Competitive Examination; and those who do not obtain appointments will be allowed a second trial at the next Examination, if not over age; but they must apply to the Superintendents for a second nomination.

Apprentices who desire it will, in general, be allowed to serve the last two years of their time at Sea, provided their Parents or Guardians approve, and that they are favourably reported on by their Officers. They will in such cases receive their day pay and an additional day's pay per week for Sundays, and will be victualled on board and receive tool money. No boy will be sent to Sea against his own wish or that of his Parents or Guardians.

Apprentices receiving a superior course of instruction, if sent to Sea, will be allowed to continue their studies under the Naval Instructor. On the expiration of their period of service they will receive a certificate of their character and conduct, the progress they have made in their trades and in the knowledge of the subjects prescribed for Dockyard or Victualling-yard Apprentices.

The most intelligent of the Shipwright Apprentices will be eligible for a more advanced education at the School of Naval Architecture, and those educated there will be bound, under a penalty of £50, to remain in her Majesty's Service for five years after the expiration of their studies.

The WEEKLY PAY will be :—First year, 3s. ; second, 4s. 6d. ; third, 6s. ; fourth, 7s. 6d. ; fifth, 9s. ; sixth, 10s. 6d. ; seventh, 12s.

Training Ship, "Worcester."—The difficulty which is experienced in providing properly-qualified Officers for Merchant Vessels induced several gentlemen interested in Shipping, and in our increasing Foreign Commerce, to form an ASSOCIATION for the purpose of remedying in some degree this deficiency. There are few professions for which some preliminary training is not indispensable; and it may be asserted that in no case is it more necessary than for a calling to secure success in which much technical knowledge, great presence of mind, and the capability of influencing the willing obedience of others, are especially requisite. Very little reflection upon the means by which these qualities may be acquired will dispel the fallacious impression, too generally prevalent, that Boys intended for Mercantile Marine Officers should be sent to sea young, in order that they may learn their duty there. To this error the great scarcity of properly-trained Officers for the Merchant Service may be chiefly attributed. To try the experiment of educating respectable Boys intended for the sea on board a Training Ship in the Thames, the Admiralty were applied to for a suitable vessel, and the Lords Commissioners placed her Majesty's Ship "Worcester," a 50-gun Frigate, at the disposal of a Committee of Shipowners and others, and the "Worcester" was fitted as a Training Ship, and is moored in the Thames, off Erith. The Ship can afford accommodation to 130 Boys.

The OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION is the training of Boys for a seafaring life, under an able Commander and Schoolmasters, with efficient subordinate Officers; they are exercised in all the duties of a first-class ship; are taught Practical Seamanship, such as knotting, splicing, reefing, furling, heaving the lead, management of boats, swimming, &c.; also

Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. They are practised in Gunnery, and so prepared, that after practical experience at sea, they may become thorough masters of their profession. Besides the usual branches of a sound English Education, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Steam Engine, Marine Surveying, Chart Drawing, and the French Language are taught to all on board. Although the Committee only undertake to have the Boys entrusted to their care properly educated to qualify them for future Officers in the Merchant Service, and do not in any way undertake to provide them employment when they leave, yet many of the Committee and other large Shipowners give a preference to "Worcester Cadets."

Only Boys who are intended for the Sea are entered on board the Training Ship, and preference is given at all times to sons of Officers in the Merchant Service. No Boys are admitted who are under *twelve* or over *fifteen* years of age, nor are any to remain on board after they have attained the age of *seventeen*. No Boy will be considered eligible who cannot Read and Write fairly, and perform the simple Rules of Arithmetic. All applications for admission must be made on a printed form, and accompanied with Certificate of Birth, Testimonial of Character from last School stating qualifications of Boy, and Certificate from a Medical Man certifying the perfect health of applicant, and that his general health is good. There is Divine Service on board morning and evening on Sundays, and prayers are read twice each day. Holidays of five weeks are given at Midsummer, and four weeks at Christmas, but none at Easter and Michaelmas.

QUEEN'S PRIZES.—Her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to grant annually, for competition by the Boys of the "Worcester," two Prizes:—a Gold Medal, to be awarded to the Boy who shows the qualities likely to make the finest Sailor; these consist of cheerful submission to superiors, self-respect and independence of character, kindness and protection to the weak, readiness to forgive offence, desire to conciliate the differences of others, and, above all, fearless devotion to duty and unflinching truthfulness;—and a Naval Cadetship, with a handsome binocular glass with suitable inscription, and a sum of £35 towards the expenses of the outfit of the Boy obtaining it.

The BOARD OF TRADE allow two years passed on board the "Worcester" to count as one year's sea service. Thus a Cadet, having been two years on board the "Worcester," can pass an Examination as Second Officer after three years' service at sea. Particular attention is called to the advantage of Boys remaining the *two years* on board to obtain the "Worcester Board of Trade Certificate."

FEEs.—The Terms are Forty Guineas per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance, and Ten Guineas per Annum for Uniform, Medical Attendance, Washing, Mending Clothes (not including boots), and use of Books, and Stationery.

*Hon. Secretary, W. M. BULLIVANT, Esq., 114, Fenchurch Street,
London, E. C.*

Training Ship "Nautilus."—The School and Training Ship are designed to afford to Youths intended for the Sea that Preparatory Training and Tuition necessary to enable them to rise in their profession. To receive them, if required, between their voyages, and to supply a Home for them, where they may meet with all domestic com-

fort and instruction. To prepare Adults for the several Examinations of the Local Marine Boards as they become eligible by age and Service at Sea. Every Pupil sent from this School has passed his Examination, and obtained a Certificate of Competency.

The "Nautilus" offers to the Youth intended for Sea a thoroughly practical preparatory training; also a test whether he is fitted or not for a seafaring life. If his partiality for the sea be based only on romance, the training will give him sufficient insight to dispel his illusions. If the boy's partiality, however, be sound, then the training will qualify him to pursue his calling with advantage. To him the "Nautilus" will be a step between home and the realities of Sea: he will not be all at once deprived of the comforts of home, and thrust into the hardships of a sailor's life, but will be learning the duties of a seaman and officer, at the same time that he is completing his education. Thus a youth, after passing through a course of training in the "Nautilus," may step on board a Merchant Ship and find himself perfectly acquainted with every part, and his habits having gradually become adapted to his future profession, he will join his ship with many advantages over the youth who is an entire stranger to the water.

The THEORETICAL COURSE of study embraces the subjects usually taught in a Naval Academy, as Euclid—Algebra—Logarithms—Trigonometry—Plane, Parallel, Middle Latitude, Mercator, and Great Circle Sailing—the Method of keeping a Ship's Reckoning—the Construction of Charts, &c.; and for the Junior Pupils, Arithmetic—Geography—History, and all the usual elements of a sound general education. The PRACTICAL COURSE of instruction is carried out by means of the TRAINING SHIP, which is a small vessel fitted out as far as possible with the comforts of a home, combined with every requisite for gradually initiating the youths into the duties of their profession, without exposing them to the monotonous life of the ordinary Training Ships; the commodious School premises affording them ample recreation on shore.

TERMS.—Pupils are received at any age, and for any period. The Fees are calculated from the day of entrance. The Vacations are six weeks at Midsummer, and six weeks at Christmas; Pupils, however, may remain during the Vacation by paying an extra fee.

FEES.—Pupils under fifteen, 25 gs. per annum; under seventeen, 35 gs.; under twenty, 45 gs.; washing, 2 gs.

Principal, GEO. H. BOULTER, Esq., "NAUTILUS," *Gravesend*.

"Conway" School-Frigate.—MERCANTILE MARINE ASSOCIATION, incorporated by Act of Parliament. The ship is moored in the Mersey, off Rock Ferry. Designed mainly to train and complete the education of Boys intended for Officers in the Merchant Navy. Boys intended for the Royal Navy are also admitted, and receive a special training for that service. Since the School was established 776 Boys have been received on board; and to the year 1870, of this number 554 have been sent into the Merchant Service, and 35 have entered the Royal Navy. There is a complete and efficient Nautical and Educational Staff maintained, by whom the boys are carefully and regularly instructed, and exercised in all the duties of a first-class ship, and receive general education.

EDUCATION, INSTRUCTION, AND DISCIPLINE.—In School all the Pupils are under the Two Senior Masters and their Assistants. Their studies comprise:—English Grammar, Reading, Composition, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, Swimming, Chart Drawing.

During Nautical Instruction the Pupils are under the Commander and Nautical Staff, when they are exercised in all the duties of a first-class ship, and are taught knotting, splicing, reefing, furling, heaving the lead, the marks on the lead-line, heaving the log, the management of boats, and practical navigation generally.

French is taught on two afternoons in each week. Latin is taught only when required by Parents, at an extra charge of £1 1s. each half-year. Lectures on various subjects of interest are given occasionally, as well as general instruction in some of the most useful and practical departments of Surgery and Medicine.

The boys are taught to sling and lash up their own hammocks. Each in his turn serves as messman for one day to his mess, under the inspection and guidance of the Captain of the Mess. In turn the boys keep an anchor watch, two at a time, for two hours.

On two afternoons in each week the boys are landed for recreation. Leave on Sunday is granted occasionally, on written application being made to the Commander or Officer in charge.

The Captains of Subdivisions are boys who, for exemplary conduct, have been selected for these positions of trust and authority. They are exempt from the manual labour of washing decks, or being messmen, and there are other privileges attached to the office which make it an object of emulation to the well-disposed.

Divine Service is performed on Sundays, and prayers are read twice each day.

The Holidays are from 1st to 31st of July, and from the 20th of December to the 31st of January.

The system of education is framed with a view to the boys remaining on board not less than two years.

ADMISSION.—No boys are received under the age of *eleven*, or who have passed their *sixteenth* birthday. The Committee find great difficulty in procuring ships for boys under *fifteen*, and they consider it desirable for the boys' own welfare that they should not enter Merchant Ships before that age. The Committee therefore recommend that no boys shall join the "Conway" under the age of *thirteen*, unless it is intended that they shall remain more than two years, or unless they are intended to enter the Royal Navy.

By an order of the Board of Trade, two years on board the "Conway" will be reckoned as one year at sea, the Cadets who complete their course requiring to be at sea only three instead of four years before passing their Examinations as Second Officers. Besides other advantages, many of the leading Shipowners of Liverpool give a preference to the Cadets of the Institution, and receive them as apprentices without premium, on their Course of not less than two years being completed, to the satisfaction of the Commander.

THE QUEEN'S "CONWAY" GOLD MEDAL.—Her Majesty has been pleased to declare her intention to present annually a Gold Medal to the boys of the "Conway." Her Majesty's wish in the establishment

of this Prize is to encourage the boys to acquire and maintain the qualities which will make the finest sailor. These consist of cheerful submission to superiors, self-respect and independence of character, kindness and protection to the weak, readiness to forgive offence, desire to conciliate the differences of others, and, above all, fearless devotion to duty, and unflinching truthfulness. The following Regulations will, by her Majesty's command, be observed in awarding the Prize :—The Medal will be open to boys who have been one year on board the ship, and have received not less than half the total number of marks at the previous quarterly Examinations. The Commander, after conferring with the Head Masters, shall select not less than three nor more than five of the boys whom he considers to possess the qualities for which the Prize is given. He shall then submit these names to the boys who have been assembled for the purpose in the School, and each boy who has been on board six months (one session) previously to the time of distribution shall then and there vote for one of the boys so selected. The boy who obtains the highest number of votes shall receive the Medal. These Regulations shall be placed upon a board on the main deck, to be called the "Queen's Prize List," and the names of each boy who receives the Medal shall be recorded upon such list. Her Majesty also presents annually a *Second Prize*, consisting of a Binocular Glass £5, and £35 towards the Outfit; the desire of her Majesty being to facilitate the entry into the Royal Navy of the boy who is fortunate enough, in honourable competition, to obtain this Cadetship. Among numerous other rewards of merit are an *Admiralty nomination to a Naval Cadetship*; *Gold Medal of the Mercantile Marine Association*; *Brocklebank Prizes* for proficiency in Nautical Astronomy; *Rankin Prize* for Practical Seaman-ship; *Royal Naval Reserve Prize*, for proficiency in the use of Nautical Instruments; *Laird Prizes*, for Mathematics; *Horsfall Prizes* for progress in Scriptural Knowledge, and also for Geography; and several minor Prizes.

FEES.—The Terms of Admission are £40 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. Ten Guineas are charged at the commencement of each year for the uniform and outer clothing, medical attendance, washing, books, and stationery. The Outfit, irrespective of uniform, is estimated to cost about £6. The sons of nautical members of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, and of deceased and unfortunate members of the Merchant Service, have privileges in admission (regulated by the Subscriptions and the powers given by Subscribers to the Committee), and those of Officers in the Royal Navy and Marines, are admitted at £30 instead of £40 per annum.

Applications for admission of boys must be accompanied by a certificate of birth, a testimonial of good character from their last Schoolmaster, or from the Clergyman or Minister of the Church they attend, a medical certificate that they are healthy.

The Sessions commence on the 1st of August and 1st of February; but boys are entered also at the quarters commencing on the 10th of October and the 10th of April.

"NIL DESPERANDUM."

At a recent Annual Prize Distribution on board the "CONWAY," the Rev. HUGH STOWELL BROWN spoke to the unsuccessful boys as follows :—"While I warmly congratulate the successful boys, I confess my sympathies almost all go to the unsuccessful ones. I was an unsuccessful schoolboy myself, and that accounts for the deep sympathy I have for lads who get no prizes. I never won a prize in my school days. I was trying all the time I was at school, but it was utterly in vain. So I feel for those who have not won prizes. But I would advise you, my young friends, not at

all to get into the dumps because you have not been successful. I think if you keep your spirits up and try again, though you may never be successful in winning school prizes, yet the pluck which sustains a young fellow under the disappointment of unsuccess will probably in after life be of greater value to him than the most splendid abilities by which success in school is gained. If you will only be plucky and keep your spirits up there will be no fear of you because you don't happen to gain a prize. The Duke of Wellington never gained a prize at school, and in that respect he and I are very much alike. (Laughter.) But the Duke of Wellington won some battles afterwards, and so I hope it will be with you. Many and many a lad, like the Duke of Wellington and myself, (renewed laughter,) who won nothing in the way of prizes at school, has nevertheless done pretty fairly in the battle of his after life. The late Archbishop of Dublin, who was a very wise man, speaking about very precocious boys—and rather unprecocious ones—says that greyhound fanciers never take a fancy to a compact-shaped and well-formed puppy, because they think he will never make a fast dog, and they very greatly prefer the loose-jointed, awkward, and clumsy ones. Now that was the only comfort my father and mother ever had in me—(much laughter)—and so with regard to the lads who may have been the lowest down in these classes, I won't despair of them, because my experience teaches me that it would be wrong to do so."

*Commander, RICHARD MOWELL, R.N., School Frigate "CONWAY,"
Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.*

"Indefatigable" Training Ship.—Moored opposite the New Ferry Pier, LIVERPOOL.—Boys of all religious denominations are eligible for admission to this Ship, provided they are destitute, either from Orphanage or by reason of the poverty of their relatives or friends. The claims of Orphans, or Sons of Seafaring Men connected with the Port of Liverpool, to be preferred; but, after such claims have been met, the Committee shall be authorised to admit other Destitute Boys whose circumstances may seem to present the most urgent need. No Boy will be received on board the Ship under the age of *twelve* years, or above the age of *fifteen* years. No Boy will be received who, upon medical examination, is found to be physically unfitted for fulfilling the duties belonging to a Seafaring Life. The period during which a Boy may remain on board the Ship is intended to be not less than Two Years, and this period can only be extended by the special sanction of the Committee in each individual case. Life Governors or others willing to contribute a sum of not less than £100 to the Funds of the Institution, or an Annual Subscription of not less than £10, shall for every such Donation or Subscription have the right of Nominating a Boy for Admittance into the Ship, provided there be a vacancy, and that he is in all respects eligible in conformity with the Rules, and approved by the Committee for the time being.

EDUCATION, INSTRUCTION, AND DISCIPLINE.—The Boys are divided into two watches—Port and Starboard. During School-hours they are under the Schoolmaster, who is assisted by a Pupil Teacher. During this time the studies comprise—Reading, Spelling, Writing, Dictation, Arithmetic, Geography, and Scripture. During Nautical Instruction the Boys are under the Captain and Seamen Instructors, by whom they are exercised in all the duties of practical Seamanship; are taught the Compass; "Rule of the Road" at Sea; use of the lead and line; heaving the log; management of boats; knotting, splicing, setting, reefing, and furling sails; sending up and down masts and yards, and generally in practical Navigation. The Boys are taught to sling and lash their hammocks; to do all cleaning on board; and to make, wash,

and mend their own clothes. In turn the Boys keep an anchor watch, two at a time, for two hours. There is a division into messes, of about fourteen Boys each, under the charge of a petty officer, who is selected from among the Boys for his general good conduct and trustworthiness. Certain privileges are attached to this office, which make it an object of emulation to the well-disposed. Divine Service is performed on Sundays. Prayers are read twice each day.

BOYS ON BOARD A TRAINING SHIP.

According to the rules and discipline of the "Indefatigable," the boys are required to rise at six o'clock in the morning, both summer and winter. At half-past six they repair to the wash-house in watches to wash themselves; and at seven o'clock, the tables and forms having been arranged by the boys told off for the duty, breakfast takes place, the boys being divided into messes of fourteen each. The breakfast consists of porridge and biscuit, and cocoa and biscuit, on each alternate day; and this being over, the tables are cleared away, and the deck swept and put in order and made ready for the inspection of the boys, which subsequently takes place, before the commencement of school and work hours; but in the meantime the lads ascend to the upper deck, where the process of nautical instruction is gone through by the Captain and seamen instructors on board, and this is perhaps one of the most interesting sights for the visitor to the ship. To see these lads, many of whom only a short time since were lost wanderers in the streets, eagerly running up the rigging, and loosing, setting, reefing, and furling sails, together with the agility they display in manning the yards, and other similar exercises, makes it no matter of surprise or wonder that the Institution should now be furnishing to our shipowners, from day to day, which is the actual fact, some of the most efficient seamen of the period. After nautical exercises, the boys return to the main-deck, where the inspection takes place, and at nine o'clock, immediately before the commencement of school and work hours, prayers are read; after which, the watch intended for the school studies of the day repair to the port side of the deck, whilst the watch whose duties are domestic work and labour go to the starboard. School hours last until twelve o'clock; and the diligent manner in which the boys attend to the instruction offered them, as well as their uniform good behaviour, cannot fail to make a favourable impression on the visitor, and is creditable alike to the instructor and instructed. At twelve o'clock the decks are cleared, and at the sound of the bugle the tables are lowered for dinner, which is then supplied to the boys, fourteen to each mess, as before stated. The dinner on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, consists of meat, broth, potatoes, and biscuits; Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, roast beef, pudding, and biscuits: Saturday, same as Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. After dinner, which occupies about half an hour, there is recreation of various kinds until about a quarter to two, when the two watches are again called, and each go to their respective occupations in school and at domestic labour until four o'clock, when the decks are swept, and the band practises until five o'clock, after which the boys amuse themselves until six, when they are supplied with tea. The occupation of the boys between tea and bed-time is varied each evening. On Monday night there is general play and amusements; Tuesday night, singing; Wednesday night, play again; Thursday night, the practice of sacred music, as preparation for the Sunday services; on Friday night, there is a general cleaning of the decks; and Saturday night is generally devoted to making and repairing clothing, &c. On Saturday, also, the boys take their baths, in two large baths which are placed in the fore-castle. On Sunday mornings, after breakfast, the boys are inspected for the purpose of seeing that all of them are decent and clean for divine service, which commences at eleven o'clock, the schoolmaster having previously given each boy the collects and lessons for the day. The Captain reads the Church Service, and those boys sufficiently advanced in education are appointed to read the lessons—a task which they perform in a very creditable manner. On Sunday, after dinner, the boys parade about the decks until two o'clock, when they attend school, and receive instruction in Bible lessons. On this day tea is served at five o'clock, after which they again attend evening service, at half-past six, and at half-past eight o'clock, as on all the other evenings of the week, they retire to bed.

Such is the course of instruction and training which is afforded to the boys who are from time to time received on board this school ship; and the paternal care

which is extended to them, coupled with the education which they receive, and the salutary and not less kind discipline to which they are subjected, will doubtless have led the reader to the natural conclusion, that youths who have been so cared for and prepared for that particular "battle of life" for which they have been primarily educated, will be eagerly sought after by shipowners for service on their vessels; and it is gratifying to know that this is essentially true; for now that the Institution has been in existence for about five years, its conductors and managers have begun to experience the practical fruits of their labours in rescuing lost and neglected orphans from the haunts of wickedness and vice, and placing them in a position to become honest and useful citizens. "No difficulty," says the last Report, "is experienced in obtaining ships for the boys;" and, considering the peculiar advantages which they possess, this is not to be wondered at; for, instead of going on board ship as nothing more than "raw recruits," with everything to learn, the boys from the "Indefatigable," when they leave it to enter into the employment of the shipowners of the port, do so already possessed of the practical knowledge which it takes almost an entire apprenticeship to learn. Two years is the time limited for each boy to remain on board the "Indefatigable;" and on his going into the service of a shipowner on board any vessel, he is provided with an outfit, in addition to the food, clothing, shelter, and education which he has already received. About 150 boys have been sent to sea since the Institution was established, most of them as ordinary seamen, but some as apprentices; and it is highly satisfactory to be able to state that, with two exceptions only, all these boys have conducted themselves creditably and well, and earned the warm commendations of their employers. In several instances they have been advanced beyond the rank of ordinary seamen, whilst others have passed their Mates' Examinations; and, above all—which must be extremely gratifying to the originators and supporters of the Institution—it has come to the knowledge of the Committee that more than one of the lads who were withdrawn in poverty and rags from the streets of Liverpool, and educated and trained on board the "Indefatigable," are now, out of their earnings at sea, which they have been enabled to command through the fostering care which this Institution extended to them, the support of destitute mothers, whose almoner was the parish, and whose home was the work-house. A charitable Institution which can produce such results as these must commend itself to the support of all who have the means, and enlist on its behalf the warmest sympathies which it is within the power of philanthropy to evoke.

Captain GROOME, "INDEFATIGABLE," *Liverpool.*

LIST OF TRAINING SHIPS.

BOSCAWEN, Portland.	IMPREGNABLE, Devonport.
BRITANNIA (<i>for Naval Cadets</i>), Dartmouth.	INDEFATIGABLE,* Liverpool.
CHICHESTER,* the Thames.	MARS,* Dundee.
CUMBERLAND, Glasgow.	NAUTILUS, the Thames.
CONWAY, Liverpool.	ST. VINCENT, Portsmouth.
FORMIDABLE,* Bristol.	SOUTHAMPTON,* Hull.
GANGES, Falmouth.	WARSPITE,* Woolwich.
HINDOSTAN (<i>Auxiliary to "Britannia"</i>).	WELLESLEY,* Newcastle-on-Tyne.
IMPLACABLE, Devonport.	WORCESTER, the Thames.

There are also the GOLIATH, for pauper boys, in connection with the Forest Gate School District; the CORNWALL, Purfleet, a Juvenile Reformatory; the AKBAR, a Protestant, and the CLARENCE, a Catholic Reformatory, Liverpool. Those marked * have a similar organisation to the INDEFATIGABLE, except that the latter is supported solely by voluntary contributions, while the FORMIDABLE and WELLESLEY are aided by Government, under the Industrial Schools Act.

Royal Naval School.—NEW CROSS, KENT, S.E. Instituted 1833; incorporated by Act of Parliament 1840. Patron, HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN. The Education in the School is general, and not for the Royal Navy only. Boys are prepared for the Universities, for the Military, Naval, and East Indian Services, for the

Civil Service and other Competitive Examinations, and for Mercantile Pursuits. After a boy has passed through the Lower School, he may be *specially* prepared for any Public Examination or Profession, on application to the Principal. The regular Course of Instruction includes Divinity, English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Arithmetic, Navigation, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Writing, Book-keeping, Mapping, and Drilling. Lectures are given on Scientific and General Subjects each term. There is Divine Service in the School Chapel on Sundays. There are good Playgrounds, a Cricket Field of about four acres, a large Swimming Bath, a Fives Court, a Gymnasium, and a Library on the premises.

PRIZES offered for competition yearly :—Gold Medal, Classical Silver Medal, Mathematical Silver Medal, Three Silver Medals for Industry and Good Conduct, Prizes of Books. *University Exhibitions*.—One of £10 per annum, tenable for four years, open to the whole school. The *Malcolm Scholarship* of about £30 per annum, tenable for three years, for Sons of Officers in the Royal Navy or Marines.

Nominations for Cadetships, &c.—Four Nominations for Naval Cadetships, a Nomination for Clerk's Assistant, and a Nomination for a Navigating Cadetship, are given yearly by the Lords of the Admiralty, and awarded at the discretion of the Council. The *Yarborough Scholarship* (value about £33) is attached to the first Naval Cadetship.

ENTRANCE.—The right of nominating boys is acquired—(1.) By a debenture of £25, paid at one time ; this Debenture is held for two lives, and gives each life in succession the right of continuously nominating a Pupil for admission into the School, but with a payment of £3 on the transfer to the second life. (2.) By a payment of £10 ; this entitles the person paying the same to nominate one Pupil only. (3.) Instead of either of these nominations, the sum of £2 10s. per annum may be paid (half-yearly), so long as the boy remains in the school. No boy can be admitted who has been expelled or removed for misconduct from any other school. A certificate of good conduct from the last school must be produced prior to admission. No boys are admitted under the age of *eight*, or allowed to remain after the age of *eighteen*, without the leave of the Council. Previous to admission, a baptismal or Registrar-General's certificate or other satisfactory evidence of age must be produced. No boy can be admitted who is unable to read or spell. No boy can be admitted or readmitted into the School until the Medical Attendant has certified him to be free from contagious disease, and any infirmity that may render him objectionable.

FEES.—For Sons of Officers in the Royal Navy or Marines, £40 per annum, with a nomination ; £42 10s. per annum, without a nomination. (A limited number of Pupils are admitted on lower terms ; applications for particulars to be made to the Secretary.) For Grandsons, Nephews, and Stepsons of Officers in the Royal Navy or Marines, Sons of Officers in the Army, Sons of Civil Service of the Crown, £45 per annum (no nomination required). For Sons of Gentlemen not in the Service of the Crown, £55 per annum, with a nomination ; £57 10s. per annum, without a nomination. The number of these Pupils is limited by the By-laws.

These charges include Board, Education, Stationery, Washing, and Medical Attendance. There are extras for Drawing, Hindustani, Music, and Dancing.

Secretary, ALFRED EAMES, Esq.

MEDICAL.

Royal College of Physicians, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W. The Corporation consists of Fellows, Members, and Licentiates. Licentiates are entitled to register under the Medical Act, and to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery in any part of her Majesty's dominions, and may compound or dispense medicines for patients under their own care. There are separate Examinations for the Membership and the License. The FEE for MEMBERSHIP is £31 10s. ; for LICENSE, £15 15s. The Regulations relating to admission to Membership may be obtained upon application to the Registrar.

LICENTIATES.—The following abridgment of the Regulations relating to the admission of Licentiates will, together with the information supplied in connection with the MEDICAL COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, prove sufficient for all preliminary purposes :—Every Candidate for the College License (except when otherwise provided by the By-laws) is required to produce satisfactory evidence—

I. Of having attained the age of twenty-one years.

II. Of moral character.

III. Of having passed, before the commencement of Professional Study, an Examination in the subjects of General Education recognised by the College.

IV. Of having been registered as a Medical Student in the manner prescribed by the General Medical Council.

After October 1870, every Candidate (not exempted from Registration) is required to have been registered at least four years previously.

V. Or having been engaged in Professional Studies during four years, of which at least three Winter Sessions and two Summer Sessions shall have been passed at a recognised Medical School or Schools, and one Winter Session and two Summer Sessions in one or other of the following ways :—

1. Attending the Practice of a Hospital or other Institution recognised by the College for that purpose.

2. Receiving instruction as a Pupil of a legally-qualified Practitioner, holding any Public Appointment which affords opportunities, satisfactory to the Examiners, of imparting a practical knowledge of Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery.

3. Attending Lectures on any of the required subjects of Professional Study at a recognised place of instruction.

Professional Studies commenced *before* the Candidate shall have passed an Examination in the subjects of General Education will not be recognised by the College.

VI. *Of having attended, during three Winter Sessions and two Summer Sessions, the Medical and Surgical Practice at a recognised Hospital or Hospitals; of having discharged the duties of Clinical Clerk at a recognised Hospital for a period of not less than three months; of having performed the duties of Dresser at a recognised Hospital for a period of not less than three months; and of having been engaged during six months in the Clinical Study of Diseases peculiar to Women.*

The requirements printed in italics apply to Candidates who commenced their Professional Education in the United Kingdom on or after October 1st, 1867; and to Candidates who commenced their Professional Education at a recognised Foreign or Colonial School on or after October 1st, 1868.

VII. Of having studied the following subjects :—

ANATOMY (WITH DISSECTIONS)	. . . . .	During Two Winter Sessions.
PHYSIOLOGY	. . . . .	Two Winter Sessions.
CHEMISTRY	. . . . .	Six Months.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY	. . . . .	Three Months.
MATERIA MEDICA	. . . . .	Three Months.
PRACTICAL PHARMACY	. . . . .	Three Months.

By Practical Pharmacy is meant Instruction in the Laboratory of a Registered Medical Practitioner, or of a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or of a Public Hospital or Dispensary recognised by the College.

BOTANY During Three Months.

This Course of Lectures may be attended prior to the commencement of Professional Studies; and any Candidate producing satisfactory evidence that Botany formed one of the subjects of his Preliminary Examination will be exempt from attendance on this Course.

MORBID ANATOMY During Six Months.

This includes attendance and instruction in the Post-mortem Room during the period of Clinical Study.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. During Two Winter Sessions.

It is required that the principles of Public Health should be comprised in this Course of Lectures, or in the Course of Lectures on Forensic Medicine.

The attendance on these Lectures must not commence earlier than the second Winter Session at a recognised Medical School.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY . During *Two Winter Sessions.*

The attendance on these Lectures must not commence earlier than the second Winter Session at a recognised Medical School.

CLINICAL MEDICINE During { *Two Winter Sessions*
and *Two Summer Sessions.*

The attendance on these Lectures must not commence until after the first Winter Session at a recognised Medical School.

CLINICAL SURGERY During { *Two Winter Sessions*
and *Two Summer Sessions.*

The attendance on these Lectures must not commence until after the first Winter Session at a recognised Medical School.

By Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery are meant special Study and Instruction at the bedside, with Lectures on Cases.

MIDWIFERY AND THE DISEASES PECULIAR

TO WOMEN During Three Months.

Certificates must also be produced of attendance on not less than twenty Labours, and of Instruction and Proficiency in Vaccination.

FORENSIC MEDICINE During Three Months.

VIII. Of having passed the Professional Examination.

Licentiates of this College may not compound or dispense medicines except for patients under their own care.

Licentiates of the College have the use of the Library and Museum, subject to the Regulations relating thereto, and are admitted to all Lectures, and enjoy such further privileges as may from time to time be defined by the By-laws; but they are not entitled to any share in the government, or to attend or vote at General Meetings of the Corporation.

Registrar, HENRY ALFRED PITMAN, M.D.

Royal College of Surgeons, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C. Incorporated by Acts of Parliament of 1800, and subsequent years. The MUSEUM is open to Members of the College, and to Visitors introduced by them personally or by written orders on the public days, which are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in each week, from 12 to 4 in Winter, 12 to 5 in Summer. During September the Museum is closed. The Museum is also open to all Fellows and Licentiates of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in the United Kingdom; to Officers in the Public Services; to the Members of all the Learned and Scientific Bodies in the United Kingdom, and to all learned and scientific Foreigners. Persons wishing to devote especial study to departments of the Museum may have access for that purpose on Fridays, on making a written application to the President.

LIBRARY.—The Library is open on all ordinary days to Members and Articled Students of the College from 11 till 5. Members have the privilege of *personally* introducing a visitor. Persons not Members, desirous of admission, must make application in writing to the Library Committee, specifying their Christian and surname, rank or profession, and residence; and also forward a recommendation from a Member. In the case of Students, the application must be accompanied by a recommendation signed by two of their teachers, Members of the College. Tickets of admission, which are not transferable, are granted for six months, at the expiration of which time application must be made for their renewal.

PRIZES.—There is a *Collegial Triennial Prize* of fifty guineas; and a *Jacksonian Prize* of about £10; open to competition among the Fellows and Members of the College.

SECTION I.—PRELIMINARY GENERAL EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION.

I. Candidates who commenced their Professional Education on or after the 1st of January, 1861, will be required to produce one or other of the following Certificates:—

1. Of Graduation in Arts at a University recognised for this purpose.

The following are the Universities at present recognised, viz. :—

- Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, Durham, Queen's University in Ireland, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's.
 - Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
 - Canada, McGill College, Montreal; and Queen's College, Kingston.
2. Of having passed an Examination for Matriculation, or such other Examination as shall, in either case, from time to time be sanctioned by the Council of this College, at a University in the United Kingdom, or at a Colonial or Foreign University recognised by the Council of this College.

The following are the Examinations at present recognised, viz. :—

- Oxford.—Responsions or Moderations.
- Middle-Class Examinations, Senior, the Certificates to include Latin and Mathematics.
- Cambridge.—Previous Examination.
- Middle-Class Examinations, Senior, the Certificates to include Latin and Mathematics.
- Dublin.—Entrance Examination.
- London.—Matriculation Examination.
- Durham.—Examination of Students in Arts in their second and first years.
- Middle-Class Examinations, Senior, the Certificates to include Latin and Mathematics.
- Registration Examination for Medical Students.

Queen's University in Ireland.—Two years' Arts Course for Diploma of Licentiate in Arts.

Preliminary Examinations at end of B.A. Course.

Middle-Class Examinations, the Certificates to include Latin and Mathematics.

Matriculation Examinations.

Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and St. Andrew's.—Preliminary or Extra Professional Examinations for Graduation in Medicine.

Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.—Matriculation Examinations.

Canada; Queen's College, Kingston.—Matriculation Examination, Preliminary Examination of Students in Medicine; McGill College, Montreal; University College, Toronto; Victoria College, Toronto; University of Laval, Quebec.—Matriculation Examinations.

Nova Scotia; King's College, Windsor.—Matriculation Examination.—Responsions. New Brunswick; Fredericton.—Matriculation Examination.

Australia; Melbourne.—Matriculation Examination, with a Certificate that the Student has passed an Examination in Latin. Sydney.—Matriculation Examination.

New York; Bellevue Hospital Medical College.—Matriculation Examination.

3. Of having passed the Preliminary Examination for the Fellowship of this College.
4. Of having passed the Preliminary Examinations of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in Ireland and of Edinburgh, or of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
5. Of having passed the Examination in Arts of the Society of Apothecaries of London, or of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
6. Of having passed the First-Class Examination of the Royal College of Preceptors.
7. Of having obtained the Testamur of the Codrington College, Barbadoes.
8. Of having obtained the 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.
9. Of having passed the Voluntary Examinations of Christ's College, Canterbury, New Zealand, the Certificate to include all the subjects required from time to time in the Preliminary Examination of the College.

II. Candidates who shall not be able to produce one or other of the foregoing Certificates will be required to pass an Examination in English, Classics, and Mathematics, conducted by the Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Preceptors, under the direction and supervision of this College. The following are the subjects of the Examination for 1872, viz. :—

PART I.—COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

1. Reading aloud a passage from some English author.
2. Writing from dictation.
3. English Grammar.
4. Writing a short English composition; such as a description of a place, an account of some useful or natural product, or the like.
5. Arithmetic. No Candidate will be passed who does not show a competent knowledge of the first four rules, simple and compound, of Vulgar Fractions, and of Decimals.
6. Questions on the Geography of Europe, and particularly of the British Isles.
7. Questions on the outlines of English History; that is, the succession of the Sovereigns and the leading events of each reign.
8. Mathematics. Euclid, Books I. and II., or the subjects thereof; Algebra, to Simple Equations inclusive.
9. Translation of a passage from the second book of Cæsar's Commentaries, "De Bello Gallico."

PART II.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Papers will also be set on the following six subjects; and each

Candidate will be required to offer himself for Examination on one subject at least, at his option; but no Candidate will be allowed to offer himself for Examination on more than four subjects:—

1. Translation of a passage from the first book of the "Anabasis" of Xenophon.
2. Translation of a passage from X. B. Saintine's "Picciola."
3. Translation of a passage from Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell."

Besides these Translations into English, the Candidate will be required to answer questions on the Grammar of each subject, whether compulsory or optional.

4. Mechanics. The questions will be chiefly of an elementary character.
5. Chemistry. The questions will be on the elementary facts of Chemistry.
6. Botany and Zoology. The questions will be on the Classification of Plants and Animals.

The quality of the handwriting and the spelling will be taken into account.

Each Candidate [*who has not already paid the amount*] is required to pay a fee of £2 on the morning of the first day of the Examination prior to his admission thereto. The exact dates of the Examination will be duly advertised when fixed in the Medical Journals; and Candidates are required to send in the prescribed forms of application not less than three weeks before the commencement of the Examination.

A Candidate, in order to qualify for the Fellowship, is required, in addition to the subjects included in Part I., to pass in Greek, French or German, and in one at his option of the remaining subjects in Part II.

SECTION II.—PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

I. Professional Studies prior to the date at which the Candidate shall have passed an Examination in General Knowledge in conformity with the Regulation in the preceding Section are not recognised.

II. The following will be considered as the commencement of Professional Education:—

1. Attendance on the Practice of a Hospital, or other Public Institution recognised by this College for that purpose.
2. Instruction as the Pupil of a legally-qualified Surgeon, holding the appointment of Surgeon to a Hospital, General Dispensary, or Union Workhouse, or where such opportunities of practical instruction are afforded as shall be satisfactory to the Council.
3. Attendance on Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, or Chemistry, by Lecturers recognised by this College.

The commencement of Professional Study, otherwise than by attendance on Lectures in recognised Medical Schools, or by attendance on the Practice of recognised Hospitals, will not be admitted until a Certificate thereof shall be furnished to the Secretary for registration at the College, by the Practitioner whose Pupil the Candidate shall have become, or by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital or other Institution to the practice of which he shall have entered, and will, consequently, date only from the reception of such Certificate by the Secretary; the Certificate to be accompanied by proof of having passed the necessary Preliminary Examination in General Knowledge.

III. Candidates will be required to produce the following Certificates, viz. :—

1. Of being *twenty-one* years of age.
2. Of having been engaged, subsequently to the date of passing the Preliminary Examination, during four years, or during a period extending over not less

- than four Winter and four Summer Sessions, in the acquirement of professional knowledge.
3. Of having attended Lectures on Anatomy during two Winter Sessions.
 4. Of having performed Dissections during not less than two Winter Sessions.
 5. Of having attended Lectures on General Anatomy and Physiology during one Winter Session.
 6. Of having attended a Practical Course of General Anatomy and Physiology during another Winter or a Summer Session, consisting of not less than thirty meetings of the Class. By the Practical Course referred to, it is meant that the learners themselves shall, individually, be engaged in the necessary experiments, manipulations, &c.
 7. Of having attended Lectures on Surgery during one Winter Session.
 8. Of having attended a Course of Practical Surgery during a period occupying not less than six months prior or subsequent to the Course required by Clause 7.

The Course of Practical Surgery referred to in Clause 8 is intended to embrace instruction in which each Pupil shall be exercised in practical details, such as in

The application of Anatomical facts to Surgery, on the living person, or on the dead body.

The methods of proceeding and the manipulations necessary in order to detect the effects of diseases and accidents, on the living person, or on the dead body.

The performance, where practicable, of the operations of Surgery on the dead body.

The use of Surgical Apparatus.

The examination of diseased structures, as illustrated in the contents of a museum of Morbid Anatomy and otherwise.

9. Of having attended one Course of Lectures on each of the following subjects, viz. :—

Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

Medicine.

Forensic Medicine.

Midwifery (with practical instruction, and a certificate of having personally conducted not less than ten labours).

Pathological Anatomy during not less than three months.

The Course of Lectures on Chemistry included in Clause 9 will not be required in the case of a Candidate who shall have passed a satisfactory Examination in this subject in his Preliminary Examination.

10. Of having studied Practical Pharmacy during three months.
11. Of having attended a three months' course of Practical Chemistry (with Manipulations), in its application to Medical Study.
12. Of Instruction and Proficiency in the practice of Vaccination.

In the case of Candidates who commenced their Professional Education on or after the 1st of October, 1868, the Certificate of Instruction in Vaccination will only be received from recognised Vaccine Stations, or from recognised Vaccine Departments in Medical Schools or Hospitals, or other Public Institutions, where the appointed Teacher of Vaccination is not liable to frequent change, and where ample means for study are provided by not less than such a number of cases (eight or ten on an average weekly) as may be found, after due inquiry, to be sufficient for this purpose at each place.

The Certificates of attendance on the several Courses of Lectures must include evidence that the Student has attended the Practical Instructions and Examinations of his Teacher in each Course.

13. Of having attended, at a recognised Hospital or Hospitals, the Practice of Surgery during three Winter and two Summer Sessions.

The Winter Session comprises a period of six months, and, in

England, commences on the 1st of October and terminates on the 31st of March. The Summer Session comprises a period of three months, and, in England, commences on the 1st of May and terminates on the 31st of July.

14. Of having been individually engaged, at least twice in each week, in the observation and examination of Patients at a recognised Hospital, or Hospitals, under the direction of a recognised Teacher, during not less than three months.

It is intended that the Candidate should receive the instruction required by Clause 14 at an early period of his attendance at the Hospital.

15. Of having, subsequently to the first Winter Session of attendance on Surgical Hospital Practice, attended, at a recognised Hospital or Hospitals, Clinical Lectures on Surgery during two Winter and two Summer Sessions.
16. Of having been a Dresser at a recognised Hospital, or of having, subsequently to the completion of one year's professional education, taken charge of Patients under the superintendence of a Surgeon during not less than six months, at a Hospital, General Dispensary, or Parochial or Union Infirmary recognised for this purpose, or in such other similar manner as, in the opinion of the Council, shall afford sufficient opportunity for the acquirement of Practical Surgery.
17. Of having attended, during the whole period of attendance on Surgical Hospital Practice (see Clause 13), demonstrations in the Post-mortem Rooms of a recognised Hospital.
18. Of having attended, at a recognised Hospital or Hospitals, the Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Lectures on Medicine, during one Winter and one Summer Session.

Clauses 6, 8, 11, 14, and 17, together with the Courses of Lectures on Forensic Medicine and Pathological Anatomy mentioned in Clause 9, are applicable to Candidates who commenced their Professional Education on and after the 1st of October, 1870.

Blank Forms of the required Certificates may be obtained on application to the Secretary, and all necessary Certificates will be retained at the College.

SECTION III.

I. Candidates will not be received on more than one branch of Science from one and the same Lecturer; but Anatomy and Dissection will be considered as one branch of Science.

II. Certificates will not be recognised from any Hospital in the United Kingdom, unless the Surgeons thereto be members of one of the legally-constituted Colleges of Surgeons in the United Kingdom; nor from any School of Anatomy and Physiology or Midwifery, unless the Teachers in such School be members of some legally-constituted College of Physicians or Surgeons in the United Kingdom; nor from any School of Surgery, unless the teachers in such School be members of one of the legally-constituted Colleges of Surgeons in the United Kingdom.

III. No Metropolitan Hospital will be recognised by this College which contains less than 150, and no Provincial or Colonial Hospital which contains less than 100 Patients.

IV. The recognition of Colonial Hospitals and Schools is governed by the same Regulations, with respect to number of Patients and to Courses of Lectures, as apply to the recognition of Provincial Hospitals and Schools in England.

V. Certificates of Attendance upon the practice of a recognised Provincial or Colonial Hospital unconnected with, or not in convenient proximity to, a recognised Medical School, will not be received for more than one Winter and one Summer Session of the Hospital Attendance required by the Regulations of this College; and in such cases Clinical Lectures will not be necessary, but a Certificate of having acted as Dresser for a period of at least six months will be required.

VI. Certificates will not be received from Candidates who have studied in London, unless they shall have registered at the College their cards of admission to attendance on Lectures and Hospital Practice within fifteen days from the commencement of the Session; nor from Candidates who have studied in the Provincial Schools in England, unless their names shall be duly returned from their respective Schools.

At their first registration in October, Candidates will be required to produce a Certificate of having passed one or other of the Preliminary Examinations in General Knowledge recognised by this College.

VII. Those Candidates who shall have pursued the whole of their studies in Scotland or Ireland will be admitted to Examination upon the production of the several Certificates required respectively by the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and the College of Surgeons in Ireland from Candidates for their Diploma, together with a Certificate of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination, and satisfactory evidence of having been occupied, subsequently to the date of passing the Preliminary Examination, at least four years, or during a period extending over four Winter and four Summer Sessions, in the acquirement of professional knowledge; and in the case of Candidates who shall have pursued the whole of their studies at recognised Foreign or Colonial Universities, upon the production of the several Certificates required for their Degree by the Authorities of such Universities, together with a Certificate of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination, and satisfactory evidence of having been occupied, subsequently to the date of passing the Preliminary Examination, at least four years, or during a period extending over four Winter and four Summer Sessions, in the acquirement of professional knowledge.

VIII. Members or Licentiates of any legally-constituted College of Surgeons in the United Kingdom, and Graduates in Surgery of any University recognised for this purpose by this College, will be admitted to Examination on producing their Diploma, License, or Degree, together with proof of being *twenty-one* years of age, a Certificate of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination, and satisfactory evidence of having been occupied, subsequently to the date of passing the Preliminary Examination, at least four years, or during a period extending over four Winter and four Summer Sessions, in the acquirement of professional knowledge.

IX. Graduates in Medicine of any legally-constituted College or University recognised for this purpose by this College will be admitted to Examination on adducing, together with their Diploma or Degree, proof of being *twenty-one* years of age, a Certificate of instruction and proficiency in the practice of Vaccination, and satisfactory evidence of having been occupied, subsequently to the date of passing the Preliminary

Examination, at least four years, or during a period extending over four Winter and four Summer Sessions, in the acquirement of professional knowledge.

SECTION IV.—PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

This Examination is divided into two parts :—

1. The First or Primary Examination, on Anatomy and Physiology, is partly written and partly demonstrative on the recently-dissected Subject, and on prepared parts of the Human body.
2. The Second or Pass Examination, on Surgical Anatomy and the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Medicine, is partly written, partly oral, and partly on the practical use of Surgical Apparatus, and the practical examination of Patients.

Candidates can claim exemption from Examination in Medicine under the following conditions, viz. :—

The production by the Candidate of a Degree, Diploma, or License in Medicine entitling him to register under the Medical Act of 1858, or a Degree, Diploma, or License in Medicine of a Colonial or Foreign University approved by the Council of the College.

A declaration by the Candidate, prior to his admission to the Final Examination for Membership or Fellowship, that it is his intention to obtain either of the Medical Qualifications mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, in which case the Diploma of the College will not be issued to him until he shall produce either the said Medical Qualification or proof of having passed the several Examinations entitling him to receive the same.

3. The Primary Examinations are held in the months of January, April, May, July, and November, and the Pass Examinations generally in the ensuing week respectively.
4. Candidates will not be admitted to the Primary Examination until after the termination of the Second Winter Session of their attendance at a recognised School or Schools; nor to the Pass, or Surgical Examination, until after the termination of the fourth year of their professional education.
5. The fee of Five Guineas, paid prior to the Primary Examination, and allowed on the whole fee of £22 payable for the Diploma, is retained; and after any two consecutive failures at the Primary Examination, the Candidate is required to pay an *additional* fee of Five Guineas prior to being again admitted to that Examination, which *additional* fee is also retained. This sum of £22 is exclusive of the fee of £2 paid for the Preliminary Examination.
6. Five Guineas, part of the sum of £16 15s., the balance of the whole fee due for the Diploma and paid prior to the Pass Examination, are retained; and after any two consecutive failures at the Pass Examination, the Candidate is required to pay an *additional* fee of Five Guineas prior to being again admitted to the said Pass Examination, which *additional* fee is also retained.
7. A Candidate having entered his name for either the Primary or Pass Examination, who shall fail to attend the meeting of the Court for which he shall have received a card, will not be allowed to present himself for Examination within the period of three months from the date at which he shall have so failed to attend.
8. A Candidate referred on the Primary Examination is required, prior to his admission to re-examination, to produce a Certificate of the performance of dissections during not less than three months subsequently to the date of his reference.
9. A Candidate referred on the Pass Examination is required, prior to his admission to re-examination, to produce a Certificate of at least six months' further attendance on the Surgical Practice of a recognised Hospital, together with Lectures on Clinical Surgery, subsequently to the date of his reference.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION IN MIDWIFERY.—Members or Licentiates of any legally-constituted College of Surgeons in the United

Kingdom, and Graduates in Surgery of any University recognised by this College, will be admitted to Examination on producing, together with their Diploma, License, or Degree, proof of being *twenty-one* years of age—of having been occupied at least four entire years in the acquirement of Professional Knowledge—of having attended one Course of Lectures on Midwifery—and of having attended not less than twenty Labours. Graduates in Medicine of any legally-constituted College or University recognised by this College will also be admitted to Examination on producing, together with their Diploma or Degree, proof of being *twenty-one* years of age—of having been occupied at least four entire years in the acquirement of Professional Knowledge—of having completed, at recognised Schools, the Anatomical and Surgical Education required of Candidates for the Diploma of Member of the College—of having attended one Course of Lectures on Midwifery—and of having attended not less than twenty Labours.

Persons having commenced their Professional Education, either by attendance on Hospital Practice, or on Lectures on Anatomy, will be admitted to Examination on producing Certificates of being *twenty-one* years of age—of having been engaged during at least four entire years in the acquirement of Professional Knowledge—of having completed, at recognised Schools, the Professional Education required of Candidates for the Diploma of Member of this College—of having attended one Course of Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children—and of having personally conducted thirty Labours. All Candidates who commenced their Professional Education on or after the 1st of October, 1866, will, in addition to the Certificates enumerated in the foregoing Clauses, be required to produce a Certificate of having, prior to such commencement, passed a Preliminary Examination in General Knowledge recognised by this College. The Examinations are held in the months of February, May, August, and December.

The FEE for the Certificate in Midwifery is as follows, viz. :—Persons producing any Diploma or Certificate of Degree which may be considered by the Council to afford satisfactory proof of sufficient Surgical and Medical Education, Three Guineas. All other Persons, Ten Guineas.

DENTAL SURGERY.

Regulations respecting the Professional Education of Candidates for the Examination in DENTAL SURGERY. Candidates are required to produce the following Certificates :—

1. Of being *twenty-one* years of age.
2. Of having been engaged during four years in the acquirement of professional knowledge.
3. Of having attended, at a School or Schools recognised by this College, not less than one of each of the following Courses of Lectures, delivered by Lecturers recognised by this College, namely—Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Medicine, Chemistry, and Materia Medica.
4. Of having attended a second Winter Course of Lectures on Anatomy, or a Course of not less than twenty Lectures on the Anatomy of the Head and Neck, delivered by Lecturers recognised by this College.
5. Of having performed Dissections at a recognised School during not less than nine months.
6. Of having completed a course of Chemical Manipulation, under the superintendence of a Teacher or Lecturer recognised by this College.
7. Of having attended, at a recognised Hospital or Hospitals in the United

Kingdom, the Practice of Surgery and Clinical Lectures on Surgery during two Winter Sessions.

8. Of having attended, at a recognised School, two Courses of Lectures upon each of the following subjects, viz.—Dental Anatomy and Physiology (Human and Comparative), Dental Surgery, Dental Mechanics, and one Course of Lectures on Metallurgy, by Lecturers recognised by this College.
9. Of having been engaged, during a period of not less than three years, in acquiring a practical familiarity with the details of Mechanical Dentistry, under the instruction of a competent Practitioner.
10. Of having attended at a recognised Dental Hospital, or in the Dental department of a recognised General Hospital, the Practice of Dental Surgery during two Winter and two Summer Sessions.

The Students of the London Schools are required to register the above Certificates at this College; and special Returns will be required from the Provincial Schools.

Members of the College will be examined only by the section of the Board consisting of persons skilled in Dental Surgery. A Candidate whose qualification shall be found insufficient will be referred back to his studies, and will not be admitted to re-examination within the period of six months unless the Board shall otherwise determine.

The FEE for the Certificate of fitness to practise as a Dentist is Ten Guineas, over and above any stamp duty.

Secretary, EDWARD TRIMMER.

RECOGNISED MEDICAL AND ALLIED SCHOOLS.

ENGLAND.

Bath—United Hospital.
Bedford—Infirmary and Fever Hospital.
Birmingham—Queen's College; General Hospital; Sydenham College.
Bristol—Medical School; Infirmary; St. Peter's Hospital; General Hospital.
Cambridge—University Medical School; Addenbrooke's Hospital.
Exeter—Devon and Exeter Hospital.
Haslar—Royal Naval Hospital.
Hull—East Yorkshire School of Medicine.
Leeds—School of Medicine; Infirmary.
Leicester—Infirmary.
Liverpool—Royal Infirmary School of Medicine; Fever Hospital; Northern Hospital.
London—University College; King's College; London Hospital; Middlesex Hospital; Charing Cross Hospital; St. Thomas's Hospital; St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Westminster Hospital; Guy's Hospital; St. George's Hospital; St. Marylebone Infirmary; Royal College of Chemistry; St. Mary's Hospital; Brompton Hospital for Consumption; Royal South London Dispensary; Carey Street Dispensary; St. Luke's Hospital; * Bethlehem Hospital; * Camberwell House Asylum.*
Manchester—Royal School of Medicine and Surgery; Union Hospital; Royal Infirmary; School of Medicine, Owen's College (for Chemistry).

* And for Lunacy practice.

Newcastle-on-Tyne—Durham University College of Medicine; the Infirmary; College of Medicine and Practical Science.

Northampton—Infirmary.

Norwich—Norfolk Hospital.

Nottingham—General Hospital.

Sheffield—School of Medicine.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen—King's College and University; Royal Infirmary.

Edinburgh—University; Medical and Surgical School, Surgeons' Hall; Royal Infirmary.

Glasgow—University; Andersonian University; Royal Infirmary.

IRELAND.

Belfast—Queen's College; General Hospital.

Cork—Queen's College; Infirmary.

Dublin—The University; the Queen's University, Trinity College; the Catholic University; Carmichael School of Anatomy; St. Vincent's Hospital; Mercer's Hospital; Jervis Street Hospital; Royal College of Surgeons; Meath Hospital; City Hospital; Coonlie Lying-in Hospital; Dr. Stevens's Hospital; Adelaide Hospital; Mater Misericordiae Hospital; Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Ledwick School.

Galway—Queen's College.

Maryborough—Queen's County Infirmary.

Society of Apothecaries, LONDON.—Chartered 1616. Composed of Members who constitute the Incorporated Society of Apothecaries, and Licentiates who have obtained the License of the Society to practise as Apothecaries. Every Candidate for a Certificate of Qualification to practise as an Apothecary will be required to produce Testimonials: 1. Of having passed a Preliminary Examination in Arts. 2. Of having served an Apprenticeship or Pupilage of not less than Five Years to a Practitioner qualified by the Act of 1815. This period may include the time spent in attending Lectures and Hospital Practice. 3. Of having attained the full age of *twenty-one* years, of which satisfactory evidence will be required. 4. Of good moral conduct. 5. Of having pursued a Course of Medical Study, in conformity with the Rules of the Court. All Students are required to produce evidence that they have been Examined at the Class Examinations instituted by the various Lecturers and Professors of their respective Medical Schools and Colleges. All Medical Students presenting themselves for the Second Examination must produce evidence of having served the office of Clinical Clerk at a recognised Hospital during the period of six weeks at least.

PRIZES.—The Society of Apothecaries annually offer two Prizes for proficiency in the knowledge of Botany, and also two Prizes for proficiency in the knowledge of Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry. The Prizes consist of Gold and Silver Medals, and Books.

The Society's **BOTANIC GARDENS**, situated at Chelsea, are open daily (except Sundays). Tickets of admission may be had on application to the Beadle's Office, Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars.

COURSE OF STUDY.—Every Candidate must attend the following Lectures and Medical Practice: each Winter Session to consist of not less than six months, and to commence not sooner than the 1st nor later than the 15th of October; and each Summer Session to extend from the 1st of May to the 31st of July.

FIRST YEAR.	{ WINTER SESSION. { SUMMER SESSION.	{ Chemistry.
		{ Anatomy and Physiology.
		{ Dissections.
		{ Botany.
		{ Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
		{ Practical Chemistry.*
SECOND YEAR.	{ WINTER SESSION. { SUMMER SESSION.	{ Anatomy and Physiology, including Dissections and Demon-
		{ strations.
		{ Principles and Practice of Medicine.
		{ Clinical Medical Practice.
		{ Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.†
		{ Forensic Medicine and Toxicology.
		{ Clinical Medical Practice.
THIRD YEAR.	{ WINTER SESSION. { SUMMER SESSION.	{ Principles and Practice of Medicine.
		{ Clinical Medical Lectures.
		{ Morbid Anatomy.
		{ Clinical Medical Practice.
		{ Practical Midwifery and Vaccination.†
		{ Morbid Anatomy.
		{ Clinical Medical Practice.

* By Practical Chemistry is intended a *specific* course of instruction in the Laboratory, with an opportunity of Personal Manipulation in the Ordinary Processes of Chemistry, and of acquiring a knowledge of the various Reagents for Poisons.

† A Certificate of attendance on not less than twenty cases will be received from a legally-qualified Practitioner.

No Certificates of Lectures, or of Anatomical Instructions delivered in private to particular Students apart from the ordinary classes of recognised public Medical Schools, can be received by the Court of Examiners. All Certificates must be given on a printed *Schedule*, and signed by the respective Lecturers. Students will be supplied with Schedules at the time of their first Registration: in LONDON, at this Hall; and in the Provincial Towns, by the Registrars of the Medical Schools. All Students are required *personally* to Register the several Tickets of admission to Lectures and Medical Practice within the first fifteen days of the months of October and May.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.—The Court of Examiners meet in the Hall every Thursday, where Candidates are required to attend at A QUARTER BEFORE FOUR O'CLOCK. Every Candidate intending to offer himself for Examination must give notice on or before the Monday previous to the day of Examination, and must at the same time deposit all the required Testimonials, with the Fee, at the Office of the Beadle, where attendance is given every day, except Sunday, from Ten to Four o'clock; Saturdays, Ten to Two. The Examination of CANDIDATES is divided into two parts, and is conducted partly in writing, and partly *vivâ voce*.

FIRST EXAMINATION, which may be passed after the Second Winter Session, embraces the following subjects:—Physicians' Prescriptions; Anatomy and Physiology; General and Practical Chemistry; Botany and Materia Medica.

SECOND EXAMINATION, at the termination of the Medical Studies:—Principles and Practice of Medicine; Pathology and Therapeutics; Midwifery, including the diseases of Women and Children: Forensic Medicine and Toxicology.

TESTIMONIALS FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION.—1. Of having passed an Examination in Arts, recognised by the Medical Council. 2. Of having completed the Curriculum of Study to the close of the Second Winter Session.

SECOND OR PASS EXAMINATION.—1. A Certificate of having completed Five Years' Apprenticeship (which may include the period spent at the Hospital), of being Twenty-one Years of age, and of good Moral Conduct. 2. Of having passed the First Examination. 3. Of having completed the prescribed Curriculum of Study according to the Schedule, including a personal attendance of Twenty Cases of Midwifery; and of having received instructions in Practical Vaccination.

SYLLABUS OF SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION, 1872.—I. The English Language. The leading features of its History. Its Structure and Grammar. English Composition.

[The Books recommended for study in this subject are Adams's "Elements of the English Language," and Trench's "English; Past and Present."

II. The Latin Language. January Examination: Virgil; *Æneid*, Books I. and II. April Examination: Cicero; *Orat. pro Milone*. September Examination: Horace, *Odes*, Books III. and IV. Re-translation of easy sentences. Grammatical Questions will be introduced into the Latin Paper, and each Candidate will be expected to give satisfactory answers to these.

III. Mathematics. The Ordinary Rules of Arithmetic. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities. Simple Equations. The First Two Books of Euclid.

IV. (a) Greek: Herodotus; Book I. Grammatical Questions.

(b) French: Molière; *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*. Translation from English into French. Grammatical Questions.

(c) German: Schiller's Poems; Der Taucher, and Der Gang nach dem Eisenhammer. Translation of short sentences from English into German. Grammatical Questions.

(d) Natural Philosophy: Mechanics. Hydrostatics and Pneumatics. [The Book recommended for study in this subject is Snowball's "Cambridge Course of Elementary Natural Philosophy."]

APOTHECARIES' ASSISTANTS.—The Examination of Candidates for Certificates of Qualification to act as Assistant, in compounding and dispensing medicines, will be as follows:—In translating Physicians' Prescriptions; in the British Pharmacopœia; in Pharmacy and Materia Medica. No rejected Candidate can be re-examined until the expiration of six months from his former Examination; and no rejected Candidate as an Assistant until the expiration of three months.

FEES.—For a Certificate of Qualification to practise, 6 guineas. (The half to be paid at the first Examination.) For an Assistant's Certificate, 2 guineas.

Secretary, R. H. ROBERTSON, Esq.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.—For the Examination and Registration of Pharmaceutical Chemists, Chemists and Druggists, and Apprentices or Students, in accordance with the Pharmacy Acts. Entrance to the Society is by Examination, and the Regulations of the Board of Examiners indicate the means by which admission may be obtained. All who present themselves for Examination are alike submitted to the test of their qualification by the Examiners, without reference to the way in which they have obtained their knowledge. No prescribed Course of Study is required, but only the evidence of a certain amount of acquaintance with subjects, the knowledge of which is considered necessary as a qualification for the position to be taken. Candidates are at liberty to acquire this knowledge in any way they think proper, and those who come up to the required standard as tested by the Examinations are passed and duly Registered. The instruction provided by the Society, through Lectures and Laboratory course, is intended for those who require such assistance, either as a means of preparing for the Examinations, or for the extension of their professional qualifications. It has been the study of the Council to make the School available for the extension of Pharmaceutical Knowledge, but it may be safely affirmed that, as regards the Examinations, those who have studied in the Society's School have no further advantage than that derived from the knowledge they possess.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—Two *Jacob Bell Memorial Scholarships* are open to competition annually. Candidates must be Associates, Apprentices, or Students, on the Register of the Society. The Senior Scholarship is open to Associates under *twenty-four* years of age who have passed the Major Examination. The Junior Scholarship is open to Associates, Apprentices, or Students under *twenty-one* years of age. The Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society is the School in which the holders of the Scholarships pursue their studies. Each Scholarship is of the annual value of £30, and is tenable for one year. The payment is made in two moieties; the first, when the Scholar enters upon his studies in the School, and the second at the expiration of five months. The Council usually grants free Laboratory instruction to the holders of the Bell Scholarships, in addition to the endowment. It must not be

supposed that Candidates for these Scholarships will be expected to pass such an Examination as would entitle a Student to an Assistant's Certificate, although the subjects of Examination are nearly the same. A Scholar is supposed to be *commencing* his studies, or at least to have made only that progress which may be reasonably looked for during an apprenticeship. The object of the Examination is to ascertain that the Candidate has such an amount of ability, and affords evidence of having made such use of it in the acquirement of elementary knowledge as will justify the expectation of his proving a successful Student, who may do credit to the appointment, and become a useful and accomplished Member of the Pharmaceutical body.

There is a *Pereira Medal*, the Examination for which embraces questions on *Materia Medica*, Botany, and Chemistry, and also other Minor and Major Prizes.

SESSIONAL PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES.—At the end of the Session a Competitive Examination of the Students in each class is held, and the Council awards Silver and Bronze Medals and Certificates of Honour to the successful Candidates. An Examination in Practical Chemistry in the Laboratory Class is also held, and a Medal and Certificates given. Those Students who are present at the entire Course of Lectures receive Certificates of Attendance. Certificates are also given to those who have attended not less than three months' course of instruction in the Laboratory.

EXAMINATIONS, Minor and Major, are held in LONDON, on the third Wednesday in each month (except August and September), and in May on the fourth Wednesday. The First or Preliminary Examinations are held on the first Mondays in January, April, July, and October. The Board of Examiners in EDINBURGH meets as often as may be required.

FIRST, OR PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, for Registration as Apprentices or Students. The Examination is a written one, and comprises:—

Latin:—Translation into English of a paragraph from the first book of Cæsar ("De Bello Gallico"), or a passage from each of the following works:—Pereira's "Selecta e Præscriptis," and the last edition (Latin) of the "London Pharmacopœia." Latin Grammar. English Grammar, Composition. The first four rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, Vulgar Fractions, and Decimals. The questions are set on each occasion by the Board, who examine the answers. In the case of Candidates residing in the country, and unable to attend at Bloomsbury Square, the Secretary shall send the questions, under seal, to the person appointed to superintend the writing of the answers, with instructions that they be opened by him in the presence of the Candidates, who shall write the answers forthwith in his presence in a given time; the answers to be forwarded, under cover to the Secretary, by the following post, accompanied by the Superintendent's certificate to the effect that they have been *written in the time specified, under his supervision, and without assistance from books or other sources.* Certificates of having passed the Local Examinations of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham; the Examination of the College of Preceptors; or those of any legally-constituted Examining Body previously approved by the Council, *provided Latin and Arithmetic be included in the subjects*, are accepted in lieu of this Examination. The Council have appointed Local Secretaries.

MINOR EXAMINATION, for Registration under the Pharmacy Act, as Chemists and Druggists. Candidates for this Examination must have passed the First or Preliminary Examination.

Prescriptions.—The Candidate is required to read, without abbreviation, autograph prescriptions; translate them into English; and render a literal as well as an appropriate translation of the directions for use. *Practical Dispensing.*—To weigh, measure, and compound medicines; write the directions in concise language in a

neat and distinct hand, correctly translate the prescription, and detect unusual doses; finally, to finish and properly direct each package. *Pharmacy*.—To recognise the preparations of the Pharmacopœia which are not of a definite chemical nature, such as extracts, tinctures, the simple and compound powders, &c.; to describe the composition of such as are compound, and give the proportions of the active ingredients.

The Candidate is required to possess a practical knowledge of the Metrical System of Weights and Measures. *Materia Medica*.—To recognise specimens of roots, barks, leaves, fruits, resins, gums, animal substances, &c., used in medicine; give the botanical and zoological names of the plants, &c., yielding them, and the Natural Families to which they belong; name the countries and sources from which they are obtained, and the officinal preparations into which they enter, and judge the quality and freedom from adulteration or otherwise of the specimens. *Botany*.—To recognise the more important indigenous medicinal plants. To possess a general knowledge of the elementary structure of plants, and the structure and distinctive characters of roots, stems, leaves, and their parts. To name and describe the various parts of the flower. *Chemistry*.—To recognise the acids, oxides, salts, and other definite chemical bodies of the Pharmacopœia; to describe the processes by which they are produced, the composition of such as are compound, and explain the decompositions that occur in their production and admixture, by written equations or diagrams. The new notation (C = 12, O = 16, S = 32) is recognised by the Board in this part of the Examination, but Candidates having an imperfect knowledge of this system are not rejected if they possess a sufficient acquaintance with the old notation.

MAJOR EXAMINATION.—For Registration as Pharmaceutical Chemists, under the Pharmacy Act. Those who have passed are exempt from service on all Juries and Inquests. Candidates must have passed the Minor Examination at least three months previously.

Prescriptions and Posology.—The Candidate is required to render in good Latin, prescriptions written in English, to detect errors, and to discover unusual doses. *Practical Dispensing*.—The Candidate is expected to possess a knowledge of the strength of the simple solutions used in medicine, and of the best excipients and methods of manipulation, for forming emulsions with oils, resins, balsams, and other substances, and for giving a good pilular condition to substances which are administered in that form; and to explain the changes which sometimes occur in prescribed medicines. *Pharmacy*.—To describe the process by which any preparation of the Pharmacopœia, not having a definite chemical composition, is made; to explain the nature of maceration, percolation, sublimation, &c.; and to be acquainted with published improved Pharmaceutical processes. *Materia Medica*.—The Examination extends to the qualities of Drugs, the means of estimating these qualities, and of distinguishing the genuine from spurious. It comprises a knowledge of the active proximate constituents of important drugs, and of the methods of obtaining these in a separate state and testing their purity. *Botany*.—This Examination comprises an intimate acquaintance with the parts of the flower, fruit, and seed; the functions of the different organs of plants; a knowledge of the general principles of classification, and of the Linnæan and De Candolle's systems; a written diagnosis of the following Natural Orders:—Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferae, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferae, Compositæ, Gentianaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Atropaceæ, Labiatae, Scrophulariaceæ, Polygonaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Iridaceæ, Liliaceæ, Melanthaceæ, Graminaceæ; and the reference to their respective Orders of such specimens as may be shown to him. *Chemistry*.—The Examination comprehends the laws of chemical combination, the nature and properties of the chemical elements and their compounds, especially those used in medicine or applied generally in the arts, explaining the different combinations and decompositions by written equations and diagrams. The determination practically, by means of tests, of the constituents of salts, the detection of impurities in medicinal chemicals, and the volumetric estimation of the strength of Pharmacopœia preparations. The Candidate will be required to name the antidotes to be administered, in cases of emergency, for the more ordinarily occurring poisons, and give a method for detecting the presence of them after death in the different parts of the body. An elementary knowledge of the properties of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism is also required. The same rule as before respecting the new and old notations.

MODIFIED EXAMINATION for Assistants under the Pharmacy Act, for Registration as Chemists and Druggists.

Prescriptions.—Candidates are required to read Autograph Prescriptions, translate them into English, render a correct translation of the Directions for Use, and detect unusual doses. *Practical Dispensing.*—To weigh, measure, and compound Medicines, write the directions in suitable language, finish, and properly direct each package. *Materia Medica and Quality of Specimens.*—To recognise the Pharmacopœia Chemicals in frequent demand, and specimens of roots, barks, leaves, fruits, resins, and gums in ordinary use; the following plants, either in a fresh or dried state, or from plates:—Belladonna, Stramonium, Hyoscyamus, Conium, Aconitum, Digitalis, and Sabina; also to estimate the quality of each specimen submitted, and its freedom from adulteration. *Pharmacy.*—To recognise the preparations of the Pharmacopœia which are not of a definite chemical nature, such as extracts, tinctures, and powders, and give the proportions of the more active ingredients. Candidates having passed this Examination cannot become Pharmaceutical Chemists unless they also pass the Preliminary, the Minor, and the Major Examination.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The Session commences on the 1st October, and extends to the end of July. Students may enter at any period. Lectures are delivered three times weekly,—on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday mornings.

LABORATORY.—For practical instruction in Chemistry, as applied to Pharmacy, Manufactures, Analysis, and original research. The Course of Instruction is arranged according to the requirements of the Pupil, chiefly in reference to his previous knowledge and future pursuits. Each Student works independently; he can, therefore, commence a course of study of any length at any date. All necessary materials (with the exception of gold, silver, platinum, alcohol, ether, and chloroform) will be provided for the regular course of instruction given. Each Student, upon entering the Laboratory, is provided with a working-bench, fitted with lock-up cupboards, &c., and is supplied with a set of apparatus, for the safe-keeping and restoration of which at the expiration of his studies he is held responsible. Some further apparatus is required, which the Student must obtain at his own expense; its value does not exceed twenty-five shillings. Certain articles, such as Flasks, Retorts, Receivers, and Condensers, are specially provided for those operations in which they are required, but the Pupil is held responsible for them while in his possession, and is expected to return them sound and properly cleansed. The Laboratory is open from Half-past Nine in the morning until Five in the Afternoon daily, except on Saturdays, when it is closed at Two o'clock, throughout the Session.

EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION FEES, AND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

FEES.	£ s. d.		ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS on becoming	£ s. d.	
	£	s. d.	connected with the Society.	£	s. d.
First or Preliminary (Registered as <i>Apprentices</i> or <i>Students</i>)	2	2 0	Eligible, on application to the Council, to be elected <i>Apprentices</i> or <i>Students</i> of the Society	0	10 6
Minor (Registered as <i>Chemists and Druggists</i>)	3	3 0		Eligible, on application to the Council, to be elected <i>Associates</i> of the Society	0	10 6
Modified (Registered as <i>Chemists and Druggists</i>)	1	1 0	Eligible, on application to the Council, to be elected <i>Members</i> of the Society Or a Life Member's Commutation Fee of <i>Twenty Guineas</i>		1	1 0
Major (Registered as <i>Pharmaceutical Chemists</i>)	5	5 0			

Chemists and Druggists in business before the 31st July, 1868, and registered as such, on being elected Members of the Society pay an Entrance Fee of £2 2 0
 And Subscription for the current year 1 1 0 £3 3 0

LECTURE FEES.

	For Registered Apprentices or Associates of the Society.		For those not Connected with the Society.	
	Entire Course.	Either part separately.	Entire Course.	Either part separately.
Chemistry and Pharmacy	£1 1 0	£0 10 6	£2 2 0	£1 1 0
Materia Medica and Botany	1 1 0	0 10 6	2 2 0	1 1 0

LABORATORY FEES.

Hours of Study.	One Month.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Five Months.	Ten Months.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
9.30 to 5.0 daily (Sat. 9.30 to 2.0)	4 4 0	7 7 0	10 10 0	15 15 0	26 5 0
9.30 to 5.0 on any <i>three</i> days weekly	2 17 6	4 17 6	6 16 6	10 10 0	17 17 0
9.30 to 5.0 on any <i>two</i> days weekly	2 2 0	3 10 0	4 17 6	7 7 0	12 12 0
Any three hours daily	2 17 6	4 17 6	6 16 6	10 10 0	17 17 0
Any two hours daily	2 2 0	3 10 0	4 17 6	7 7 0	12 12 0

HINTS TO APPRENTICES AND STUDENTS.

While we have often directed attention to the advantages to be derived from Lectures and Laboratory instruction in a school of Chemistry or Pharmacy, we have not been unmindful of the fact, that a majority of those to whom our remarks were addressed reside in localities where these facilities for improvement do not exist. We therefore lay stress on the importance of scientific reading and experiment as the groundwork of future qualification, and recommend those who are dependent on their own resources during apprenticeship to make the best use of their time, and arrange, if possible, for completing their studies at a future period in the Lecture-room and Laboratory of a School of Pharmacy, or at all events in a locality where lectures are accessible. Instances have occurred in which young men, without any of these advantages, have qualified themselves, and passed the Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society with much credit. In whatever position a Student may be placed, whether in a remote country town, or in an institution provided with every means for education, a judicious selection of books and a methodical course of study are of primary importance. Lectures, and even laboratory instruction, may be attended with little or no benefit unless followed up by careful reading, and books may be used in a desultory manner without making a permanent impression. It should be the constant aim of the Student to store in his mind the facts and the information which daily come under his notice, and habitually to make himself acquainted with the details of a subject before leaving it to enter upon fresh ones.

The First or Preliminary Examination consists of Latin, English Grammar and Composition, and Arithmetic; and is best passed (in London or the Country) either immediately before apprenticeship or soon afterwards. Regulations concerning this and the other Examinations may be obtained by writing to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, Bloomsbury Square, London. The Middle Class Examinations of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, and the Examination of the College of Preceptors, or of any legally-constituted Examining Body of the United Kingdom, *provided Latin and Arithmetic be included as subjects*, are accepted in lieu of this Examination.

An Apprentice on commencing his term should, in the first place, endeavour to apply his classical knowledge to the requirements of business; and, for this purpose, should read "*Selecta à Præscriptis*," which will make him familiar with the terms usually employed in prescriptions. The "*Pharmaceutical Latin Grammar*" will also be found extremely useful. School-books should not be altogether discarded, as he will refresh memory by improving in knowledge of Virgil, Horace, or Ovid, as well as the rules of arithmetic, especially decimal fractions.

Attention should next be directed to the elements of Chemistry, in the study of which Attfield's "*Chemistry*" may be followed. In acquiring a knowledge of this science experiments are invaluable, imparting practical as well as theoretical acquaintance with the subject. Precipitation, solution, decomposition, and numerous other

chemical changes frequently met with, cannot be so well understood by verbal description as by ocular demonstration. The book just recommended will afford the necessary instructions to enable a Student to perform many experiments and operations connected with the practice of Chemistry, without the advice or assistance of a teacher. A few test tubes, Florence flasks, gallipots, and wine-glasses, some pieces of glass tubing, slips of window-glass, and a spirit-lamp or common gas-burner, are sufficient apparatus for illustrating those chemical reactions which should be first impressed upon the mind. Expensive apparatus is not necessary. The chemicals required are those ordinarily used in medicine.

The science of Chemistry underlies most of the operations of Pharmacy; an extensive acquaintance with the subject is, therefore, of the utmost importance to the Pharmacist. No single subject better promotes the general mental development of Students.

Botany is another science which claims attention. So large a number of the substances used in medicine are of vegetable origin, that it is expected and required of the qualified Pharmacist that he should be acquainted with the general structure of plants, and with those characters which serve to distinguish the different orders, genera, and species from each other. In the study of this subject, the appeal for illustration must be made to nature, and contiguity to green fields, sunny banks, and shady lanes is therefore an advantage which, in country towns, ought not to be neglected. With Bentley's "Manual of Botany" and Lindley's "School Botany," the Student who is situated in the most remote country district may lay the foundation of a good botanical education. The study of this subject has advantages beyond that which relates to the identification of medicinal plants. It necessitates a close and discriminating observation of nature, which, being once acquired as a habit, will be found greatly to facilitate the study of other branches of natural science. The botanist, in his country rambles, sees something more than broad meadows, and hedgerows and trees. The unbotanical observer, indeed, would admit that grasses are not all alike, that a hawthorn is different from a filbert, and an oak from a weeping willow; but the botanist, not satisfied with this general notion of differences, traces them to their several sources in the organs and members of each individual plant. In the study and application of botany, it is necessary to define the form, and structure, and function of the different parts of a plant, and minute examinations and precise definitions are essential for this purpose. The Student, in the course of his ramble, collects as many flowers, and leaves, and stems as appear to differ from each other, and returning to his book, he will be able to give to each of these its appropriate description. This accomplished, his future excursions will be enlivened by the recognition of old acquaintances, and his searching eye will not fail to discover new forms which stimulate him to further study.

Upon Chemistry and Botany, as the scientific groundwork, other branches of knowledge, of a mixed and technical nature, have to be grafted. Thus Botany, studied merely as a science, will not furnish the knowledge required by the Pharmacist to enable him to trace the history and estimate the chemical and general as well as botanical characters and properties of many drugs of vegetable origin in the state in which they are met with in commerce. This becomes a special study, which, in reference to all the substances thus employed, is comprised under the head of *Materia Medica*. In like manner, Chemistry, studied as a science, would not afford the practical information required in many Pharmaceutical operations. Some of these operations involve merely physical changes, and a large proportion of them have exclusive reference to the preparation of medicinal substances. The mixed knowledge relating to these operations is comprised under the head of Practical Pharmacy.

The Student situated under the conditions we have assumed, in pursuing the study of *Materia Medica*, will of course furnish himself with one of the several approved works on the subject (Pereira's "Manual of *Materia Medica*," by Farre, Bentley, and Warington; Royle's "Manual of *Materia Medica*;" or Garrod's "Essentials of *Materia Medica*"). Let him now make a list of all the drugs (not their preparations) ordered in the Pharmacopœia, with any in addition which he can find in the shop. Let him divide them into three groups, under the several heads of "Animal," "Vegetable," and "Mineral," and let the members of each group be arranged in alphabetical order, under their Latin names. He is expected to become acquainted with the natural history of all these substances. We may take the group of vegetable substances with the view of indicating the sort of facts which he should collect, and endeavour to fix in his memory. He will be expected to know the botanical names of the plants yielding the drugs; the natural orders to which they belong; the parts of the plants which the drugs constitute; the physical and chemical characters indicating

good or bad quality in them; the countries or localities from which they are brought; their medicinal properties; the active chemical principles upon which their properties depend; and the chemical processes by which the active principles are obtained in a separate state. The mineral substances are treated from a more purely chemical point of view. In collecting these facts from the sources of information at command, he may find it advantageous to tabulate them in as brief a form as possible. In every case, however, let a specimen of the drug be compared with the description of its physical characters, so that these may be well impressed upon the mind. He will thus collect a mass of information which, if properly applied, will prove permanently useful. The writing out of the facts collected will tend to fix them in the memory more than reading them over a dozen times. Their arrangement in a tabular form will greatly facilitate subsequent reference. *Materia Medica* should be studied subsequently to Chemistry and Botany, the sciences on which it is founded.

The study of Practical Pharmacy is that in which every Apprentice should be engaged throughout the greater part of every day. It comprises the manipulations and various details relating to the preparation, dispensing, and sale of medicines. Let it not be supposed that in this department there is no occasion for careful and systematic training. There is a good and a bad way of doing everything, and in Pharmacy the latter should be especially avoided. Cleanliness, neatness, diligent attention to the work in hand, and quickness and expertness of manipulation, must become habitual to the accomplished Pharmacist. A bad habit once acquired is with difficulty eradicated. Let the Student, then, set early to work in the acquirement of the best mode of performing all the operations, however apparently trivial, relating to his art.

Toxicology. Dr. Christison and Dr. Taylor are the two chief authorities whose works supply information on the whole subject, including the medical treatment in cases of poisoning. The Pharmacist, however, is only concerned with the chemical properties of poisons and their antidotes: this division of the subject will be found in Professor Attfield's book.

From what has been stated, it will be seen that an Apprentice in a country town, remote from any Scientific School, may make considerable progress in his education by judiciously employing his leisure time. While thus engaged, he should not, on any account, neglect the less attractive but equally necessary details of the business. The drudgery of the shop is frequently alluded to by young men as a hardship, and it is so when it is the sole occupation. At the same time, it would be the height of folly, in the pursuit of the scientific portion of a Pharmaceutical education, to neglect the substantial advantages derivable from active habits of business in a commercial pursuit. A young man, who had received his education in a School of Pharmacy, without any practical experience in the routine of a shop, would be unqualified to conduct a business, and not likely to succeed if he were to make the attempt. The judicious combination of the profession with the trade is the great object to be attained; for while it is of the highest importance that those who dispense medicines should be duly qualified as Chemists, it is equally necessary to sustain their commercial character as Druggists.—*Journal of the Pharmaceutical Society.*

Secretary, ELIAS BREMRIDGE, 17, *Bloomsbury Square, London.*

St. Bartholomew's Hospital and College.—Founded 1123 by RAHERE, Minstrel of Henry I., in connection with his foundation of the Church and Priory of St. Bartholomew. At the suppression of monasteries in 1537 the Priory and Hospital, and their revenues, came into the possession of Henry VIII., who, in 1544, at the petition of Sir Richard Gresham, Lord Mayor of London, and father of Sir Thomas Gresham, refounded the Hospital by Royal Charter, and endowed it with the greater portion of its former revenues; being "moved thereto with great pity for and towards the relief and succour and help of the poor, aged, sick, low, and impotent people . . . lying and going about begging in the common streets of the city of London and the suburbs of the same," and "infected with divers great and horrible sicknesses and diseases." At the granting of the Charter the Hospital contained 100 beds, and its Medical Staff consisted of a

Physician and three Surgeons; the latter attending daily upon all the patients, and consulting with the Physician in cases requiring medical advice. From this its second foundation, St. Bartholomew's Hospital has increased in three hundred years to more than six times its original extent; and the opportunities which, as it increased, it afforded for the study of disease, did not escape the learned and benevolent men who attended on the sick within its walls. They taught while they healed, delivering lectures on the most important subjects of medical and surgical science and practice.

MUSEUMS, LIBRARY, AND READING ROOMS.—The *Anatomical Museum* contains carefully-selected specimens of Human, Comparative, and Pathological Anatomy, arranged in seventy-three Series, and also numerous Models, Casts, Diagrams, and Drawings. The *Drawings* in oil and in water-colours, showing all the chief morbid changes, have been arranged in cases, so that they may be conveniently studied in illustration of the Lectures on Pathology and of the Demonstrations of Morbid Anatomy. The *Anatomical Museum*, and the *Museums of Materia Medica* and of *Botany*, are open daily to the Students of the several Classes. The *Library* contains all the Standard Works of Medical, Surgical, and the allied Sciences, with duplicate copies of books in most general use, the chief Medical and other periodicals, and a valuable collection of works on Religion, History, and General Literature. The *Reading Room* is devoted exclusively to the purpose of study. It is open for the use of Students every day. Each Subscriber is allowed to retain in his possession Three Volumes at a time. Further information may be obtained by application to the Librarian, who attends daily in the Reading Room. Subscription to the Library—For One Year, One Guinea; for Four Years, Two Guineas.

EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.—*Jeaffreson Exhibition*, founded 1868. The subjects of Examination are those of Preliminary Education appointed by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration. This Exhibition, of the value of £20 yearly, is tenable for two years; the tenure during the second year being conditional on the Exhibitioner continuing his studies at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and obtaining satisfactory testimonials of good conduct. The Examination is confined to Students of the Hospital of less than six months' standing. Seven Scholarships are now awarded annually. *Senior Scholarship*, of the value of £50. Subjects of Examination: Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery or Materia Medica. A *Scholarship* of the value of £25 will be awarded to the Student who is placed second in this Examination. *Senior Scholarship*, of the value of £50. Subjects of Examination: Anatomy, Physiology, and Botany or Chemistry. A *Scholarship* of the value of £25 will be awarded to the Student who is placed second in this Examination. A *Junior Scholarship* of the value of £50 will be awarded after the General Examinations at the end of the Summer and Winter Sessions. A *Scholarship* of the value of £30 will be awarded to the Student who is placed second in this Examination. A *Scholarship* of the value of £20 will be awarded to the Student who is placed third in this Examination.

Candidates for the Senior Scholarships must be Students who have been studying in this Hospital and School for not less than Twelve Months, nor more than Three Years—who are not of sufficient standing

to obtain any English Diploma qualifying for Practice—who have entered to the Medical and Surgical Practice of the Hospital—who have attended, for at least One Session, the Course or Courses of Lectures delivered in this College, on the subjects of Examination for the Scholarship to be competed for—and who can produce a Testimonial, signed by at least three Medical Officers or Lecturers, that they have conducted themselves with propriety during their attendance in the School. No Student holding one of the Senior Scholarships is eligible to another.

Students elected to the Senior Scholarships will be required to continue their Studies at this Hospital during the whole period in which they hold the Scholarship, and to reside in the College, unless with leave given by the Scholarship Committee to reside elsewhere. Candidates for the Junior Scholarships must be Students, not previously entered at any other Medical School, who have been studying in this Hospital for a less period than twelve months. The names of those Candidates who do not obtain Scholarships, but who show superior knowledge of the subjects of Examination, will be placed in the order of merit. The Examinations will be conducted by the Medical Officers and Lecturers. The Examination in each subject will take place on a separate day.

FOUNDATION AND OTHER PRIZES.—The *Wix Prize*, founded 1842, awarded for the best Essay on "The Connection between Revealed Religion and Medical Science." *Hichens Prize*: Subject of Examination: Bishop Butler's Analogy. *Bentley Prize*: for the best Report of Surgical Cases occurring in the Wards of the Hospital during the previous year. It is expected that the Reports will comprise the Histories, Progress, Treatment, and Results of not less than Twelve Cases, with observations thereupon. *Foster Prize*: Practical Anatomy—Senior. *Treasurer's Prize*: Practical Anatomy—Junior. The *Kirkes Gold Medal*, founded 1865. Subject of Examination: Clinical Medicine. Candidates for the Wix and Hichens Prizes must be Students of not less than one nor more than three years' standing in the School, who have not received any License or Diploma qualifying them for practice. Essays for the Wix Prize must be presented to the Hospitalier, the Rev. T. S. Polehampton, on or before the 1st March, 1872. Candidates for the Bentley Prize must be Students of the Hospital whose education is not completed, or whose Degree, Diploma, or License, qualifying for practice in Medicine or Surgery, is dated within the twelve months preceding the time when the Essays are presented for adjudication. Reports for this Prize must be presented to one of the Surgeons of the Hospital on or before the 30th of March, 1872. Candidates for the Kirkes Medal must be Students who have spent not less than two and not more than four years in the School.

PUPILS' APPOINTMENTS.—House-Physicians and House-Surgeons; Midwifery Assistants; Ophthalmic House-Surgeon; Dressers and Clinical Clerks, are appointed from among the Students.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION embraces a full Medical and Surgical Curriculum, theoretical and practical. The Hospital receives nearly 6,000 In-patients annually, and its Out-patients amount to more than 120,000 annually. It contains 676 beds, of which 429 are allotted to surgical, including ophthalmic, orthopædic, aural, and syphilitic cases,

and 247 to medical cases and diseases of women and children. About 900 midwifery cases are attended annually. There is a Special Class in the subjects required for the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. And there are Special Departments for Midwifery and Diseases of Women; Diseases of the Ear; the Eye; and the Skin; also for Orthopædic Surgery, and for Instruction in Dentistry.

SUGGESTIONS TO STUDENTS ABOUT TO ENTER THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The following Instructions are for persons who contemplate entering the Medical Profession, but are ignorant of the preliminary measures necessary thereto. All Students, except those who commenced their studies before October 1, 1861, must pass a Preliminary Examination in Arts. For particulars of the Examinations, Certificates, &c., see ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Section I. There will be two Classes held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in each year, for the convenience of gentlemen who are preparing for the Matriculation Examination at the University of London—from October to January, and from March to June.

Supposing a Student not to possess a Certificate of having passed either of the recognised Examinations named in Section I., it will be necessary for him to pass the Preliminary Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons (Part I. Compulsory Subjects), or the Examination of the APOTHECARIES' HALL; or the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. (Refer to these Examinations, under the respective Institutions.)

After passing one or other of the foregoing Examinations, a Student may (a) at once enter a Hospital Medical School; or (b) he may first pass a certain time with advantage (not more, as a rule, than from one to two years) at a Provincial Hospital to which no Medical School is attached, or (c) as the Pupil of a legally-qualified Medical Practitioner, who, holding one or more public appointments, can afford him "such opportunities of practical instruction as shall be satisfactory" to the various Examining Boards.

It is, under certain circumstances, a good plan for a Student to begin his pupillage in one of the two last-named methods, *before* passing the Preliminary Examination; but he should always pass the latter at the earliest possible period after commencing such pupillage, inasmuch as the pupillage will not be recognised by the Examining Boards as commencing until after the date at which the Preliminary Examination is passed.

It may be asked, "Supposing a free choice, which is the best Preliminary Examination in Arts to be passed?" And the answer may be made, that with average ability and advantages for work, and in the absence of a Degree of one of the older Universities, the London University Matriculation is the Preliminary Examination to be chosen, chiefly because a Student is enabled to present himself afterwards for the Degrees conferred by that University, should he be desirous of doing so.

Under certain circumstances, say absence of opportunities for the necessary work, it may be best for a Student to present himself, in the first place, for one of the compulsory Preliminary Examinations, more easily passed than that for Matriculation at the University of London, in order that his pupillage may begin to be recognised; and it may be well for him subsequently to pass the latter Examination, for the reason just given. The Examination, however, should be passed, if possible, before entrance at a Hospital Medical School.

After the Preliminary Examination in Arts has been passed, a Student should register at the MEDICAL COUNCIL, 32, Soho Square, London, according to the Regulations, to be obtained from the Registrar; and on the occasion of his commencing the study of the Profession in one or other of the methods (b or c) mentioned, he should register at the ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, in accordance with the following regulation:—The commencement of professional study, otherwise than by attendance on Lectures in recognised Medical Schools, or by attendance on the Practice of recognised Hospitals, will not be admitted until a Certificate thereof shall be furnished to the Secretary, for registration at the College, by the Practitioner whose Pupil the Candidate shall have become, or by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital or other Institution to the practice of which he shall have entered; and will, consequently, date only from the reception of such Certificate by the Secretary, the Certificate to be accompanied by proof of having passed the necessary Preliminary Examination in General Knowledge.

With reference to Professional studies, after passing a Preliminary Examination, but previous to entrance at a Hospital Medical School, it should be remembered that only eighteen months of such studies are recognised by the College of Physicians for its License, and the College of Surgeons for its Membership—it being necessary that *at least two years and a half* of the requisite four years of professional study should be passed at a Hospital Medical School; while, of course, the whole of the four years of compulsory professional study may be so passed, if the Student desire it.

After passing the necessary Preliminary Examination, and commencing his pupilage, a Student will be able, without much difficulty, to discover what Certificates he will require before he presents himself for his Professional Examinations, and obtains his Diplomas. In any doubt, however, concerning the Regulations of either of the Metropolitan Examining Boards, he is recommended to apply to the Registrar, or to the Secretary, of the Institution respecting which he may entertain any doubt.

THE COLLEGE.—Students attending the Practice of the Hospital, or the Lectures in the Medical School, will be admitted to residence in the College on the recommendation of a Medical Officer of the Hospital. Students commencing their attendance at the Hospital or College may obtain such recommendation on adducing satisfactory evidence of good moral character. Each Student shall pay an Entrance Fee of Two Guineas, and Subscribe his readiness to submit to all the Regulations of the College and of the Hospital. Resident Students are expected to dine in the Hall every day. Non-resident Students may dine in the Hall if they give notice of their intention before eleven o'clock in the morning. The Terms are three in each year; namely, one extending from the commencement of the Winter Session in October to the commencement of the Christmas Vacation; another from the conclusion of the same Vacation to the conclusion of the Winter Session at the end of March; and the third from the commencement of the Summer Session in May to the conclusion of the same in July.

For the terms of Board and Residence, and all other information regarding the College, application should be made, either personally or by letter, to the Warden.

FEES.—For attendance on Lectures and Hospital Practice, 105 Guineas, payable in the following instalments: First Winter, 35 Guineas; First Summer, 35 Guineas; Second Winter, 35 Guineas; or a single payment of 100 Guineas. Payment in either of these ways entitles the Student to a Perpetual Ticket. For General Subjects for Students of Dental Surgery: First Winter, £26 5s.; First Summer, £26 5s.; or a single payment of £52 10s. Medical Practice, Six Months, 12 Guineas; Two Years, 18 Guineas; Unlimited, 25 Guineas. Surgical Practice, Six Months, 15 Guineas; Twelve Months, 20 Guineas; Unlimited, 25 Guineas. House-Physicianships and House-Surgeoncies, Twelve Months, 25 Guineas. The Fee is only nominal, however, as to each is attached a Salary of £25. Dresserships, Three Months, 12 Guineas; Six Months, 18 Guineas; Twelve Months, 25 Guineas. Students can also enter for Single Courses of Lectures, or for the Medical or Surgical Practice of the Hospital. Students having entered for any period to the Hospital Practice or Lectures may prolong their attendance on paying the difference between their first Entrance Fee and that for any longer period.

Warden, MORRANT BAKER, Esq.

St. Thomas's Hospital Medical and Surgical College,
ALBERT EMBANKMENT, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, LONDON. Dean, Dr. BARNES. The Medical School of St. Thomas's Hospital was the first in London to offer Prizes for Examinations in Classics and Mathematics, Modern Languages and Natural Philosophy. But in consequence of all the licensing bodies having required Students to undergo Literary and Scientific Examinations *before commencing their Medical Studies*, it is no

longer necessary that such Examinations should be held in any Medical School. Gentlemen about to commence their Professional Studies are, therefore, requested to observe that *until they have passed the Preliminary Examination required by the Regulations of the General Medical Council*, they are not permitted to enter their names on the Registers of any of the Examining Bodies.

SESSIONAL COURSES OF LECTURES.—*Winter*—Principles and Practice of Medicine; Surgery; Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy; Practical Anatomy; Physiology and General Anatomy; Microscopical Anatomy; Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic; Pathology; Pathological Chemistry; Morbid Anatomy. *Summer*—Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Botany; Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children; Practical Chemistry; Forensic Medicine; Comparative Anatomy; Ophthalmic Surgery; and Mental Diseases.

HOSPITAL PRACTICE.—St. Thomas's Hospital now contains 600 beds; nearly 2,000 Patients have been admitted annually at the temporary Hospital, and upwards of 1,500 Out-patients and casualties are relieved every week.

CLINICAL LECTURES.—In addition to the Clinical Instruction given by the Medical and Surgical Officers during their visits, two or more Clinical Lectures are given in each week.

HONOURS AND PRIZES.—In the first and second years of a Student's Curriculum, Examinations are held in *March* and *July* on the subjects taught during the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively. The *William Tite Scholarship*, founded by Sir W. Tite, M.P., F.R.S., and consisting of the interest arising from £1,000 Consols, is awarded every third year. It is given to the Student who proves, on Examination in the first year's professional subjects, to be the most meritorious; and is tenable for *three years*, provided the gainer of it be well conducted and continue in actual attendance as a Pupil of the School. In case of *equality* between Students, preference is to be given to a son of a Medical man, more particularly of one who has been educated at St. Thomas's Hospital, or is in practice at Bath. To First Year's Student's, at the end of the Summer Session, the following Prizes are awarded:—1. A College Prize of £30; 2. A College Prize of £20; 3. A College Prize of £10. Second Year's Students:—1. A College Prize of £30; 2. A College Prize of £20; 3. A College Prize of £10. Third Year's Students:—1. A College Prize of £30; 2. A College Prize of £20; 3. A College Prize of £10. Clinical Clerks and Dressers who distinguish themselves by diligence and accuracy of reporting receive Certificates of Honour. The Dressers, during their period of attendance in the Hospital, are provided with Rooms and Commons free of expense. The Cheselden Medal, founded by George Vaughan, Esq., is annually awarded to the Student who most distinguishes himself in a practical Examination in Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. The Treasurer's Gold Medal, for General Proficiency and Good Conduct, is awarded to the Student who has passed through his pupilage in the most meritorious manner. The Grainger Testimonial Prize, of the value of £20, is awarded biennially to third or fourth year's Students, for the best Physiological Essay, to be illustrated by preparations and dissections.

Two House Surgeons and a Resident Accoucheur are selected according to merit from gentlemen who have obtained their Professional

Diplomas; the former hold office for six or twelve months; the latter for three or six. All are provided with Rooms and Commons.

Two Hospital Registrars, at an annual Salary of £40 each, or one at £80. Preference will be given to gentlemen who have been distinguished for merit, and have completed their studies in the School.

FEES.—The Admission-Fee to Hospital Practice and all the Lectures is £40 for the first year, a similar sum for the second, and £10 for each succeeding year; or £105 at one payment, for unlimited attendance. Special entries may be made to any Course of Lectures, at Fees varying from 3 gs. to 5 gs., or to the Hospital Practice.

For attendance on the Medical or Surgical Practice:—

<i>Either Medical or Surgical.</i>		<i>Combined in one Payment.</i>	
Three months	5 gs.	Three months	8 gs.
Six ditto	9 gs.	Six ditto	13 gs.
Nine ditto	12 gs.	Nine ditto	18 gs.
Twelve or Fifteen ditto	15 gs.	Twelve or Fifteen ditto	30 gs.
Perpetual	25 gs.	Perpetual	45 gs.

A limited number of Students can reside with some of the Officers of the Hospital.

ADDRESS TO MEDICAL STUDENTS,

BY DR. HENRY JERVIS, ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

To those who, for the first time, to-day enter the lists as Students of Medicine, and to whom this introductory lecture is, in truth, their introduction to the systematic study of the profession they have chosen, I beg to offer, in the name of your future teachers, of your associates in work, and of the authorities of this great institution, a cordial and friendly welcome. You, gentlemen, commence your career to-day inspired, I doubt not, with earnest intentions as to work, and with high hopes as to success. Humanly speaking, upon the persistent earnestness of your intentions depends the fruition of your hopes. An altogether complete success, indeed, in the ordinary meaning of the word, commencing with a distinguished career when a student, and crowned in after-life by an ever-widening circle of reputation and practice, is the lot, comparatively speaking, of but few. Such conspicuous success requires for its attainment not merely a persevering industry, which all may possess, but a combination with it of a natural ability, which is a rarer endowment; and sometimes even the greatest ability, aided by the steadiest industry, will fail to secure it unless associated with certain graces of character and certain advantages of circumstance. But if all cannot reach this exceptional distinction, I would venture to remind you that success may be likened to a ladder of many steps, to the highest of which, though every one cannot mount, there is none here but may make some progress in the ascent. And, looked at from another point of view, we may add that success is a question of kind as well as of degree, and that our profession affords many illustrations of its varieties as well as of its grades. I would call, for example, that practitioner successful, although his name may be unfamiliar to the *habitués* of our London societies, and his fortune appear small in the eyes of the magnates of commerce, who, it may be, in some rustic village or quiet country town pursues his profession through many patient years, winning the entire confidence and affection of rich and poor, and esteemed by rich and poor alike as their best and most trusted adviser, at once their guide, philosopher, and friend. Such a life appears to me to contain in it much of true happiness as well as of real success. And so, from other and very diverse professional paths, I might draw other illustrations of a success apart from the rearing of a fortune or the acquisition of social distinction. I might remind you of some with whom scientific investigation has been the occupation of their life, and whose success—a far higher one, indeed, than mere pecuniary gain—consists in the warm attachment and ever-growing admiration of pupils and friends, in the interest of their work, and the recognition by all of its lasting importance. I might speak to you of army and navy surgeons who have had to brave the perils of tropical climate and distant travel, and sometimes of siege, and battle-field, and shipwreck, while their success has consisted in the happy consciousness of duty well performed amidst danger, in the devotion of their men, and now and again, though, alas! too rarely, in the gratitude and applause of their country. But the lesson I would draw from all

is the same—that, although in a large proportion of the posts occupied by us as a profession, the amount of gold to be won may be often scanty, and the distinction attained be very inadequate to the toil, in no profession are there more varied and frequent opportunities of winning golden opinions, and of doing work whose rich reward is the approbation of conscience and the benediction of heaven. To attain, then, some degree or kind of success, without measuring it only by wealth or renown, is, I trust, the aspiration and intent of all entering students to-day. But as no kind or degree of success at all can be reached without much and persistent effort on your part, it is now my pleasant duty to give you, at starting, such encouragement and aid as I am able, and to counsel you how best to utilise and sustain your energy and zeal.

It is customary to speak of the theory and practice of medicine, of its science and art; and the terms equally suffice to denote the two great divisions of medical education; and sometimes I fear it happens that one division is cultivated at the expense, if not indeed to the neglect, of the other. Some men leave the hospital admirably read in the minutæ of anatomy, and well versed in the latest speculations on abstruse physiological problems, but sadly unfamiliar with the bedside diagnosis of disease and the needful procedure in the emergencies of surgery; and others apt at putting up a fracture or dressing a wound, and knowing, perhaps, something practically of diseases and their treatment, feel equally uncertain when spoken with on such questions as diathesis and pathological change, while botany and zoology are unknown lands indeed. How best in the course of your education to avoid either error, the cultivation of theory without practice, or practice without theory, will, I trust, appear in the course of these remarks. From St. Thomas's Hospital, at all events, I may venture to say, if you leave equipped with but one-sided knowledge, the fault will be all your own. Let me call your attention for a minute to the prospectus. After a preliminary statement with respect to certain financial matters, which somehow in this world always do appear to claim a primary position, the prospectus goes on to declare that "all students have the opportunity afforded them of being engaged in the performance of practical duties in connection with the various departments of the Hospital." And I may add that this statement was placed in its leading position to indicate the importance your teachers attached to the fact it announced. Permit me, therefore, to give you some idea of the rich provision that awaits you for the perfecting of your practical education.

After your first winter session is over, and when you are supposed, by six months' observation and general training, to have acquired some knowledge of medicine and habits of attention, you are associated, as clinical clerks, with the physicians, and have, during a twelvemonth, abundant opportunities of becoming clinically acquainted with the diagnosis and treatment of all forms of disease. Then, for a subsequent twelvemonth, as dressers to the surgeons, you have the opportunity of becoming conversant with surgery.

But not only do the wards of the Hospital furnish you with opportunities of practice, but the out-patient departments are so organised as to provide a large field for your practical work. I believe, indeed, the out-patient departments to be invaluable as supplements to the in-patient practice, and of the greatest use in the completion of your education. In the wards of the Hospital you are brought into contact with cases of gravity and seriousness—cases in which constantly all the knowledge and energies of the physician and surgeon are requisite to do battle against the approach of death. In the out-patient department, on the other hand, you meet with illustrations of the thousand and one less important ills to which flesh is heir, illustrations which in after life you meet with again and again, and which, in fact, make up the chief bulk of your practice.

Then, lastly, there are what are termed the special departments of obstetrics, cutaneous diseases, and ophthalmology, and in all the practical opportunities offered you of gaining knowledge are unsurpassed by any sister hospital.

In the obstetrical department the organisation for its working is such that every student, at the time most convenient to himself, is enabled to attend his cases without irregular interruption to his studies, and with the advantage of residence within the Hospital precincts. And as in the general out-patient and the obstetrical, so in the other special departments of the Hospital, not merely have you large opportunities of seeing the practice of your teachers, but of holding appointments which enable you to attend to cases and to work at subjects for yourselves. One other circumstance I should mention before I leave this enumeration of your practical advantages, and that is, that a year or two ago Mr. Croft organised a class for the purpose of affording per-

sonal instruction in the best method of using surgical appliances; so that now no one need enter upon his ward or out-patient surgical duties without being conversant with the manner of best applying a splint or a bandage, details whose importance you may not fully recognise until upon your own shoulders are resting the responsibilities of practice.

Such being the provision awaiting you, I think you will allow that every opportunity is afforded you here of becoming practically acquainted with your professional work. I have heard it sometimes said or suggested that the way in which you spend your first six months is of slight importance; but in my own experience, those who have acted upon this suggestion have afterwards much regretted it. Indeed, during these first six months, being free from ward work, you have invaluable time for laying well and surely the foundation on which the subsequent superstructure of your education is to be built. You have to attend but three courses of lectures, but these are on subjects of primary importance, and the greatest interest—anatomy, physiology, and chemistry; and in the case of anatomy and chemistry the lecture is supplemented by the demonstrations of the dissecting-room and the practical work of the laboratory. And in subsequent sessions you will find that, owing to the exigencies of the various departments of practice, no such favourable opportunities for undisturbed work in these subjects occur to you again. I would press upon you, therefore, the importance of making no delay in commencing the enterprise to which you have put your hand, but of considering that from to-day the serious work of your hospital education begins.

I need not enlarge upon the importance to every practitioner of a full knowledge of anatomy. You all know that without such knowledge you can hardly take a safe step in the practice of your profession, and that upon it every surgical procedure is based. But for the encouragement of some who may feel dismayed at the extent and apparent difficulty of the study, I would remark that it is a study in which industry particularly tells. The acquisition of anatomical knowledge depends largely, it is true, upon the exercise of memory, but your memory is greatly helped by the nature of the study, and given industry and an average ability, and you can scarcely fail. For the efforts of your memory are not directed towards cataloguing in the brain a number of abstract truths, but of mutually-related facts, and they are helped, moreover, most effectively by the sense of sight and of touch. The story in the book is reproduced in the picture on the table, and the picture on the table is one of which you have been the draftsman, and the grouping of ruddy muscles and glistening ligaments with their delicate fringe of nerves and network of vessels has been the fruit of your patient scalpel. And this picture which you have produced, and which has grown and developed under your eye, gets in the process so impressed upon your brain as to prove an invaluable ally to your memory.

From this reference to the lectures which claim your attention during your first session, I pass on to say a few words on lectures generally. It has been somewhat the fashion of late to depreciate the importance of attendance upon lectures. From this my own recollections of student life lead me to disagree. I still remember the very forms of expression which characterised the lectures of our various teachers; nay, the very sound of their voices still lingers in my ear. The power of the lecturer is akin to that of the speaker and preacher, and as to listen to a Disraeli or a Bright in the House of Commons, or to a Liddon or a Guthrie in the pulpit, is a much higher treat and far more impressive than to read their speeches or sermons in print, so do I think that a lecture listened to is far more impressive than the same lecture read.

While, therefore, you will gather that during your first session I urge on you close attention to your lectures, and to spend a large proportion of your available time in the investigations of the dissecting-room and laboratory, I am yet far from wishing you to pay no attention to the practice of the wards. On the contrary, I would certainly suggest your paying one daily visit to the wards, dividing the week equally between the claims of medicine and surgery, and equally between our three physicians and three surgeons. Formerly, at all events, it was usual for a much larger group of students to accompany the surgeon than the physician; not unfrequently, indeed, the attractions of surgery entirely outweighed the interest of the less demonstrative feats of medicine, and while a crowd kept on tiptoe for half an hour would think itself well repaid by catching occasional glimpses of the surgeon's efforts to remove a sequestrum, or ligature an artery, scarce a solitary student would deem it lay within his province to become conversant with the spots of typhoid or the significance of tubular breathing; and yet many practitioners have not

had to remove a sequestrum or operate for aneurism in a lifetime, while scarcely a week passes but life and death depend upon their diagnosis of fever and pneumonia.

There yet remains one other field of observation I would counsel you to cultivate with diligence and regularity from the beginning to the end of your career, and that is the post-mortem room. A knowledge of the anatomy of disease is only second in importance to a knowledge of the anatomy of health. In warfare, to be cognizant of the causes of previous defeats is of the greatest importance in the renewal of strife, and although, in this warfare we wage with disease, the completest knowledge cannot always insure victory, without at any rate all attainable knowledge, we shall, I fear, too often abet, instead of withstanding, the grim foe against whom we wage a lifelong fight. During your first six months in the post-mortem room, as in the wards, the information you gain is necessarily of a general kind rather than particular as regards individual cases, but this general information, and the familiarity you also acquire with regional anatomy, will serve you in good stead when you commence your duties as clinical clerks.

I have thus given you some idea of the work and opportunities awaiting you : permit me now to offer you some advice as to the best mode of encountering the work, and availing yourself of the opportunities. And, firstly, I would urge on you the importance, whenever you see or hear, or by any sense perceive, anything you do not understand, of always asking your teacher for the time being its meaning and significance ; secondly, "when found," in the words of Captain Cuttle, "make a note of it." It is surprising, on the one hand, how soon unwritten explanations slip from the memory, and, on the other, how valuable an amount of knowledge may, by this process of note-taking, be in course of time accumulated. Another suggestion I would make is, that you should always ascertain, if possible, the etymology of unfamiliar scientific words. Here some knowledge of Greek and Latin is of course of the greatest service, and endows with life and meaning terms which otherwise are a serious tax upon the memory. I have already spoken of the high value I set upon lectures ; but to realise that value certain conditions have to be fulfilled on your part. And here I fear to be thought a little old-fashioned in my advice ; I can but say that it is advice based upon experience, and strengthened by observation. I greatly believe in the utility of note-taking ; I found it of the greatest use to myself, and have known it of the greatest use to others. I believe that it aids in many ways, that it helps to fix the attention of the listener on the lecturer, and that it helps to fix in the mind of the listener the knowledge the lecturer imparts. A little practice soon suffices to render a student a fair proficient in taking down at least the outline of a lecture, with its arrangement and divisions. The ease with which you accomplish it will of course vary with the style of the lecturer, and the rapidity or otherwise of his delivery. Of some lectures you may obtain a good *précis* while they are being delivered ; of others but a sketch, unless, indeed, you have the advantage of a familiarity with shorthand, which renders you altogether independent of your lecturer's style. I am willing to admit, though only in the sense of the exception proving the rule, that there are a favoured few who are able, without so seeming, to attend to the lecture, and without note-taking to assimilate its teachings. But the number so gifted scarcely reaches five per cent., and as notes have other advantages, to which I shall allude, I would press equally upon all the usefulness of the plan. For a further advantage of regular attendance upon lectures—and on the importance of regularity of attendance I would lay much stress—is that they serve as useful guides for your evening studies. Using your notes as the basis of operations, go carefully over them, and if you come upon points on which you feel doubtful, you can either reserve them for reference to your teacher, or read them up in whatever standard work you have on the subject. And this leads me to say a word on the question of books. The Hospital library is an excellent one, and well supplied, but of necessity it is a less suitable place for hard study than the quiet retirement of your own room ; and then, too, you cannot always be sure that some one else has not at the moment the volume you particularly want. The value of the library, therefore, I take chiefly to be in the larger books, and the cyclopædias and monographs, and transactions of societies it contains, and in its interesting collection of foreign and continental literature. But every student should be so far independent of the library as to have in his room at least one trustworthy authority on all the subjects which engage him, and as he enters upon his different studies progressively and at intervals, so the expense is spread over his whole studentship, and the lifelong utility of his investment will still further help to repay him for the first expense.

Another suggestion I have to offer you is this : you will find much assistance in attempting to judge of your own knowledge of a subject by endeavouring to give a

clear account of it to some one else; if, for example, you can make a fellow-student clearly understand from your description the anatomy, we will say, of the internal ear, the probability is that you have a clear idea of it yourself; but if, with all goodwill on his part, he fails to follow you, the probability is that there is some failure in the accuracy of your own knowledge.

The last item of practical advice I would give you is to attend the sessional examinations with as much regularity as you do the daily lectures. You will have learned from the prospectus that examinations are held at the close of the winter and summer sessions, and upon the result of these examinations depends very largely your prospect of winning most of the prizes offered by the Hospital and School authorities, and most of those appointments which are still more valuable than the money rewards. Until recently these appointments were wholly decided by relative position on the class lists; this is not quite so now, and while, on the one hand, honours gained at university examinations have their weight in the decision, so, on the other, it is arranged that, if through circumstances any student is unable to enter for these examinations, yet a sufficient number of practical appointments shall be open to him to insure, as I have already said, that no one need leave St. Thomas's without being thoroughly equipped for his life's work. But still, as all the prizes and certain preferential advantages in the choice of clinical clerkships and dresserships, and much of your prospects of success in competing for the higher prize offices are greatly influenced by your position at the examinations, quite enough remains to make it well worth the while of every student to enter the lists, and do his best to win in them a high place. Not only are these examinations good for what they win, but they are good in themselves. Few things test better a man's knowledge of a subject than the effort to put clearly on paper what the amount of that knowledge is; and, on the other hand, a man who fears he is not gifted for examination work will often, under the stimulus of the occasion, find that he is able to acquit himself far better than he expected. And then, too, written examinations form now so important a part of the examinations for your professional diplomas that the practice of the sessional examinations is of considerable service viewed merely as an exercise.

Such are the practical suggestions I would offer you at the commencement of your work; permit me to say a word or two on three principles of action which I would urge you to make the guides of your studies and your life. The first is *perseverance*, the second *method*, and the third *duty*. Of the first I need only say that it is the quality of mind which, above all others, enables the student of moderate ability both to accumulate knowledge and to compete with, and even, it may be, to outstrip his more brilliantly-endowed fellow. Without it, indeed, the greatest natural gifts have often been possessed in vain.

Only second in importance to perseverance is *method*. The methodical man who arranges his time and work with forethought, and stores away the information he gains with method, will find in his methodical arrangements a potent help towards the realisation of success. On the contrary, the unmethodical man is too apt to be unpunctual in time; irregular, and hence feeble, in work, and confused and uncertain in knowledge. Coleridge, in his "Dissertation on the Science of Method," thus writes:—"If the idle are described as killing time, the methodical may be justly said to call it into life and moral being, while he makes it the distinct object not only of the consciousness, but of the conscience. He organises the hours, and gives them a soul; and to that the very essence of which is to fleet and to have been, he communicates an imperishable and spiritual nature. Of the good and faithful servant whose energies thus directed are thus methodised, it is less truly affirmed that he lives in time than that time lives in him. His days and months and years, as the stops and punctual marks in the record of duties performed, will survive the wreck of worlds, and remain extant when time itself shall be no more."

The last of the three principles I would press upon you is the importance of being actuated by a sense of *duty*. Let duty, and not mere pleasure or self-gratification, be the rule of your conduct during your hospital studentship. And in this way, I may add, your own highest happiness will be attained. I can conceive of few regrets more keen than those which, amid the responsibilities of after life, a man must feel whose hospital days were spent in idleness and frivolity, and whose guiding principle was not duty, but pleasure. "It seems to me that a sense of duty is natural to man," said Lothair; "and that there can be no satisfaction in life without attempting to fulfil it." And of this remark of Lothair the gifted author of the story says, speaking through Cardinal Grandison, "Noble words!—noble and true!"

But I must not forget that I have the pleasure of addressing some who no longer are first year's men, but who have attained to the responsible positions of clinical

clerks and dressers. If anything I have said to your juniors should be of use to you I shall be sincerely pleased. I have, indeed, little special advice to offer you beyond a word or two on two practical points. The first is to press upon you the advantage of taking careful notes for your personal use of the more important cases under your charge. Not only does systematic note-taking impress upon you, as little else can, the correlation of symptoms, but containing as your notes should, in addition to your own account of the past history and present symptoms of the patient, your teacher's diagnosis, treatment, and remarks, you will have in them, for the use of after years, a collection of clinical facts which you will find, when thrown on your own resources, a valuable reservoir of knowledge. I have used the word systematic as applied to clinical note-taking, and upon this characteristic I would lay much stress; for by it I mean that your notes should always be taken according to a system or plan, and not haphazard, as it were; jumping, for example, in your narration of particulars from chest to nervous system, and then back again to chest, and then possibly to nervous system again, but according to a schedule which you may draw out for yourselves, or find in more than one standard treatise, record the symptoms in groups—connected, say, with the various systems of the body—the digestive, the respiratory, the circulatory; and so on. And the second point is this. In enumerating the practical advantages the Hospital offered I made a passing reference to the utility of the out-patient department, but that utility is, I think, more for the advanced than for the junior student. All senior students I would advise, as they have time and opportunity, to spend at least an occasional hour in the out-patient rooms. Necessarily, from the large number of applicants, and from the less serious character of the maladies, less time is devoted to individual cases than in the practice of the wards, but yet sufficient time to bring out the noteworthy points of the case, and to meet those points in the prescription. Early conditions of disease, again, as well as slight ones, come continually under notice; and to be familiar with the early and hopeful stages is at least equally as important as to be familiar with the later and hopeless. As a field, too, for studying the diatheses of childhood, the out-patient department is unsurpassed.

To those leaving the Hospital, and some of whom are about to-day to receive the crowning rewards of their diligent studentship, I beg to offer the best wishes of your teachers for your future prosperity and success. And I may say, that if any student throughout his career will work and act and live under the influence of the great principles—perseverance and method and duty—so great are the advantages offered him by St. Thomas's, that he will make his start in life with every prospect of realising some measure or kind of that success which is his legitimate and natural aspiration.

It is not for me, gentlemen, to follow you in your various paths of life; some have their course pleasantly marked out for them, and inherit a practice with their name; others have to hew out their own path, and sometimes find it a sufficiently difficult and uphill task; but all will be more or less frequently reminded of the experience and lessons of their student days; and I trust that these memories will ever prove among the most pleasant and useful of their lives. When no longer at the Hospital, it of course remains with yourselves as to the amount of attention you still give to what are termed the collateral sciences; but I will venture to say that you will still find in some, especially when thrown much on your own mental resources in the country, opportunity of much agreeable recreation. I more particularly refer to microscopy, chemistry, and botany. If your lot should be cast in a country town, not only will you find a maintained acquaintance with these subjects add much to your estimation and influence in the neighbourhood, but many a country walk and many a disengaged evening will be made pleasanter and brighter by keeping up and adding to your knowledge of these interesting and useful studies.

Medical Secretary, H. G. WHITFIELD, Esq.

St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, CAMBRIDGE PLACE, PADDINGTON, W., LONDON. The School affords complete means of preparation for the Examining Boards of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Society of Apothecaries, University of London, Public Services, and the exigencies of private practice. **COURSE OF STUDY:**—*First Year (Winter)*, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, Clinical Lectures, with Medical and Surgical practice; (*Summer*) *Materia Medica, Botany, Practical Chemistry, Clinical Lectures, with*

Medical and Surgical practice. *Second Year (Winter)*, Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Lectures, Medical and Surgical practice. (*Summer*) Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical Lectures, with Medical and Surgical practice. *Third Year (Winter)*, Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Lectures, with Medical and Surgical practice. Special attention is given to the training of Students in the practical work of their profession, and they have the constant assistance of a Medical Tutor. It is the duty of this teacher to give elementary instruction in the Hospital Wards, and to test the knowledge of the Pupils by practical Examinations. For this purpose he attends daily. The HOSPITAL is situated in the most pleasant and healthy district of London, and the MEDICAL SCHOOL has been constructed with careful attention to convenience, ventilation, and sanitary requirements. It contains 170 beds; 68 of which are devoted to Medical and 102 to Surgical cases. A ward is appropriated to Diseases of Women, and beds are provided for Ophthalmic cases. The In-Patients number about 1,800 annually, and the Out-Patients and Casualties nearly 20,000. All the Medical appointments in the Hospital, including those of the House Surgeoncies, are open to Pupils, without additional Fee. These offices are awarded after competition, preference being given to the qualified Perpetual Pupils of the Hospital. The Resident Registrarship, with a salary of £100 per annum, &c., is also open to those who have filled the office of House Surgeon, or to Perpetual Pupils. There is a Reading Room, a Library, a Museum, and also a Medical Society for the exhibition of Pathological specimens, reading of Papers, and Discussions. There is a department for Practical Pharmacy, in which Students receive instruction in the compounding and dispensing of Medicines. A Maternity Department is attached to the Hospital, for the delivery of poor Married Women at their own homes. Pupils are allowed to attend cases under the direction of the Resident Obstetric Officer and the Physician Accoucheur. Appointments as Resident Medical Officers, Clinical Clerks, and Dressers are open to the Pupils, without additional Fee, and are held in succession, so as to secure a complete system of Clinical training. There are three Resident Medical Officers, who are appointed for twelve months, and one, the Obstetric Officer, for six months, all of whom live free of every expense in the Hospital. The money-value of these appointments far exceeds that of as many Scholarships of £50 each, whilst their professional advantages cannot be overrated. All general Students are required to perform the duties of Clinical Clerks and Dressers for a period of six months during the last two years of their Curriculum. Students of the third year are appointed for three months to assist both the Physicians and Surgeons in charge of the Out-Patients.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—*Three Scholarships in Natural Science* of the annual value of £40, and tenable for three years. One of these Scholarships is awarded immediately before the commencement of the Winter Session every year, by open competitive Examination, under certain conditions, which can be obtained on application to the Dean of the School. *An Exhibition in Natural Science* of the value of £20, tenable for one year, is awarded to the Candidate who gains the second place in the competition for the Scholarship in Natural Science. *A Scholarship in Anatomy* of the value of £20, tenable for one year, is

given by competitive Examination in Anatomy, Physiology, and Histology, at the close of the Winter Session. A *Scholarship in Pathological Anatomy* of the value of £20, and tenable for one year, is given annually by competitive Examination in Morbid Anatomy, Dissections, and Microscopic Anatomy, among those Students who have completed their Third Winter Session. Two Prosectors are appointed annually, who each receive a Certificate and £5 for their services in the Dissecting Room. Prizes varying in value from two to four guineas are given in the different Classes at the close of each Session. Besides the above Scholarships and Prizes, the Medical appointments in the Hospital are open to the Students without any additional Fee. The Resident Appointments exceed in value an equal number of Scholarships of £50 each, and one is of considerably greater value.

FEES.—*For Medical Practice*—Three Months, £5 5s.; Six Months, £7 7s.; Twelve Months, £12 12s.; Eighteen Months, £15 15s.; Unlimited, £21. *For Surgical Practice*—Three Months, £6 6s.; Six Months, £9 9s.; Twelve Months, or the time required by the College of Surgeons, £21; Unlimited, £31; Entrance to all the Lectures required for the Examinations at the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, £52 10s.; to the Hospital Practice required by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, £36 15s. 10d.; to the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, £89 5s., in instalments, or *Eighty Guineas in one sum*; for Unlimited attendance on the Hospital Practice and all Lectures delivered in the School, including One Course of Practical Chemistry, £105, in instalments, or *Ninety-five Guineas in one sum*; to the Hospital Practice and Lectures required for the Examination in DENTAL SURGERY by the Royal College of Surgeons, £52 10s.; Practical Pharmacy to the Dispensary of the Hospital, three months, £10 10s. The Fees may be paid by instalments, by arrangement with the Dean of the School.

Students can make special entries to any of the Courses of Lectures, or to Periods of Hospital Practice. Every General Student is required to pay One Guinea to the Library Fund. Each General Student is required to pay £1 15s. at the commencement of his First and Second Winter Sessions, for subjects for dissection. No Fee for Registration.

It is a reproach to the country, and to the Medical Profession, that comparatively little is known of the diseases which afflict mankind; and I wish by these words to indicate to gentlemen entering this profession that there is a wide field of inquiry open to them—that all is not discovered in Medicine, and that there is much to repay investigation. You, gentlemen, to whom I have had the pleasure of giving prizes to-day, and you whom I see around me, are entering on a liberal profession, perhaps the most noble of all. In the minds of other professional men, mankind is regarded from particular points of view. The Clergyman is apt to look at mankind as some being his co-religionists and others on the opposite side; the Lawyer sees mankind from the point of view of those who know that men are fools enough to go to law; but Medicine is of no creed, and knows no distinctions. It looks upon man in his abstract position without regard to external circumstances, and seeks to give him relief from pain, however that pain might be caused. Thus the profession is a truly liberal, catholic, and noble one, and the debt of humanity to it is very deep. Doctors, like other people, sometimes discover that there is room for differences of opinion on many subjects; and I rejoice that it is so, for there is much in this science of Medicine to be learnt. I therefore venture to say that I hope you in this profession will have a little more liberality than is generally shown to differences of opinion. Men may hold opinions diametrically opposite to the preconceived opinions of others, but that will not hinder this profession from being carried on with more charity and more tolerance than is found outside; and more than that, I say that men brought up to such a profession as this, men whose lives are given to the solacing of human anguish, are bound to be thoroughly liberal in their character, and to carry out that character in all their associations. And I further say that we have a right to expect for Medical men that their lives shall illustrate the merits of their profession, by showing that they are not only men who spend their lives in doing good, but that they are GOOD MEN IN THEMSELVES.—*Speech of the Right Hon. ROBERT LOWE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the School Prize Distribution.*

Communications to be addressed to the Dean, from whom particulars may be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, and who will furnish the names of gentlemen, in practice in the neighbourhood of the Hospital, willing to receive Pupils to reside with them.

Dean, Dr. W. B. CHEADLE.

Westminster Hospital and Medical School.—Instituted 1719, incorporated 1836. Contains 191 beds, and received during the year 1870, In-patients 1,756, Out-patients 26,657. In addition to the practice of the Hospital, Pupils are permitted to attend, without fee, the practice of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, and that of the National Hospital for Paralysis. There are separate departments for Diseases of the Eye, Diseases of the Skin, and of Women.

MUSEUMS.—The *Anatomical Museum* contains dissected Preparations of all the principal Tissues and Organs of the Body, and a series of Models in Wax, which are used to illustrate the Anatomical and Physiological Lectures. The Museum is constantly open to the Students for purposes of study. The *Pathological Museum* is furnished with specimens illustrating all the principal Morbid Conditions of the Body, and the Accidents to which it is liable. A large number of Casts give the external appearances presented by the specimens prior to dissection. Constant additions are being made to this department by the selection of pathological specimens from the Post-mortem Theatre. Valuable collections of Obstetric preparations and specimens of Comparative Anatomy are used to illustrate the Lectures on those subjects. The *Materia Medica Museum* contains all the Pharmacopœial preparations, and a collection of Botanical specimens.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—The Reading Room is open to the Students daily, and the Medical Periodicals are provided for their use. The Library of Standard Medical Works is placed under the charge of a Librarian, who attends daily, and the books may be perused in the Reading Room. A Subscription to the Library of Seven Shillings per annum entitles the Subscriber to have one book at home at a time, such book not to be retained more than a week. A collection of Bones is placed under the care of the Librarian for the use of the Students in the Reading Room.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PRIZES are held at the conclusion of each Session. Prizes are given as follows:—Prizes for General Proficiency for First and Second Years' Students, each of the value of Five Guineas. A Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology of Twenty Guineas (the holder of which will be styled Assistant Demonstrator, and assist in teaching Practical Anatomy) will be awarded annually to the best qualified Student of the Second Year. Certificates of Honour are awarded to those Pupils who show superior proficiency in any of the Classes. After the Second Year the Prizes are for practical knowledge, viz. :—A Prize of the value of Five Guineas, to be competed for by all Students who have not presented themselves for their final Examinations before any of the Examining Boards, the subject being Clinical Medicine. A Prize of similar value, and under similar conditions, for Clinical Surgery.

The *Chadwick Prize*, of Twenty Guineas, for General Proficiency,

will be awarded to the most meritorious Student (or Students) of any year not exceeding the fifth, provided that such Student has been fully entered to the Lectures and Hospital Practice of this Hospital, that his attendance and general conduct have been in every respect satisfactory, and that, at the time of competing, no qualification has been obtained from any of the licensing bodies. Besides the above Prizes, all the Resident Medical Appointments are open to the Students without additional fee.

APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments are attainable by deserving Students:—A Medical and a Surgical Registrarship, each with a Salary of about £50; House Physician and House Surgeon appointed, without payment of any fee, and provided with free board and lodging in the Hospital; Assistant House Surgeon, appointed by Examination—he is provided with Commons at the Hospital table; Clinical Clerks and Dressers, and a Resident Obstetric Assistant.

FEES.—THE ENTIRE COURSE OF STUDY (including Hospital Practice and Lectures) required by the College of Physicians and the Society of Apothecaries for their Licenses, and by the College of Surgeons for the Diploma of Membership, may be attended on payment of £70 *in one sum*, or *in instalments* of £35 at the commencement of the first year, £30 at the commencement of the second year, and £10 at the commencement of the third year. *Perpetual Entry* to all such Lectures and Hospital Practice may be obtained by payment of £75 on Entry, or *in instalments* of £40 at the commencement of the first and second years. The whole of the Lectures and Practice for *any single academical year* may be attended on payment of £35. **HOSPITAL PRACTICE.**—The entire period of Hospital Practice required for the Licenses of the College of Physicians and of the Society of Apothecaries, and for the Diploma of Membership of the College of Surgeons, may be attended for £26. *Perpetual Entry to entire Hospital Practice*, £30. Shorter periods of Hospital Practice may be attended as follows:—Medical or Surgical Practice—Six Months, £8; Twelve Months, £12; Eighteen Months, £15; *Perpetual*, £20. **DENTAL PRACTICE.**—For Gentlemen who are not regular Pupils of the School, Three Months, £5; Eight Months, £8.

LECTURES.—The whole of the Lectures required for the Licenses of the College of Physicians and the Society of Apothecaries, and for the Diploma of Membership of the College of Surgeons, may be attended on payment of £44; or each course may be attended separately. For Gentlemen who are not regular Pupils of the School, the Admission to the Dissections and Demonstrations is:—For Three Months, £2; Six Months, £3; *Perpetual*, £5. **DENTAL DIPLOMA OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.**—The whole of the General Lectures and Surgical Practice required for this Examination can be attended for £30, payable in two instalments of £20 at the commencement of the first, and £10 at the commencement of the second year.

Dean, Dr. STURGES.

London Hospital and Medical College.—Established 1740. The position of the Hospital in the neighbourhood of Docks, Factories, and Workshops, renders it one of the largest accident Hospitals in the world. During 1870 the total accident cases were 12,741, of which 2,315 were admitted into the wards. The daily average of Patients resident in the Hospital was 453. The Hospital contains about 570 beds. Maternity cases are attended at their own homes in numbers proportionate to the available staff of Students. 805 cases were thus attended in 1870. The large Out-patient Departments not only embrace General, Medical, and Surgical Practice, but have the advantage of special arrangements for the treatment of Patients with Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Skin, and Throat, as well as Dental and Obstetric cases. The Medical College has been lately much enlarged. Lectures are

given on all the subjects required by the Examining Boards. For instruction in Mental Diseases, Students can attend, without further fee, the practice of Dr. John Millar, Medical Superintendent of Bethnal House Asylum, a few minutes' walk from the Hospital. Clinical Lectures, both Medical and Surgical, will be given every week, and practical instruction imparted in all the departments.

Increased prominence has been given of late years to the Examination of Students. Their progress in the various subjects of study is tested and confirmed by *visû voce* interrogation, and at the end of each Session written Examinations are held in all the Classes. All the Students attending a Class must be present at its Sessional Examination. The results thus obtained will be useful both to Teachers and to Pupils, and will serve as a guide to the Council where relative merit has to be estimated; as, for example, in the bestowal of appointments.

The health and recreation of Students are not neglected. By the kind permission of the House Committee, the Students can play at Foot-ball and other games in the field within the Hospital enclosure. There is a Foot-ball Club, called the London Hospital Foot-ball Club. It is in a flourishing condition, and plays matches with other Clubs throughout the Season. About two years ago one of the Governors built a Fives Court, on the Eton pattern, for the special use of Students.

PRIZES.—Seven Scholarships to be offered for competition in the Winter Session:—1. Two Scholarships, of £30 and £20, to the Students of less than three months' standing, who pass in October the best and second best Examinations in the subjects required at the Preliminary Examinations. 2. A Scholarship, value £20, in Human Anatomy, for first-year Students, to be awarded in April, 1872. 3. A Scholarship, value £25, in Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, for first-year and second-year Students, to be awarded in April, 1872. 4. Three Hospital Scholarships, value £20 each, for Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, and Clinical Obstetrics, to be awarded in April, 1872. The *Duckworth Nelson Prize*, value ten guineas, for Practical Medicine and Surgery (biennial). Money Prizes to the value of £60 given annually by the House Committee for zeal in dressing Out-patients, and knowledge of Minor Surgery.

APPOINTMENTS.—Four House-Surgeoncies, tenable for three or six months, and Dresserships to In-patients, open to all. Dresserships to Out-patients, with the privilege of competing for the Prizes above mentioned. Resident Medical Officer, tenable for two years, with a salary of £75 the first year, and £100 the second year. Junior Resident Medical Officer, tenable for six months. Four Medical Assistantships, held for three months, with residence and board in the Hospital for three weeks. Resident Accoucheur, tenable for six months. (The holders of all the resident offices are provided with rooms and board free of expense.) Four Clinical Assistants in the Medical and Surgical Out-patient Departments, each at a salary of £40. Medical Registrar, salary twenty-five guineas; Surgical Registrar, salary thirty-five guineas. Two Prosectors of Anatomy, Ward Clerks, and Post-mortem Clerks, according to merit.

A *private* List is kept, at the office of the Bedel in the Medical College, of Practitioners residing in the neighbourhood of the Hospital

who have informed the Dean that they receive Students, or require an Assistant or a Locum Tenens. Students wishing to reside with a Medical Man living within easy access to the Hospital can obtain information as to vacancies and terms by application to the Bedel, either personally or by letter. Some of the Members of the Hospital Staff receive Resident Pupils.

FEES.—General Fee for Perpetual Attendance on all the Lectures, and for attendance on Medical and Surgical Practice, qualifying for Examination at most of the Medical and Surgical Boards, £90. Composition Fee, for Gentlemen entering at or before the beginning of their Second Winter Session, their first year having been spent elsewhere, £70. Perpetual Fee for Lectures and Hospital Practice, £100. Perpetual Fee for Lectures alone, £30. Perpetual Fee for Hospital Practice alone, £50. The General Fee and the Perpetual Fee are payable in two instalments of £45 and £50 each respectively at the commencement of each of the first two years of attendance. If preferred, the *Perpetual* Fee can be paid in three instalments, £45 at the commencement of each of the first two years of attendance, and £10 at the commencement of the third year. The Composition Fee is payable in two instalments of £35. Students who have paid the General Fee can become Perpetual Pupils at any time subsequently by the payment of the additional £10. Library Fee, £1 Is. Special entries can be made to Lectures or Practice.

MEDICAL PRACTICE.

For 6 Months	6 Guineas.
For Period required by Apothecaries' Hall	12 „
Unlimited	20 „

SURGICAL PRACTICE AND DRESSING.

For 6 Months, including 3 Months' Dressership	8 Guineas.
For 12 „ „ 6 „ „	12 „
For 18 „ „ 12 „ „	18 „
For 3 Years, including 12 „ „	25 „
For 3 „ „ 2 Years' Dressership	30 „
For 12 Months' Dressership at the expiration of the above 3 Years	8 „

*Dean, Mr. RIVINGTON, London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street,
Mile End, E.*

St. George's Hospital Medical School.—Founded 1719. The Hospital contains 350 beds, of which 200 are devoted to the reception of Surgical, and 150 to Medical cases. The MEDICAL SCHOOL provides complete means for the Education of Students, and for their preparation for the various Examining Boards. In addition to the ordinary Curriculum, separate Courses of Lectures are given on Ophthalmic, Aural, Dental, and Orthopædic Surgery, and on Psychological Medicine. Special Instruction is also given in Diseases of the Skin and of the Throat, with Clinical Demonstrations on these subjects. Wards are specially set apart for the reception of cases of Diseases of the Eye, and Diseases peculiar to Women, and a certain number of beds are specially appropriated to Orthopædic cases. In all the Women's wards cribs are placed for the reception of Children. All the Medical Appointments, including those of House Physician, House Surgeon, Clinical Clerks, and Dressers, are open to the Pupils of the Hospital, without *additional fee or expense of any kind*. These Offices are awarded after Examination. In addition to the above, the following paid Offices are awarded yearly to the more advanced Pupils upon the recommendation of the Medical School Committee, viz.:—Obstetric Assistant, with a salary of £100 and board and residence; a Curator, a Medical and

a Surgical Registrar, with a salary of £50; and a Demonstrator of Anatomy, whose receipts average about 50 guineas.

EXHIBITIONS AND PRIZES.—The *William Brown Exhibition* of £40 per annum, tenable for three years, to be competed for by Perpetual Pupils who have commenced their third but not completed their fourth Winter Session. It is “bestowed on the Candidate who shall show the best general fitness for the exercise of the Medical Profession, and whose moral conduct shall be in all respects satisfactory.” *Sir Charles Clarke's Prize*, the interest of £200 consols, awarded annually to the Student of the Hospital “who by reason of his general good conduct during the preceding year should be considered the most deserving.” The *Thompson Silver Medal*, annually awarded for the best Clinical Report of Medical and Surgical Cases observed in the Hospital during the preceding twelve months. Special Prizes are also occasionally offered; and General Proficiency Prizes are periodically awarded:—£10 10s. to Pupils in their first year, for successful Examination in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Botany; £10 10s. to Pupils in their second year, for proficiency in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and *Materia Medica*; £10 10s. for Pupils in their third year, for proficiency in the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery, Pathology, and Midwifery.

FEES.—Perpetual Pupils may pay a compounding Fee of 100 guineas. Hospital Practice and Lectures, first year 40 gs., second year 40 gs.; and 10 gs. for each succeeding year. Hospital Practice and Lectures required for the Diploma in Dental Surgery, £45. (This sum does not include Practical Chemistry.) Students may enter to the Hospital Practice and Lectures separately, on the following terms:—Physicians' Practice, £8 8s. six months; £16 16s. three years; £25 4s. perpetual. Surgeons' Practice, £15 15s. six months; £21 three years; £42 perpetual. The Fees for separate Courses of Lectures range from £3 3s. to £6 6s. The studies of the Pupils will be superintended by a Medical Tutor, who will hold periodical Examinations of all the Students, and will especially devote himself to those who are preparing for Examination for their Diploma. These Examinations will be conducted twice a week, and each Student will pay One Guinea per annum for his assistance during the first three years of his attendance. A Fee of Five Guineas in addition will be charged to those who desire to be instructed in the special subjects required for each Examination at the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. Information as to Residence during Professional Education may be obtained of the Dean.

Dean, WILLIAM WADHAM, M.D.

Guy's Hospital and Medical School.—The Hospital, founded in 1721 by THOMAS GUY, for the reception of 400 Patients, enlarged through the aid of a large bequest from the late WILLIAM HUNT, now provides 720 beds; and occupies, with its extensive buildings and large airing-grounds, an area of about six acres. The Hospital is divided into Medical, Surgical, Clinical, Ophthalmic, Uterine, and Venereal Wards, independently of separate rooms for Special Cases. In the year 1870, 81,771 persons were relieved—5,123 as In-patients, 14,071 as Out-patients, and 49,220 as casualties; besides 11,174 who received advice for minor injuries and operations, and 2,183 midwifery cases. The older buildings contain 380 beds, and the new building 340.

THE SCHOOL.—There are two Theatres, Class Rooms, Museums of Human, Comparative, and Pathological Anatomy, Model Rooms, a Museum of *Materia Medica*, Chemical Laboratories, Library and

Reading Room. The *Museum of Human Anatomy* is divided into Anatomical and Pathological Departments. The following particulars of the internal arrangements of the SCHOOL and the HOSPITAL will be found interesting not only to intending Medical Students, but to all who are interested in the benevolent aims of Medical Science :—

The Anatomical Department contains about 2,000 preparations of the various organs and tissues. The earliest contributors were Sir Astley Cooper, Dr. Hodgkin, Mr. Key, and Mr. Cock. A valuable series of skulls of different races may first be noticed, some of the specimens being very rare. The section devoted to the Teeth is next in order, and includes the Pathological Collection commenced by Mr. Fox, much increased by Mr. Bell, and now superintended by Mr. Salter. For the various dissections of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves, the Museum is indebted to Mr. Hilton; and for a series of injected preparations showing the ovum in course of development, to Dr. Oldham. The wax models of the different regions and organs contained in this division present a minute representation of the anatomy of the human body. They were made by Mr. Towne, after dissections by Mr. Hilton. Their object is not to supersede the necessity of Practical Dissections by the Student, but to assist him in his studies. Many of them show dissections far more elaborate than the time or skill of a Student enables him to produce, and some represent complex relations of parts which could not be attained without many separate dissections. Although their beauty and delicacy of finish may be appreciated by the un instructed, yet they can be adequately prized only by the anatomist, who sees in these models an accurate representation of all that his utmost perseverance could effect upon recent tissues.

The models of the brain deserve particular notice; there are thirty showing different sections through various parts of the organ, and thirty-nine illustrating its development from the earliest foetal conditions, and the arrangement of the cerebral convolutions in the principal varieties of the human race. The organs of sense are fully illustrated, especially the Ear, the complex parts of which have been developed with great skill. The entire distribution of the nervous system is shown, as well as the various other systems of the body.

The Anatomical Model Room also contains the numerous specimens which have accompanied the successful "Astley Cooper Prize Essays."

The Pathological Department contains many preparations by Sir Astley Cooper, Mr. Key, Dr. Babington, Dr. Bright, Dr. Addison, Dr. Hodgkin, and others of well-known name. It is receiving constant additions. It is divided into twelve sections, and contains upwards of 5,000 specimens, with more than 2,000 drawings, representing the appearances in recent structures. The drawings are arranged in a cabinet, to correspond with the different sections.

The Pathological Department has been enriched by a series of models, upwards of 600 in number, illustrating the ordinary varieties of diseases of the skin, as well as others which are rare and less generally recognised. Among the latter may be mentioned the form of cheloid, pointed out by Dr. Addison, and the bronzed skin which accompanies disease of the supra-renal capsules.

There are numerous wax models, representing the effects of different poisons on the stomach, marks of violence on the body, the state of the lungs of new-born children, &c.

In connection with the Museums are other rooms. One is the Microscope Room, where numerous instruments are kept, with several hundred specimens of the various structures of the body, presenting a complete histological series. Another room contains the volumes of records of the *post-mortem* examinations. These were commenced by Mr. Key, Dr. Hodgkin, and Mr. Wilkinson King, and have since been carried on by the Demonstrators of Morbid Anatomy. Besides preparations and drawings, there are about 2,000 diagrams for the use of the Lecturers. There are also over 330 pathological casts in plaster, illustrating various deformities, dislocations, herniæ, &c.

The *Museum of Comparative Anatomy* occupies the south wing of the building, and contains 2,900 specimens, which have been lately rearranged and catalogued by Dr. Pye-Smith. The ground-floor is principally occupied by articulated skeletons of the Vertebrata. They form a very complete series, and among them are rare and beautiful examples. In the lower gallery, the preparations illustrating the other parts of Vertebrate Anatomy are placed in physiological sections, each of which is well illustrated; for example, there are nearly sixty dissections of the nervous system, prin-

cially made by Dr. Gull; and still more numerous injected preparations of the embryonic structures of the various classes, chiefly the work of Dr. Oldham. In the upper gallery are placed all the preparations of Invertebrate Anatomy, arranged in zoological order. The original contributors to this department were Mr. Bell, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Wilkinson King. Mr. Towne has also added much to its value, by elaborate wax models of those organs and structures which cannot be preserved in the recent state. Among these is a complete series, exhibiting the changes in the egg during incubation, from the germinal vesicle to the full-grown chick, and models of the brains of animals of the various classes, showing the gradual development of the lobes and convolutions up to the human type. These may be usefully compared with the models exhibiting the development of the human brain in the adjoining Museum.

The *Dissecting Room* is well lighted, warmed, and ventilated, and in all respects adapted for its purpose. Near the Dissecting Room is the *Physiological Laboratory* occupied by Dr. Pavy. Here experiments are prepared for practically illustrating the Lectures on Physiology.

The *Museum of Materia Medica* contains specimens of the drugs in general use under the different forms ordinarily met with in commerce, of their various preparations, and also of their principal adulterations. It is now under the superintendence of Dr. Habershon. The specimens can be conveniently referred to and studied. A second series of specimens for the use of Students is so arranged as to give facilities for tactile examination.

A *Laboratory* is adjacent, in which the experiments, &c., are prepared for the lectures on Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, the adjoining Theatre being used for these courses, as well as for that on *Materia Medica*.

The *Library* contains upwards of 5,000 volumes, and is supplied with weekly, monthly, and quarterly journals of Medicine, Natural History, and Philosophy. It is open to the Students daily, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Each Student (on making a deposit of £1, which is returned to him on leaving the Hospital) is allowed the privilege of taking one volume at a time home. Every volume taken must be returned to the Librarian by ten o'clock the following morning.

The *Pupils' Physical Society* is the representative of the old Physical Society of Guy's, founded in the year 1771. Meetings take place on alternate Saturday evenings, when papers are read by Members on professional subjects, and discussion follows.

The following relates to the Hospital Practice:—

Two Wards, containing together forty beds, are devoted to Clinical teaching in Medicine. Care of these wards is taken by the Physicians in rotation during the winter session, and by the Assistant-Physicians during the summer session. The Clinical patients are selected by the Physician, or his Assistants, from all the applicants for admission. The symptoms of each case are carefully recorded, and form the subjects of regular Clinical Lectures. The Assistant-Physicians take charge of the General Wards, while their Seniors have the charge of the Clinical Wards, during the winter session.

The Surgeons, also in rotation, select cases from the General Wards for the special purpose of Clinical Instruction, and lecture upon them during the winter, the Assistant-Surgeons carrying on similar work during the summer. Thus during the whole sessional year there are Clinical Lectures every week in Medicine and in Surgery. The Obstetric Physicians, and the Ophthalmic, Dental, and Aural Surgeons, also give Clinical and practical instruction in their Departments.

All the cases admitted into the Hospital are reported by Clinical Ward Clerks attached to each Physician and Surgeon, and recorded by the Registrars, as after-mentioned.

The Out-patient Department supplies an extensive field for the observation of obstetric, cutaneous, infantile, and syphilitic diseases, as well as general Medical and Surgical diseases and accidents; and affords to Students the means of acquiring practical knowledge, and opportunities of performing minor surgical operations.

Cots are distributed throughout the female wards for the accommodation of children; and about 400 under ten years of age are annually admitted. Means are thus afforded to the Pupils of the Hospital for the study of children's diseases. The plan of distributing children's beds amongst those of adult females has been adopted, as being preferable to collecting them into wards by themselves. The former arrangement (which is conformable to that of their own homes) is believed to be conducive to the comfort of children, and to afford security against neglect or ill-usage. It affords also objects of interest to adult patients.

The Wards receive a considerable number of cases of Orthopædic disease.

Wards containing fifty beds are devoted to Ophthalmic Surgery, and patients in these have their special Dressers. About 2,500 Ophthalmic cases are annually among the out-patients. The Eye department of the Hospital has been greatly extended; a room has been fitted for the performance of operations on the eye, which average not less than 500 annually; and another large apartment has been darkened, and provided with lamps, so that Students have every facility for learning the use of the Ophthalmoscope.

A Surgeon has been appointed to treat diseases of the Ear, and to afford practical instruction.

Every facility and encouragement is given to Students to observe, examine, and study for themselves at the bedside, to record facts from personal observation, and thus to acquire ability in investigating, as well as experience in treating disease.

The Ward Clerks are assisted and directed in the examination and investigation of cases, and in the preparation of their reports, by the Medical and Surgical Officers and Registrars. In the Clinical Rooms (one in connection with the Medical, the other with the Surgical Wards), facilities are afforded for chemical and microscopical investigations, and for transcribing bedside notes, &c.

Under the superintendence of the Registrars, records are taken and preserved of all cases admitted into the Hospital. These records are written on papers, which are kept in the Wards throughout the progress of the cases to which they refer, and are subsequently classified and bound.

PRIZES, CERTIFICATES, &c.—Two *Treasurer's Gold Medals* are given annually to Students who, having completed their third and not exceeded their fourth year, most distinguish themselves at Special Examinations in Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery. One Medal is awarded in each subject. Voluntary Examinations are held at the four periods of the Student's Course, as follows:—First, at Entrance, in Elementary Classics, Ancient and Modern History, and Mathematics. The Candidate who distinguishes himself most receives £25; the second Candidate £20; and the third £15. Second, at the end of the first Sessional Year. Three Prizes, the first £30; the second £25; and the third £10 10s., upon Examination in Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Chemistry, and Botany. Third, at the end of the second Sessional Year. First Prize £35; second £30; subjects, Anatomy and Physiology, Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, Chemistry and Therapeutics. Fourth, at the end of the third Sessional Year. First Prize £40; second £35; subjects, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, &c. Honorary Certificates are given to those Candidates who pass creditable Examinations. Special Certificates are given to Students who have attended 100 cases in Midwifery.

FEES.—For Hospital Practice and Lectures, First Year £40; Second Year, £40; Third year, £20; and £10 for each succeeding year. One payment of £105 entitles a Student to a Perpetual Ticket. Single Courses of Lectures, £4 4s. or £5 5s. for each Course. Hospital Practice: Three Months, £10 10s.; Six Months, £15 15s.; Perpetual, £26 5s. Several of the Lecturers have vacancies for Resident Private Pupils.

Secretary, JAMES STOCKER, Esq., *St. Thomas Street, Borough, S.E.*

Charing Cross Hospital and School of Medicine.—Gentlemen who enter for their entire Medical Education at the Charing Cross Hospital enjoy certain privileges:—1st. They pay a proportionately lower amount of Fees. 2nd. They are exclusively eligible for the offices of Resident Medical Officer, Resident Surgical Officer, Resident Accoucheur, Assistant Demonstrator, Pathological Assistant, Clinical Clerks, Dressers' and Dentists' Assistants. 3rd. They have the use of the Library and Reading Room. 4th. They are admitted, without

additional fee, to the Special Courses of Practical Instruction in Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, and in Bandaging, as well as to the Clinical and the Pathological Demonstrations. 5th. They are admitted, without additional fee, to the Lectures on Psychological Medicine. 6th. They are specially instructed in the use of all the instruments of modern scientific research—the Microscope, the Ophthalmoscope, the Laryngoscope, &c. They are themselves called upon to perform all the ordinary chemical tests and microscopical examinations requisite in medicine. 7th. They are exclusively entitled to compete for the Scholarships and Prizes.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—The *Llewellyn Scholarship* of £25 is open to all Matriculated Students who have just completed their second academical year. The *Golding Scholarship*, of £15 a year, tenable for two years, is open to all Matriculated Students who have just completed their first academical year. There are Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals awarded to different Classes; and Certificates of Honour are granted to both Senior and Junior Students who attain a marked degree of proficiency.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.—Candidates for Free Scholarships are required to be the sons of professional men of reduced circumstances and position, or of gentlemen in a corresponding station of society, and are to have had a classical education fitting them for the Medical Profession. They must have already commenced their Medical Studies, and, from unforeseen circumstances, be unable to complete their professional education without such assistance. They are to send in their application and testimonials before the 1st of September. A Printed Form for that purpose will be supplied to them on the written application of the *Candidates themselves*, addressed to the Dean of the Medical School, which application must be accompanied by the official certificate of the Candidates having passed the Preliminary Classical Examination either of the London University, of the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, or of the Society of Apothecaries.

Two Free Scholarships are annually placed at the disposal of the Authorities of the ROYAL MEDICAL COLLEGE at EPSOM, for their Foundation Scholars who shall have passed in the first class at the University of London Matriculation Examination; the gentlemen to be recommended by the Authorities of the College, and to be approved by the Professional Officers of the Hospital.

EVENING CLASSES.—To facilitate the advancement of Students to whom Evening Classes are convenient, such Classes have been formed for the study of Special Subjects. 1. Advanced Chemistry; 2. Examination of Urine and Clinical Use of the Microscope; 3. Auscultation and Physical Examination of the Chest; 4. Demonstrations and Examinations in Practical Anatomy. The Class Fees vary from £3 3s. to £5 5s. each Course.

FEES.—Total First Year's Fees, £34 13s.; total Second Year's, £31 10s.; total Third Year's, £14 14s. Matriculated Students receive a deduction of eight per cent., making the whole sum £74 3s., which may be paid in five instalments. Matriculation Fee, £2 2s. Fees for Special Courses, from £2 2s. to £5 5s. Non-Matriculated Students are admitted to the full period for Medical and Surgical Practice on payment of £31 10s.; or for shorter or longer periods at proportionate Fees. Several Members of the Hospital Staff receive Resident Pupils.

Dean, A. J. POLLOCK, M.D.

Middlesex Hospital Medical College.—The Hospital contains upwards of 300 beds, of which 185 are devoted to the reception of Surgical and 120 to that of Medical cases. There is a special department for patients suffering from Cancer. Wards are specially appropriated to cases of Uterine disease, and of Syphilis, and also for the reception of diseases of the Eye. During the year 1870-1, 1,992 Patients were admitted; the Out-patients during the same period amounted to 22,443. The Medical College affords complete means for the education of Students who are preparing for the Examinations of the University of London, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries.

The MUSEUM is open to Students daily. It contains many valuable preparations, formerly the property of Sir Charles Bell, Dr. Sweatman, Mr. Langstaff, and other eminent anatomists. To these numerous additions are annually made in every department, especially that of Pathology, and the collection now consists of upwards of 5,000 specimens, arranged to afford facility for Study and Reference.

The Library and Reading Room are open to General Students. Occasional Students, who desire to make use of the Library, may do so on payment of One Guinea per annum. The Library contains an extensive collection of Medical works and periodicals. Students are allowed, under certain regulations affixed in the Library, to take books home for perusal or reference.

PRIZES AND APPOINTMENTS.—The *Governors' Prizes* of Twenty Guineas, and Second and Third Prizes, for competency in Clinical knowledge, are annually awarded by competition. There are numerous Class Prizes. House-Surgeons, Physicians' Assistants, and Clinical Clerks and Dressers, receive appointments after Competitive Examination.

Parents and Guardians who propose sending Pupils to the Hospital may obtain information from the Dean. Some of the Lecturers receive Students as Resident Pupils.

FEES.—For the entire period of attendance required by Candidates for the License of the College of Physicians, the Membership of the College of Surgeons, and the License of the Society of Apothecaries, £26 5s. There are smaller Fees for limited attendance, for special Lectures, and for Occasional Pupils. The Fee for Dental Practice is £5 5s.; for Pharmacy, £4 4s.; Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, £5 5s.

Dean, DR. CAYLEY.

Army Medical School, NETLEY.—Candidates who have been successful in the Competitive Examinations for appointments in the Medical Service of the Army, Navy, and Indian Services, attend subsequently at Netley a course of Practical Instruction in the duties they will have to perform. The course lasts four months, after which an Examination is held to ascertain the progress made by each Candidate.

The Lectures on Surgery include gunshot and other wounds; arrangements for the transport of wounded; duties of Surgeons in the field during sieges, on transports, &c., and other special subjects. Those on Medicine refer to the tropical and other diseases of the British possessions and Colonies, and to the losses by disease in peace and war, at home and abroad. The Lectures on Hygiene comprise all duties relating to the examination of water, air, food, clothing, &c.; and the

circumstances affecting the health of those engaged in the Services. The Lectures on Pathology have reference principally to the Scientific examination of tropical diseases, and of other complaints.

The Candidates also attend the wards of the Hospital to study the diseases of invalids under the Professors of Medicine and Surgery, and the modes of keeping Medical returns and records. They also make post-mortem examinations, operate on dead subjects, and pass through courses of instruction in the Laboratory upon adulterations in food, and the microscopic detection of spurious admixtures, &c.

During service at Netley, each Candidate receives an allowance of 5s. per day, and 2s. per day extra for lodging, if quarters are not found for him. Each Candidate wears uniform, attends the Medical Staff mess, and is under the usual service discipline.

Secretary, T. G. BORCHERT, Esq.

School of Dental Surgery, LONDON.—From the Regulations of the Royal College of Surgeons relating to the Examination of Candidates for the Dental Diploma, it will be seen that the subjects may be arranged under two heads, viz., those which are common to a general Medical Education, and others which pertain specially to Dental Surgery. The Founders of the LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY felt that the opportunities afforded to Students at the existing Medical Schools and General Hospitals could not be equalled by a Special School; while, on the other hand, the opportunities afforded by a Special School in connection with the DENTAL HOSPITAL for the instruction of Pupils on the subjects which specially relate to Dental Surgery, would be much greater than could be secured in an institution devoted to general Medical Education.

Hence, in the formation of the London School of Dental Surgery, provision was made for teaching those branches of science only which pertain to Dentistry; and the School has been organised in connection with the DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, in order that practical instruction in subjects pertaining to Dental Surgery might be accompanied by systematic teaching, under the conditions enjoined by the Curriculum.

The Pupils receive practical instruction from the Dental Officers, and, when sufficiently advanced, are themselves entrusted with the treatment of cases. The Lectures on the subjects specially pertaining to Dental Surgery (excepting those upon Mechanical Dentistry) are given during the Summer Medical Session, in order that Students may be at liberty to attend at any of the existing Medical Schools those Lectures enjoined by the Curriculum upon subjects which are not peculiar to Dental Surgery.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY STUDENTS OF THE DENTAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL.—1. Students entering the practice of this Hospital shall (unless exempted for special reasons) do so upon the understanding that it is their intention to obtain the Dental Diploma of the ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS of England. Before commencing their course of Studies they must sign their names as willing to conform to this rule and the following Regulations.

2. Students must attend the Hospital daily (except Sunday) at 9 a.m. o'clock, and upon entering the Hospital must sign their names in the Attendance Books. The attendance of Students will be submitted

monthly to the Medical Committee, and no Schedules will be signed unless their attendance on Hospital Practice and at Lectures has been satisfactory.

3. No Student shall, unless specially authorised, undertake any operation during the first two months of his Hospital Practice. When permitted to undertake operations for filling teeth, he must provide the instruments requisite for the same. For all cases of gold filling, permission must be obtained of a Medical Officer.

4. No Student shall, under any circumstances, receive fee or remuneration from any Patient attending, or to whom he may have become known whilst attending the Hospital, and no mechanical work in the form of artificial teeth shall be supplied to a Patient by a Student of the Hospital.

Other Regulations, which will be communicated to Students upon the commencement of their studies, relate to the internal discipline of the School and Hospital.

The COURSES OF LECTURES include Dental Anatomy, Human and Comparative, illustrated by Preparations, Diagrams, and Microscopical Examinations; Dental Surgery and Pathology, illustrated by recent Specimens, Preparations, Drawings, Models, &c.; Mechanical Dentistry, in which all the processes will be practically illustrated; Metallurgy, in its application to Dental Purposes.

GENERAL FEE FOR THE SPECIAL LECTURES AND HOSPITAL PRACTICE
REQUIRED BY THE CURRICULUM.

Two Courses on Dental Anatomy	}	£15 15 0
" Dental Surgery		
" Mechanical Dentistry		
One Course of Metallurgy		

FEEs TO SINGLE COURSES.

Dental Anatomy and Physiology, One Course	£3 3 0
" " Two Courses	5 5 0
Dental "Surgery, One Course	3 3 0
" " Two Courses	5 5 0
Dental Mechanics, One Course	3 3 0
" " Two Courses	5 5 0
Metallurgy, One Course	3 3 0
" " Two Courses	5 5 0
Fee for the Two Years' Practice of the Hospital re- quired by the Curriculum	15 15 0

S. CARTWRIGHT, 32, *Soho Square*, S.W.

Double Qualification in Medicine and Surgery.—The ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS of EDINBURGH, and the ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS of EDINBURGH; and also the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, EDINBURGH, and the FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS of GLASGOW, while they continue to grant their Diplomas *separately*, under their own Regulations, have made arrangements by which, after one series of Examinations, the Student may obtain two separate Licenses—one in Medicine, and one in Surgery. The general principle of this Joint Examination is, that it shall be conducted by a Board in which each Body is represented: the object being to give to Students facilities for obtaining from two separate Bodies, and at less expense, a Double Qualification in Medicine and in Surgery. Students passing this Examination successfully will be enabled to register two Qualifications

under the Medical Act. Candidates are subject to two Examinations:—

The **FIRST EXAMINATION** embraces Anatomy, Chemistry, and Physiology. Before being admitted to this Examination, the Student must have completed his Second Winter Session of Study, and must produce evidence of having passed a recognised Preliminary Examination, of having been registered as a Medical Student at the commencement of Professional Study, and of having given the required attendance on the first five branches of the Curriculum.

The **SECOND EXAMINATION** embraces Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, Materia Medica, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, and cannot be undergone before the termination of the full period of study. Candidates about to appear for this Examination will receive, on application to the Secretary of the Faculty, a printed form which they must fill up, so as to show their whole course of study. Everything entered in this form must be verified by Certificates, which must be delivered to the Secretary of the Faculty for inspection, at least three days prior to the Examination. Candidates must at the same time produce evidence of having attained Twenty-one Years of Age, and of having passed the First Professional Examination.

The Examinations are conducted partly in writing and partly orally. Recent Dissections, Anatomical Specimens, Chemical Tests, Articles of the Materia Medica, the Microscope, Surgical and Obstetrical Apparatus, and Pathological Specimens are employed at the discretion of the Examiners. Candidates at the Second Examination are subjected in the Hospital to a practical Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery.

Candidates for the Double Qualification, who possess a Qualification to practise, or who have passed the Examination in Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, before any of the Licensing bodies enumerated in the Medical Act, on complying with the regulations in other respects, are admissible to the Second Professional Examination.

FEES.—The Fee for the Diploma is £16, and is apportioned thus:—£6 is payable to the Secretary of the Faculty on entering for the First Examination, and £10 on entering for the Second Examination. Unsuccessful Candidates are remitted to their studies for a period determined by the judgment of the Examiners; but not in any case for less than three months. In every such case £2 of the Fee is retained, and the remainder is returned. A Candidate, on showing a sufficient reason, may be admitted to Examination on a day specially arranged, on paying an extra fee of £5, which will not be returned in the event of his being remitted to his studies.

Edinburgh, C. DOUGLAS, Esq., Clerk, Royal College of Physicians.

” J. ROBERTSON, Esq., Clerk, Royal College of Surgeons.

Glasgow, A. DUNCAN, B.A., Secretary, Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

*** The Regulations affecting Candidates both as regards General and Professional Education, and the separate and joint Diplomas, may be obtained upon application to the above.

King's and Queen's College of Physicians, IRELAND.—The College was founded in 1660 by Dr. GEORGE STEARNE, Fellow and Professor of Physic in Trinity College, Dublin; incorporated by Royal Charter of Charles II., 1667; and re-incorporated in 1692, under its

present title. Examinations for the LICENSE IN MEDICINE are held on the second Wednesday in each month, except August and September. Examinations for the DIPLOMA IN MIDWIFERY are held on the days after the Examinations for the License in Medicine.

FEES.—For the License in Medicine, £15 15s. For the Diploma in Midwifery, £3 3s. For License in Medicine and Diploma in Midwifery, if taken within an interval of a month, £16.

Registrar, JAMES LITTLE, M.D.

Royal College of Surgeons, IRELAND.—The College grants two different Diplomas, one conferring the rank of Fellow, and the other that of Licentiate. The Letters Testimonial granted to a Licentiate entitle him to exercise and enjoy all rights of practice in the art or science of Surgery, or otherwise, which are commonly enjoyed by the Fellows, and make him eligible to the rank of Fellow, subject to specified regulations. Examinations are held Quarterly, on the second Tuesday in February, May, August, and November, at which Candidates are divided into two Classes, Junior and Senior.

FEES.—Candidates for Letters Testimonial pay 10s. for Preliminary Examination; £5 5s. as Registered Pupil of the College; £5 5s. for the Junior Class Examination; £15 15s. for the Senior Class Examination; total, £26 15s. A Fee of £1 1s. is to be paid to the Registrar, on handing each Licentiate his Diploma. The Candidate pays £1 6s. for the Midwifery Diploma, provided he takes it out within one month from the date of his Letters Testimonial; after that time the Fee will be £2 2s.

Registrar, J. BRENNAN, Esq., Dublin.

Apothecaries' Hall, IRELAND.—Examinations in Arts are held in the Hall four times in each year, namely, upon the third Friday in January, April, July, and October. An Honour Examination of Apprentices is held in the first week in May annually, upon some subject of Medical Chemistry, which is announced by the Council at the commencement of the previous Winter Session, and a Prize of £5 5s. is awarded to the successful Candidate. Every Candidate for the License must produce his Certificate in Arts, his Indenture, or Certificate in Pharmacy, a copy of his Baptismal Registry, or other satisfactory evidence of age, and Certificates of having diligently attended the Curriculum laid down by the Council. The Examination for the License consists of two parts. In the First the Candidate is required to recognise and describe samples of drugs and plants in Medicine, and to indicate the chemical and physical means of distinguishing them; to enumerate and explain the pharmaceutic preparations of the Pharmacopœia, with their uses and doses; to translate Latin prescriptions correctly; and to answer questions in Human Anatomy and in Vegetable Physiology. In the second, the Candidate must answer questions in several departments of Scientific and Practical Medicine, and must evidence the requisite knowledge and skill for efficient practice of the Profession. The Examinations are partly written and partly oral.

Secretary, DR. C. H. LEET, Dublin.

Royal Veterinary College, LONDON (Great College Street, Camden Town). Established 1791, and incorporated 1843. Principal, Professor SPOONER. The Course of Instruction comprises the Anatomy,

Physiology, and Pathology of the Horse, Cattle, and other domesticated animals; Veterinary Medicine and Surgery; Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy; Veterinary Jurisprudence; the Principles of Shoeing, &c. Previous to the admission of a Pupil, it is required that he should pass a Matriculation Examination, as to his education in Writing, Reading, Orthography, and the first four rules of Arithmetic. Before a Pupil can be eligible for Examination, as a Candidate for the Diploma of the College, he must have attained his *twentieth* year, and attended at least two Sessional Courses of Lectures (two years). He must also have passed a Preliminary Examination, conducted by the Professors generally, when a Certificate will be granted, attesting that he has been duly educated by the Institution, and is therefore entitled to present himself before the Court of Examiners. Every Pupil who acquits himself satisfactorily will receive a Diploma, signed by the President and two Vice-Presidents of the College, the Examiners, and Professors. His name will then be registered as a Graduated Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. The services of regularly-educated Veterinary Surgeons in the British Army are highly appreciated as Commissioned Officers in Cavalry Regiments.

FEES.—A Fee of 25 *gs.* is charged on the entry of each Pupil. For this he is entitled to attend the Lectures and General Instruction given in the College until he shall have passed his Examination, provided he conforms to the rules of the Institution.

Although Institutions for instruction in the Veterinary Art had long been established in France and Germany, and other European states, it was not until 1791 that the medical treatment of horses, cattle, and other domesticated animals, was systematically taught in England. Until that period, with few exceptions, smiths, grooms, coachmen, and others (although having had no preparatory education), were entrusted with the medical and surgical treatment of valuable animals. This evil led to the association of a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen, by whom the Veterinary College was founded. An ample range of Stables, an Infirmary, Museum, Lecture Theatre, Dissecting Rooms, and other necessary buildings, were erected, for the medical treatment of Domesticated Animals, and for the Education of Students in Veterinary Science, and Professors were appointed.

Deputy Professor, WILLIAM PRITCHARD.

Edinburgh Veterinary College.—Established and endowed by the late Professor DICK, and bequeathed in trust to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City. The Session commences annually on or about the 1st of November. The Lectures terminate at the end of April. Clinical instruction, for Students attending the practice of the College, is continued throughout the year. Although Students may present themselves for Examination, with a view to obtaining their Diploma, at the end of a two years' Course, it is recommended, with a view to elevating the standard of Veterinary Education, that they should take a third Session.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.—The College possesses a valuable collection of Anatomical and Pathological specimens. Professor Dick having left his Collection of Books to the Edinburgh Veterinary Medical Society, the Library now contains every Veterinary Work which has been published from the earliest to the present time. The Books may be consulted in the Library, and are lent to Members, according to the Laws of the Society, which may be seen at the College. All Students are eligible for admission, which is by Ballot. The Society meets once a week, or oftener if necessary, at Seven o'clock p.m., for business, hearing

cases of interest described, and for reading and discussing Essays on Veterinary Subjects.

PROGRAMME OF SUBJECTS.—1. Veterinary Medicine and Surgery; 2. Anatomy and Anatomical Demonstrations; 3. Physiology and Microscopical Demonstrations; 4. Chemistry; 5. Chemical Pharmacy; 6. Cattle Pathology; 7. Practical Chemistry; 8. Clinical Instruction, including Clinical Medicine and Operative Surgery, with Practical Pharmacy, and the modes of administering Medicine.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS of Students entering for the first time are held during October and up to 25th November, upon days suited to the convenience of parties. The Examinations will comprise the following Subjects, viz.:—1. Writing to Dictation; 2. Parsing; 3. Simple Arithmetic. Students are also invited to undergo Examination on the following Subjects, which are, however, optional, viz.:—Latin, German, and French.

A **BURSARY** has been founded by Miss Dick of £30 per annum, for three years, to be awarded triennially, after Competitive Examination.

FEEs.—Students who enter for the first time may secure tickets of attendance upon all the Lectures, including Clinical Instruction and Registration, for one yearly payment of £13 6s. A Second Session may be attended for a similar sum. A third, or any Session after the first two, may be attended for a payment of £5 5s. each session. Amateur Students may have single tickets as follows:—Pathological Classes, with Clinical Instruction (1 and 5), £5 5s. each, or £7 7s. for both; Anatomy, £3 3s.; Physiology, £3 3s.; Chemistry, £3 3s., per Session of Six Months.

Principal, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, F.R.S.E.

LEGAL.

Lincoln's Inn, Middle Temple, Inner Temple, AND Gray's Inn.—Consolidated Regulations of the several Societies, comprising the **FOUR INNS OF COURT**, for the admission of Students, the mode of keeping Terms, the Calling of Students to the Bar, and Legal Education.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.—1. Every person, not otherwise disqualified, who shall have passed a Public Examination at any of the Universities within the British dominions, shall be entitled to be admitted as a Student to any Inn of Court, for the purpose of being called to the Bar, or of practising under the Bar, without passing a Preliminary Examination, but subject to Rule 5, hereinafter contained.

2. That every other person applying to be admitted as a Student to any Inn of Court, for the purpose of being called to the Bar, or of practising under the Bar, shall, before such admission, have satisfactorily passed an Examination in the following Subjects, viz.:—(a) The English Language, (b) the Latin Language, and (c) English History. Provided that the Board of Examiners hereinafter mentioned shall have power to report any special circumstances to the Masters of the Bench of the Inn of which any person may desire to be admitted as a Student, for the purpose of being called to the Bar, or of practising under the Bar, and that

the Masters of the Bench of such Inn shall have power to relax or dispense with this regulation, in whole or in part, in any case in which they may think the special circumstances so reported, or otherwise ascertained by the Bench, justify a departure from this regulation.

3. Such Examination shall be conducted by a joint Board, to be appointed by the Four Inns of Court.

4. For constituting such Board, each Inn shall appoint four Examiners.

5. No Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Writer to the Signet, or Writer of the Scotch Courts, Proctor, Notary Public, Clerk in Chancery, Parliamentary Agent, or Agent in any Court original or appellate, Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, or person acting in any of these capacities, and no Clerk of or to any Barrister, Conveyancer, Special Pleader, Equity Draftsman, Attorney, Solicitor, Writer to the Signet, or Writer of the Scotch Courts, Proctor, Notary Public, Parliamentary Agent, or Agent in any Court original or appellate, Clerk in Chancery, Clerk of the Peace, Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, or of or to any officer in any Court of Law or Equity, or person acting in the capacity of any such Clerk, shall be admitted as a Student at any Inn of Court for the purpose of being called to the Bar, or of practising under the Bar, until such person shall have entirely and *bonâ fide* ceased to act or practise in any of the capacities above-named or described; and, if on the Rolls of any Court, shall have taken his name off the Rolls thereof.

6. Every person applying to be admitted as a Student shall pay the sum of One Guinea upon application for the Form of Admission; and the sums so paid shall form part of the common fund hereinafter mentioned.

KEEPING TERMS.—7. Students of the said Societies, who shall at the same time be Members of any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, Durham, the Queen's University in Ireland, St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, Glasgow, or Edinburgh, shall be enabled to keep Terms by dining in the Halls of their respective Societies any three days in each Term.

8. Students of the said Societies who shall not at the same time be Members of any of the said Universities shall be enabled to keep Terms by Dining in the Halls of their respective Societies any six days in each Term.

9. No day's attendance in the respective Halls shall be available for the purpose of keeping Term, unless the Student attending shall have been present at the grace before dinner, during the whole of dinner, and until the concluding grace shall have been said.

CALLING TO THE BAR.—10. Every Student of the said Societies shall have attained the age of *twenty-one* years before being called to the Bar.

11. Every Student of the said Societies shall have kept Twelve Terms before being called to the Bar, unless any Term or Terms shall have been dispensed with under the 36th Rule, hereinafter mentioned, or, as to Students from India or the Colonies, under the 16th Rule, hereinafter mentioned.

12. No Student shall be eligible to be called to the Bar who shall not have attended during one whole year the Lectures and Private Classes of two of the Readers, or have been a Pupil during one whole year, or

periods equal to one whole year, in the Chambers of some Barrister, Certified Special Pleader, Conveyancer, or Draftsman in Equity, or two or more of such persons, or have satisfactorily passed a General Examination.

13. No Student of any of the said Societies, desirous of being called to the Bar, shall be so called, until the name and description of such Student shall have been placed upon the Screens hung in the Hall, Benchers' Room, and Treasury or Steward's Office, of the Society of which he is a Student, fourteen days in Term before such call.

14. The name and description of every such Student shall be sent to the other Inns of Court, and shall also be screened for the same space of time in their respective Halls, Benchers' Rooms, and Treasury or Stewards' Offices.

15. No call to the Bar shall take place except during Term; and such call shall be made on the same day by the several Societies, namely, on the Sixteenth day of each Term, unless such day shall happen to be Sunday, and in such case on the Monday after.

16. Not more than four Terms under any circumstances may be dispensed with in favour of Students coming from India or the Colonies, with a view to return to Residence there, and that it is not expedient to dispense with any Terms for such Students except on the following conditions, viz. :—

1. That Students from India do satisfactorily pass an Examination in Hindu and Mahommedan Law, the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Indian Succession Act, and in such other Codes and Acts as may from time to time become law in British India; and, in addition to such Examination, do pass such Examinations, and abide by all such Rules and Regulations as are now in force for Students seeking a Pass Certificate, by Examination, for Call to the Bar.
2. That Students from the Colonies do pass such an Examination as is required, and do abide by all such Rules and Regulations as are now in force, in order to obtain a Certificate of Honour.
3. Provided that each of the four Inns of Court be at liberty to dispense with the above Conditions in such very special circumstances as they may think fit, and that such circumstances be stated in the Certificate of Call to the Bar given to every such Student; the Benchers of each Inn, subject to the foregoing limitations, being guided, in the dispensation of Terms, by the circumstances of each particular case.

CERTIFICATES TO PRACTISE UNDER THE BAR.—17. No Student of any of the said Societies shall be allowed to apply for or take out any Certificate to practise, either directly or indirectly, as a Special Pleader, or Conveyancer, or Draftsman in Equity, without the special permission of the Masters of the Bench of the Society of which he is a Student, to be given by order of such Masters, and no such permission shall be granted until the Student applying shall have kept twelve Terms.

18. Such permission shall be granted for one year only from the date thereof, but may be renewed annually by order, as aforesaid.

19. No Student shall be allowed to obtain any such Certificate unless he shall have attended such Lectures and Classes, or passed such an Examination, or been such Pupil, as under the Rules herein contained would be necessary to entitle him to be called to the Bar.

20. The regulations herein contained as to screening names in the Halls, Benchers' Rooms, and Treasury or Stewards' Offices, shall apply

to Students seeking Certificates to practise as Special Pleaders, Conveyancers, or Equity Draftsmen.

21. The COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION is a standing Council, consisting of eight Benchers, two of whom are nominated by each of the Four Inns of Court. To this Council are entrusted the power and duty of superintending the Education of the Students.

22. The Council of Legal Education has power to grant dispensations to Students, who shall have been prevented by any reasonable cause from complying with all the regulations as to the attendance on Lectures and Classes which shall from time to time be established.

EDUCATIONAL TERMS.—23. For the purposes of Education the legal year shall be considered as divided into three Terms, one commencing on the 1st of November and ending on the 22nd of December, the second commencing on the 11th of January and ending on the 30th of March, and the third commencing on the 15th of April and ending on the 31st of July, subject to a deduction of the days intervening between the end of Easter and the beginning of Trinity Term.

READERS.—24. For the purpose of affording to Students the means of obtaining instruction and guidance in their legal Studies, six Readers shall be appointed, viz. :—

1. A Reader of Jurisprudence and Civil and International Law, to be named by the Society of the Middle Temple.
2. A Reader on the Law of Real Property, to be named by the Society of Gray's Inn.
3. A Reader on the Common Law, to be named by the Society of the Inner Temple.
4. A Reader on Equity, to be named by the Society of Lincoln's Inn; and
5. A Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History, to be named by the Council of Legal Education.
6. A Reader on Hindu and Mahommedan Law, and on the Laws in force in British India, to be named by the Council of Legal Education.

25. The duties of the Readers (subject to regulation by the Council of Legal Education) shall consist of the delivery of two COURSES OF LECTURES in each Educational Term; of the formation of CLASSES OF STUDENTS, for the purpose of giving instruction in a more detailed and personal form than can be supplied by general Lectures; and of affording to Students, generally, advice and directions for the conduct of their professional studies.

FEES PAYABLE BY STUDENTS.—26. Each Student shall, on admission, pay a sum of £5 5s., which shall entitle him to attend the Lectures of all the Readers.

27. Each Student shall be privileged to attend all the Private Classes (except the Private Class of the Reader on Hindu and Mahommedan Law, and the Laws in force in British India) on payment of £5 5s. per annum, and each Student shall also be privileged to attend the Private Class of the last-mentioned Reader on payment of £1 1s. per annum.

EXAMINATIONS ON SUBJECTS OF LECTURES.—28. In the month of July, in each year, there shall be Voluntary Examinations of the Students upon the subjects of the several Courses of Lectures, but no Student shall be entitled to go in for Examination on any of the subjects, unless he shall have obtained a Certificate from the Reader that he has duly attended his Lectures and Classes upon the subject on which he offers himself for Examination. Each Examination is conducted by some

Barristers or Barrister (not being the Reader of the Class to be examined).

29. No Student who shall be entitled to a Certificate of having attended the advanced Course of Lectures of the Reader on Common Law, on Equity, or on the Law of Real Property, shall be at liberty to go in for Examination upon the subject of the Elementary Course of Lectures on the same head; and no Student shall be admitted for Examination on the subject of the Elementary Course of Lectures, on any of the last-mentioned heads, after he shall have kept more than eight Terms, or for Examination on any of the subjects, after he shall have kept all his Terms, unless in either case the Council of Legal Education shall, for special reasons, think fit to allow the same.

30. As an inducement to Students to attend and make themselves proficient in the subjects of the Lectures, EXHIBITIONS of the respective values hereinafter mentioned shall be founded and be conferred on the most distinguished Students at the Examinations in July.

31. Five of such Exhibitions shall be given to Members of the Advanced Classes in the Common Law, in the Law of Real Property, and in Equity, and the most proficient among the Students in Jurisprudence, the Civil Law, and International Law, and the Students in Constitutional Law and Legal History, every year; and be £31 10s. a year, to endure for two years, making ten running at one time.

32. Three of such Exhibitions shall be given to Members of the Elementary Classes in the Common Law, in the Law of Real Property, and in Equity, and be £21 a year, to endure for two years, making six running at the same time; but to merge on the acquisition of a superior Studentship.

33. All the Students attending the Lectures of any of the Readers shall be at Liberty to attend the several Oral Examinations; and all Members of the Inns of Court, who shall have obtained written Orders of Admission from any of the Readers, or from any Benchers of any of the Societies, shall also be at liberty to attend such Examinations.

GENERAL EXAMINATIONS.—34. General Examinations shall be held twice a year, for the Examination of all such Students as shall be desirous of being Examined previously to being called to the Bar, and such Examinations shall be conducted by at least two Members of the Council, jointly with the six Readers, and Certificates of having satisfactorily passed such Examination shall be given to such Students as shall appear to the Examiners to be entitled thereto.

35. Such Examinations shall be held in or shortly before Michaelmas Term, and in or shortly before Trinity Term.

36. That as an inducement to Students to propose themselves for such Examination, STUDENTSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS shall be founded of £52 10s. per annum each and £26 5s. per annum each respectively, to continue for a period of three years, and one such Studentship shall be conferred on the most distinguished Student at each General Examination, and one such Exhibition shall be conferred on the Student who obtains the second position; and further, the Examiners shall select and certify the names of three other Students who shall have passed the next best Examinations, and the Inns of Court to which such Students as aforesaid belong may, if desired, dispense with any Terms, not

exceeding two, that may remain to be kept by such Students previously to their being called to the Bar. Provided that the Examiners shall not be obliged to confer or grant any Studentship, Exhibition, or Certificate, unless they shall be of opinion that the Examination of the Students has been such as entitles them thereto.

37. At every call to the Bar those Students who have passed a General Examination, and either obtained a Studentship, an Exhibition at such Examination, or a Certificate of Honour, shall take rank in seniority over all other Students who shall be called on the same day.

LECTURES.—The following is a Programme of a Course of Lectures for one Educational Term. The Lectures vary in ensuing Terms, but the general outline of Legal Education is hereby indicated :—

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND LEGAL HISTORY.

By the READER on CONSTITUTIONAL LAW and LEGAL HISTORY, Six Public Lectures on "The History of English Municipal Corporations." With his Private Class the Reader will take the following subjects :—

- I. Broom's "Constitutional Law," from Calvin's Case to the Case of Shipmoney, inclusive.
2. Hallam's "Constitutional History," down to the Meeting of the Long Parliament.

EQUITY.

By the READER on EQUITY, Two Courses of Public Lectures (there being Six Lectures in each Course) on the following Subjects :—

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE.

- I. On Civil Judicial Procedure in General. The Origin of the Feudal System, and its Influence on Judicial Procedure.
- II. On the Origin of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity.
- III. On the History of the Court of Chancery.
- IV. On Review, Re-hearing, and the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords.
- V. On the Principles of Equity Pleading.

AN ADVANCED COURSE.

- I. On the Jurisdiction of Equity in Matters of Account.
 - II. On Equitable Interference in Cases of Partnership.
- In the Elementary Private Class, the subjects discussed will be—The Creation and Incidents of Express Trusts, and the Remedies for Breaches of Trust.
- In the Advanced Private Class, the Lectures will comprehend—Relief against Fraud, Actual and Constructive; Relief against Mistake.

THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY, &c.

By the READER on the LAW OF REAL PROPERTY, Twelve Public Lectures (there being Six Lectures in each Course) on the following Subjects :—

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

- I. On the 8 and 9 Vict. c. 106, and the Changes effected by that Statute in the Law and Practice of Real Property.
- II. On the Provisions of the 23 and 24 Vict. c. 145 (commonly called Lord Cranworth's Act), as to Mortgages, Settlements, and Wills.

ADVANCED COURSE.

- I. On Marriage Settlements.
- II. On the Form and Construction of the Covenants and Provisions usually inserted in a Lease of a Dwelling-house for a term.

In the Elementary Private Classes, a Course of Real Property Law, using the work of Mr. Joshua Williams as a Text-book; and in his Advanced Private Classes, the Reader will discuss and examine the Notes to some of the Cases in Tudor's "Leading Cases in Real Property and Conveyancing," and in White and Tudor's "Leading Cases in Equity."

JURISPRUDENCE, CIVIL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

By the READER on JURISPRUDENCE, CIVIL and INTERNATIONAL LAW, Six Public Lectures on—

I. The Historical Development of the Roman Law relating to obligations arising from Contract.

II. On the effect of Fraud (*Dolus Malus*), Duress (*Metus*), and Mistake (*Error*) upon a Contract.

III. The International Law Relating to Neutrals.

In his Private Class, the Reader will commence a course of Roman Law and discuss Book I. of the "Institutes" of Justinian. He will use as Text-books, Sandars' edition of the "Institute," and "Demangeat—Cours élémentaire de Droit Romain.

He will also refer to the "Corpus Juris Civilis," and the Commentaries of German and French Jurists, in illustration of the principles discussed.

The Reader will also discuss, in the Private Classes, points of International Law relating to the "Rights of Neutrals," using Wheaton's "Elements of International Law" as the Text-book, and referring to the works of the principal modern Jurists, the decisions of the Admiralty and Prize Courts of England and America, the Debates in Parliament, and State Papers relating to the cases under discussion.

The Reader will specially discuss the Congress of Vienna, the Treaties of Paris, and the subsequent alterations of those Treaties.

COMMON LAW.

By the READER on COMMON LAW, Two Courses (of Six Public Lectures each) on the following Subjects :—

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

I. Matters involving Contract or Tort which are within the cognizance of Courts of Law.

II. The Procedure at Law, whether by Action or otherwise.

III. The Mode of Proving Facts and Documents at *Nisi Prius*.

ADVANCED COURSE.

I. The Nature of Absolute and Relative Rights considered.

II. Remedies appropriate where such Rights are infringed either by Breach of Contract or by Tort.

III. The various kinds of Evidence admissible in a Court of Law, and the Weight assignable to each of them.

With his Private Classes, the Reader will consider in detail the Subjects above set forth, using for reference the following Books :—

Elementary Class.—Broom's "Commentaries on the Common Law" (fourth edition); Smith's "Lead. Cas." (last edition); and "Roscoe on Evid. at *Nisi Prius*."

Advanced Class.—"Bullen and Leake on Pleading;" and the Books above-mentioned.

LAWS IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA.

By the READER on HINDU and MAHOMMEDAN LAW, and the LAWS IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA, Six Public Lectures on the following subjects, viz. :—

HINDU LAW.

I. Introductory Lecture.

II. " " (*concluded*).

III. The Family Relation and Marriage.

IV. Adoption.

V. Alienation.

VI. Inheritance and Partition.

In the Private Classes, the Reader will discuss minutely and in detail the subjects embraced in his Public Lectures.

Secretary, THOS. PURDOE, Esq., Benchers' Rooms, Middle Temple.

Law Society (Incorporated), CHANCERY LANE, LONDON. Established 1827. Charters of Incorporation, 1831—1845. The Council, jointly with the Masters of the Courts, act as Examiners of Candidates for admission on the Roll. Persons entering into Clerkships with Attorneys or Solicitors are required to undergo Examination before entering into, and also during their Articles of Clerkship. Other powers and privileges are exercised by the Society by Act of Parliament, and under authority of the Judges.

EXAMINATIONS are held at the Law Society's Hall, and also in certain Provincial Towns, including Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Carlisle, Carmarthen, Chester, Durham, Exeter, Lancaster, Leeds, Lincoln, Liverpool, Maidstone, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Oxford, Plymouth, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, Swansea, Worcester, and York. Candidates are required to give one calendar month's notice to the Incorporated Law Society before the day appointed for Examination, of the Language in which they propose to be examined, the Place at which they wish to be examined, and other particulars, forms of which may be procured upon application to the Society's Secretary. *Preliminary Examinations*, before entering into Articles of Clerkship, usually comprise Reading in English aloud, Writing from Dictation, English Grammar, Writing a short English Composition, Arithmetic, simple and compound, Geography of Europe, English History, Elementary Latin, Latin, Greek, ancient or modern, French, German, Spanish, Italian—each Candidate being examined in one language only, according to his own selection. The *Intermediate Examination* embraces Mercantile Book-keeping, Contracts respecting Real Property, Law of Real Property, and Equity Jurisprudence. Candidates for this Examination may be examined either in the Term in which one-half of their articed service will expire, or in one of the two Terms next before, or one of the two Terms next after one-half of the Term of service under Articles. The *Final Examination*, after expiration of Articles, embraces Common Law, Conveyancing, Equity, and Bankruptcy and Criminal Law. The first three branches are compulsory.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Lectures on the different branches of Law are delivered in the Hall, and Classes have also been instituted for imparting Legal Knowledge. Occasionally Addresses upon General Principles of Law are delivered, to which Members of the Society, and Clerks under Articles, are admitted *gratuitously*, whether Subscribers to the Lectures and Classes, or not.

FEES FOR THE LECTURES.		For all the Three Courses.			For each Course.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Clerks of Members		2	2	0	1	1	0
By Clerks of Gentlemen not Members		3	3	0	1	11	0
By all other Persons not being Members		4	4	0	2	2	0

FEES FOR THE LAW CLASSES.							
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By every Subscriber		5	5	0	2	12	6

Gentlemen may subscribe for, and attend the Lectures and Classes, either separately or collectively; but as the Instruction given in the Classes will generally have special reference to preceding Lectures, it is recommended that those who attend the Classes should also attend the Lectures.

SOCIETY'S FEES.—The Society consists of about 2,400 Solicitors, in London and in the country. The *Admission Fee* is £5 for *Town* Members, and £2 for *Country*

Members; and the *Annual Subscription* for Town Members is £2, and for Country Members £1; all Solicitors are eligible on being proposed by two Members, and approved by the Council. *Articled Clerks* of Members are admitted to the Law Library on payment of an Annual Subscription of £1.

The ADVANTAGES OF ASSOCIATION as Members of the Society consist of Professional intercourse, a Hall furnished with Proceedings of Parliament, Newspapers, Reviews, &c., use of Conference and Waiting Rooms, a Library of 20,000 volumes of Parliamentary Works, Records, Statutes, Reports, Works on American, Colonial, and Foreign Law, and Classical and General Literature, a Registry Office, and also a CLUB.

The CLUB consists of Members of the Society, who pay an entrance Fee of £10 10s., and an annual Subscription of £5 5s. for Town Members, and £3 3s. for Country Members.

Secretary, E. W. WILLIAMSON, Esq., *Chancery Lane, London.*

Society of King's Inns, IRELAND.—RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS, AND TO THE DEGREE OF BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—Every person desirous to be admitted a Student into this Society shall, in order thereto, present at the Under-Treasurer's Office, three clear days at the least before the first day of Term, a Memorial in the printed form, No. 1, which Memorial is to be signed and lodged by the Student himself, and the Certificate annexed thereto, signed by a practising Barrister of at least ten years' standing.

Every Student, on presenting such Memorial, shall produce a Certificate of having paid at the Stamp Office the stamp duty of £25 sterling, and also pay to the Under-Treasurer the sum of £21 10s. 4d., including £5 5s. for admission to the King's Inns Library, and £5 5s. for Lectures under the recent system of Legal Education—the balance being the ancient fee for admission into the Society as a Student. Students of the Colleges of the Queen's University who shall elect to attend the Courses of Lectures in those Colleges, as hereafter provided, are exempted from paying the above sum of £5 5s. for Lectures.

Every Student not a Graduate of the University of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, or the Queen's University in Ireland, shall keep nine Terms' Commons in the Dining Hall of the Society, and also eight Terms' Commons in one of the Four Inns of Court in London, and shall lodge, with the Under-Treasurer, a certificate of having kept said eight Terms' Commons in one of the said Inns of Court in London, on presenting his Memorial to be admitted as Barrister.

Every such Student, if a Graduate of any of the said Universities, is only required to keep six Terms' Commons in the Dining Hall of the King's Inns, and also six Terms' Commons in one of the Inns of Court.

Every Student admitted into the Society after the first day of Trinity Term, 1850, if a Graduate of the University of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London, or the Queen's University in London, shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce certificates of his having attended two complete Courses *at least* of Lectures, viz., one complete Course of Lectures of any two, at his option, of the four Law Professors—namely, the Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and those of the King's Inns, and *at least five-sixths* of the Lectures of each session or University Term; or if a Graduate of Arts of

the Queen's University in Ireland, shall have the option of producing certificates of having attended two complete Courses, at least, of Lectures of each of the two Law Professors of any College of the Queen's University, comprising not less than thirty-six Lectures, and at least five-sixths of the Lectures of each course, and of having passed the Examinations in the College to which he belongs on the subjects of the aforesaid two Courses of Lectures, provided that the Curriculum prescribed by the said two Courses of Lectures shall embrace all that is contained in the course now prescribed by the Professors of the King's Inns, or as the same may be from time to time varied by any rules of the Benchers.

Every Student admitted into the Society after the above date (if not a Graduate of one of the said Universities) shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce certificates of his having attended four Courses of Lectures, viz., one Course of the Lectures of each of the said four Professors, and *at least* five-sixths of the Lectures of each session or University Term, in such manner, however, that every such Student shall be engaged not less than three years in the study of the law in Ireland, exclusive of the two years necessary for keeping Terms in England, in every one of which three years one complete Course of Lectures must be kept. Any Student who shall produce certificates of his having attended during three years the Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professors of English Law and of Jurisprudence in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University, and of his having passed the general Examinations in such College on the subjects so lectured on, shall be deemed entitled to such and the same privileges, in respect to his being called to the Bar, as if he had actually attended one Course of the Lectures of each of the two Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and had been engaged for two years in such attendance; but this rule and the preceding one are not intended to affect the number of Terms' Commons required by the present Rules of the Society to be kept by Students of the King's Inns prior to being called to the Bar.

If from illness or other sufficient cause any Student should be prevented from completing any Course of Lectures necessary towards being called to the Bar, the Legal Education Committee have power to direct what further attendance, if any, shall be sufficient in such case.

Every such Student, having complied with the foregoing Rules, desiring to be admitted to the Degree of Barrister-at-Law, and being of the full age of *twenty-one* years, shall present a Memorial in the printed form, three clear days at the least before the first day of Term, said Memorial to be signed by the Student himself; the Certificate annexed thereto to be signed by a practising Barrister of at least ten years' standing, and the declaration at foot thereof by a Benchers.

Every such Student so applying for admission to the Degree of a Barrister-at-Law shall, on presenting the said Memorial, pay to the Under-Treasurer the sum of £32 18s. 9d., being the ancient fee payable to the Society thereon, and lodge at the same time a Certificate of having paid £50 stamp duty at the Stamp Office; also a Certificate of having kept the requisite number of Terms from one of the Inns of Court in England; and if a Graduate of any of the said Universities, shall also lodge a Testimonium from such University of having obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Law therein.

ADMISSION OF APPRENTICES AS ATTORNEYS OR SOLICITORS IN IRELAND.—The principal Sections of “The Attorneys and Solicitors Act (Ireland), 1866,” provide as follows:—

Sect. 7. “Any person having taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Laws, in the University of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, or London, or in the Queen’s University in Ireland, or the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws, in any of the Universities of Scotland, none of such Degrees being honorary Degrees; and who at any time after having taken such Degree, and either before or after the passing of this Act, has been bound by and has duly served under Indentures of Apprenticeship to a practising Attorney or Solicitor for the term of three years, and has been examined and sworn in manner hereinafter mentioned, and in accordance with the practice of the Court of Chancery, or Superior Courts of Law in Ireland, may be admitted and enrolled and registered as an Attorney or Solicitor; and where any person has, before the passing of this Act, and at any time after having taken such Degree, been bound as aforesaid for any period exceeding three years, he may, after having duly served three years of such term, in such manner as would have been required if he had been bound for three years only, and having been examined and sworn as aforesaid, and with the consent in writing endorsed on his Indentures of Apprenticeship of the Attorney or Solicitor to whom he may be bound to the immediate determination of his Indentures of Apprenticeship, be admitted, enrolled, and registered as an Attorney or Solicitor; and when such consent is given as aforesaid, and acted upon under this provision, by the person hereby made eligible to be admitted, enrolled, and registered as aforesaid, the indentures of Apprenticeship shall be deemed to have determined as if they had determined by effluxion of time.”

Sect. 9. “Every person who as a Matriculated or Non-Matriculated Student of the University of Dublin or of any of the Queen’s Colleges in Ireland, shall have attended or shall attend any prescribed Lectures, and shall have passed or shall pass any prescribed Examinations of the Professors of the Faculty of Law in the said University of Dublin, or in any of the said Queen’s Colleges, for a period of two Collegiate years, and who shall have duly served as an Apprentice under Indentures for the term of four years, in like manner as by this Act provided respecting the service for the term of five years, shall at any time after the expiration of five years from the commencement of such attendance on Lectures, or of such period of service which shall first happen, be qualified to be sworn, and to be admitted as an Attorney, or Solicitor, respectively, according to the nature of his service, of the several and respective Superior Courts of Law or Equity in Ireland, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as any person having been bound, and having served five years, is qualified to be sworn and to be admitted, or enrolled and registered an Attorney or Solicitor under and by virtue of this Act.”

By the effect of the 7th section, Graduates of the University may be admitted Attorneys or Solicitors in Ireland after three years’ service as Apprentices, such service to be subsequent to their Graduation.

By the effect of the 9th section, persons attending the Lectures and passing the Examinations of the Professors for a period of two Collegiate years may be admitted after four years’ service.

Attendance on five-sixths of the Lectures is requisite to obtaining credit for the term.

AGRICULTURAL.

Royal Agricultural College, CIRENCESTER.—Patron, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. President, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. Incorporated 1845. OBJECT—To afford a Practical and Scientific Agricultural Education to Students from all parts of the kingdom; and to train men for Agricultural Employment, at home or in the Colonies, whether as Owners or Occupiers of Land, Land Agents, or Stewards. The College adjoins Oakley Park, and is situated on one of Lord Bathurst's Farms, about a mile and a half from Cirencester. The buildings include a chapel, dining-hall, library, museum, lecture theatre, laboratories, class-rooms, private studies, and servants' offices; with apartments for resident Professors, and ranges of dormitories on the upper floors. The building is lighted with gas, and thoroughly warmed and ventilated. Each Student has a separate sleeping apartment, and shares a private study with one companion.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—The Science and Practice of Agriculture are taught by Lectures, and by Practical Classes on the Farm daily. The Agricultural Course of Instruction thus embraces not only a Scientific discussion of established methods of cultivating different kinds of Soils in different climates—of the breeding, rearing, and general management of Stock, and of the use of Machinery—but also affords a good illustration of the cultivation of a Cotswold Farm, to which the Students have free access. Each Student is expected to keep a Daily Journal of all the operations on the Farm, and to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the Accounts. The Farm contains 500 acres, of which 450 are arable. The soil rests on the Forest Marble and Great Oolite. Much of it, therefore, is brashy. Cirencester Live-Stock Market, which Students have the opportunity of attending, is now justly looked upon as one of the best in the West of England—especially as regards Sheep, with which it is remarkably well supplied, both in numbers and first-rate quality. The system of selling everything by auction—thereby attracting strangers, increasing competition, and making it a really open and public market—is attended with the best possible results. There is an excellent Farmers' Club at Cirencester, the Lectures and Discussions of which are of great service to the Students of the College. Thirty acres of land are devoted to the purposes of an Experimental Farm, and are so managed that, by accurate records, and the systematic weighing of animals and products, Students are enabled to secure exact information upon most of the important details of Farm Practice. On both Farms, Students may have special work allotted to them, some taking entire charge of cattle, some of sheep, or pigs; excellence in this work being rewarded, as well as in ploughing and sheep-shearing. Courses of Lectures are delivered upon Natural and Mechanical Philosophy; Chemistry and Chemical Manipulation; Natural History, Geology, Botany, &c. Instruction in Veterinary Science includes Lectures on Anatomy, Pathology, and Therapeutics, illustrated by cases in the Hospital attached to the College. In order to make the teaching in this department as practically useful as possible, Students are required to record

the particulars of all cases admitted for treatment, especially the results of *post-mortem* examinations. There is instruction in Mensuration, Book-keeping, and those Mathematical subjects which are connected with Surveying; regular and frequent opportunities being afforded for Practical Work in the Field in Surveying, Levelling, and for learning the use of the Theodolite, Spirit Level, and other instruments. Architectural and Mechanical Drawing are also taught; and there are facilities for optional practice in Carpentry and Smith's Work.

ADMISSION.—Out-students are admitted to attend the Lectures, and avail themselves of the Practical Instruction. Except in certain cases, they are required to be *twenty-one* years of age. In-students are required to have attained *sixteen* years of age. Out-students, £50 per annum; In-students, £125. These terms include everything except books. There are a few private rooms, for which there is an extra charge of £25 per annum.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.—Six Scholarships, each of the annual value of £40, and tenable four Sessions, are open to competition to all Students having a First Class Certificate in the Oxford or Cambridge Middle Class Examinations. The Student first in each class in each Sessional Examination receives a Scholarship of the value of £10, and the Student second in each Sessional Examination receives a Scholarship of the value of £5: as there are two Sessions in each year and three classes, these latter Scholarships are really three at £20 per annum and three at £10 per annum. Students who enter at the Quarter are allowed to compete for these, but are required to obtain for success 5 per cent. more marks. The Haygarth Medal is given every Christmas, the Candidates being the Students competing for the Diploma.

The COLLEGE DIPLOMA, which admits those holding it to the position of Graduate, under the title of Member, is obtained at the end of a two years' course by those who pass a satisfactory Examination in Agriculture, Book-keeping, Chemistry, and any other one subject selected by the Candidate. Besides printed Papers, there is a Practical Examination on the Farm and in the Laboratory of some hours' duration; or, in the case of Mathematics, on Surveying Instruments, Machines, and Implements.

Excellent sources of information are displayed here; such as the abundant samples of grains and seeds of all sorts, from a mixture of which the Students can pick out all the several grasses, weeds, &c., in a manner surprising to the uninitiated. This power of distinguishing agricultural plants from weeds by the seeds must be invaluable to a farmer in the seed market; the advanced classes are *au fait* at it; and I doubt whether one in a hundred of existing agriculturists would be able to do the like. The casts of the mouths of animals, exhibiting the exact appearances of their dentition at different ages, form a preparatory study before investigating the mouths of living animals, which are never to be found together at one place and time presenting half so many variations in age. We entered a spacious Lecture Theatre, and ascertained that men of really high standing have been engaged in communicating the various knowledges professedly "always on hand" at this establishment. The Laboratory is about the best arranged and best furnished branch of the whole establishment—a place of no mean interest, as having witnessed the labours of Way, Voelcker, and Church. The Botanic Garden is a great feature in the advantages and facilities presented for scientific study. Nothing fanciful or pedagogic, nothing of mere book-learning separated from practical application, is permitted in the teaching of the College. Chemical lectures are reduced to practice in the Laboratory; every Student going steadily through analyses of soils, manures, and feeding materials, and obtaining experimental acquaintance with all that chemistry has done for farming. Botanical lectures are made practical in the garden, the park,

and the farm-fields. Geology is applied in long excursions, observing dips, strikes, and anticlinal axes, faults and cleavages, dikes and curvatures, and rummaging every quarry, gravel-pit, and railway-cutting for fossils. Veterinary lectures are made available in the College Veterinary Hospital, which, with its boxes, dissecting-rooms, and pharmacy, stands about a quarter of a mile from the College. The Mensuration and Surveying Class fits the Student for actual field-work with chain and theodolite, for timber-measuring, and so on, around the neighbourhood. Then, while strict science is drilling and disciplining the mind, a large share of time is engaged in the more strictly professional studies. Drawing and account-keeping are items of great importance; keeping note-books of farm operations is another; and daily there is the practical "farm-class," instructed by the Agricultural Professor in some manipulation of tillage, some field or farmstead process, some detail in the management or commercial valuation of live stock. The College has not only retained a few fields under its own control for experimental purposes, but its members have the privilege of walking over and inspecting 500 acres of adjoining land. Everything that goes on is open to the observation of the Students, and everything receives its practical explanation on the spot.—*Notes by a Visitor.*

Principal, Rev. JOHN CONSTABLE, M.A.

Highland and Agricultural Society.—The EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL of the Society is empowered by Charter to grant Certificates and Diplomas in AGRICULTURE and in FORESTRY, for which purposes a Board of Examiners has been appointed. A sum of money, not exceeding £100 per annum, has been placed at the disposal of the Examiners, to be applied in PRIZES to Candidates who pass with distinguished merit, and on a standard exceeding that required for the Diploma. The EXAMINATIONS are both written and oral, and the value of the answers is determined by numbers. The oral Examination is conducted publicly.

EXAMINATIONS IN AGRICULTURE.—There are two Examinations, styled respectively the "Certificate Examination" and the "Diploma Examination." The first is open to Candidates not less than *eighteen* years of age; the second to those who have completed *twenty-one* years. To pass the Certificate Examination, a Candidate must be acquainted with Farm Accounts, Mensuration, and Surveying, and must also possess a good knowledge of Practical Agriculture, and a general acquaintance with the elements of Botany, Chemistry, and Natural History. To pass the Diploma Examination, a Candidate must be in possession of the previous Certificate, and have attained his *twenty-first* year, and must be found to possess a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of Agriculture; of Mechanics and Mensuration; of the Physiology and Treatment of Domesticated Animals; and of the application of Botany, Chemistry, and Natural History to Agriculture. The Diploma is as follows:—

"These are to certify that, on the _____ day of _____ A. B. was examined in the Arts and Sciences connected with Agriculture, and has been reported to be proficient therein by a Board of Examiners nominated by the Council of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland on Education, in terms and by authority of a Charter, given under the Great Seal, on the 18th day of August, 1856.

EXAMINATIONS IN FORESTRY.—The Society grants First and Second Class Certificates. The Examinations are open to Candidates of any age. Candidates must possess—1st. A thorough acquaintance with the details of Practical Forestry. 2nd. A general knowledge of the following branches of study, so far as these apply to Forestry:—The Outlines of Botany; the Nature and Properties of Soils, Drainage and

Effects of Climate; Land and Timber Measuring and Surveying; Mechanics and Construction, as applied to fencing, draining, bridging, and road-making; Implements of Forestry; Book-keeping and Accounts.

EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

I.—SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS, AND CONSTRUCTION.

1. The principles of rotation. Rotations of cropping in most common use for heavy and for light soils.
2. Manures in ordinary use—usual quantities applied per acre—time and mode of application—their composition and relative values and uses.
3. Composition and classification of soils—their agricultural treatment.
4. The various farm crops—their cultivation, general treatment, and marketable value—ordinary produce per acre, and the different modes of storing them.
5. The breeding, rearing, and feeding the live stock of the farm—the different breeds—their characteristics—the districts where they are principally met with.
6. Drainage operations.
7. The implements used in agriculture, the points to be attended to in their construction and use, and their prices.

II.—BOTANY.

1. Nutritive Organs of Plants—Root, stem, leaves. Functions of roots. Various kinds of stem, with examples. Use of the stem. Structure of leaves. Different kinds of leaves. Arrangement and functions of leaves.

2. Reproductive Organs.—Flower and its parts. Arrangement of the whorls of the flower—calyx, corolla, stamens, pistil. Ovule. Mature pistil or fruit. Pruning and grafting. Seed. Young plant or embryo. Sprouting of the seed, or germination.

3. General Principles of Classification.—Meaning of the terms Class, Order, Genus, Species. Illustrations taken from plants used in agriculture, such as grain-crops, grasses, clovers, vetches, turnips, mangold-wurzel, peas, beans, &c.

Practical Examination in fresh Specimens and Models; some of the latter may be seen in the Museum, at the Royal Botanic Garden, which is open daily to the public free.

Text-book—Balfour's "Elements of Botany," A. & C. Black, 1869, 3s. 6d.

III.—CHEMISTRY.

1. The laws of chemical combination. Atomic theory. Chemistry of the non-metallic elements, and their more important compounds. Potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron, and their compounds.

Text-book—Roscoe's "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry," Macmillan & Co., London, 4s. 6d.

2. *Agricultural Chemistry*.—Composition of plants. Their organic and inorganic constituents. Composition and characters of fertile soils. The principles of manuring. Composition of farm-yard manure. Artificial manures. Their nature and composition. Principles on which they should be used. Feeding stuffs. Their composition and value, and the mode in which they may be most advantageously employed.

Text-book—Anderson's "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry," A. & C. Black, Edinburgh, 6s. 6d.

IV.—NATURAL HISTORY.

1. *Zoology*.—(1.) The Primary Divisions of the Animal Kingdom—with examples of each.

(2.) The Vertebrate Kingdom. The peculiarities and functions of the alimentary canal distinguishing the Ruminants.

(3.) The Orders—Hymenoptera, Diptera, and Coleoptera—with examples of insects injurious to farm crops belonging to each of the Orders.

2. *Geology*.—(4.) The various strata forming the earth's crust in their order of deposition.

(5.) Their influences on the surface soils of the country.

(6.) The meaning and application of Disintegration, Drift, Alluvium, Dip, Strike, Fault.

V.—VETERINARY SURGERY.

1. Anatomy of the digestive organs of horse and ox, describing their structural differences.
2. The process of digestion in the above animals, and food most proper for each in quantity and quality.
3. The management of stock before, at, and after parturition. The time of utero-gestation in the domesticated animals.
4. The general principles to be followed in the treatment of very acute disease before assistance of the veterinary surgeon can be procured.

VI.—FIELD ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.

1. Land-Surveying with the Chain.
 2. Mensuration of Areas of Land from a Chain Survey or from a Plan.
 3. Levelling with the ordinary Levelling Instrument and Staff.
- Text-books—Any one of the following:—Butler Williams's "Practical Geodesy," J. W. Parker, London, 8s. 6d. Pages 1 to 20; 24 to 28; 30 to 33; 56 to 59; 118 to 132.
- "Cassell on Land-Surveying," Cassell, Petter, & Galpin, London; or "Bruff on Land-Surveying," Simpkin & Marshall, London; the parts which relate to chain-surveying and ordinary levelling only.

VII.—BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTS.

1. Questions in practice and proportion.
 2. Book-keeping—Describe books to be kept. Give examples—Taking of stock.
- Text-book—Stephen's "Practical System of Farm Book-keeping," Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, 2s. 6d.

EXAMINATION IN FORESTRY.

I.—SCIENCE OF FORESTRY AND PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT OF WOODS.

1. Formation and ripening of Wood. Predisposing causes of decay.
2. Restoration of Wood-lands:—(1.) Natural reproduction; (2.) Artificial planting.
3. General management of plantations. Cropping by rotation. Trees recommended for different situations.
4. Season and method of pruning, thinning, and felling.
5. Circumstances unfavourable to the growth of trees.
6. Mechanical appliances for conveying and converting timber. Construction of saw-mills.
7. Qualities and uses of chief indigenous timbers. Processes of preserving timber.
8. Management of nurseries. Seed-sowing.
9. Collection of forest produce.
10. Manufacture of tar and charcoal.

II.—ELEMENTS OF BOTANY.

1. Nutritive Organs of Plants—Root, stem, leaves. Functions of roots. Various kinds of stems, with examples. Use of the stem. Structure of leaves. Different kinds of leaves. Arrangement and functions of leaves.
 2. Reproductive Organs—Flower and its parts. Arrangement of the whorls of the flower—calyx, corolla, stamens, pistil. Ovule. Mature pistil or fruit. Pruning and grafting. Seed. Young plant or embryo. Sprouting of the seed or germination.
 3. General Principles of Classification. Meaning of the terms Class, Order, Genus, Species. Illustrations taken from common forest trees and shrubs.
- Practical Examination on fresh specimens and models; some of the latter may be seen in the Museum and the Royal Botanic Garden, which are open daily to the public free.

Candidates may consult Professor Balfour's "Elements of Botany," A. & C. Black, Edinburgh, 1869, 3s. 6d.

III.—NATURE AND PROPERTIES OF SOILS, DRAINAGE AND EFFECTS OF CLIMATE.

1. The different descriptions of soils, their classification, and suitability to growth of different descriptions of timber trees.
2. The composition and constituents of soils. The relations between the soil and the trees growing on it.

3. The effects of drainage on soils and on climate.
4. The mode of drainage for plantations.
5. The influence of temperature, rainfall, aspect, shelter, and prevailing winds on tree life.
6. The methods of registering and recording observations, and the instruments used.

IV.—LAND AND TIMBER MEASURING AND SURVEYING; MECHANICS AND CONSTRUCTION AS APPLIED TO FENCING, BRIDGING, AND ROAD-MAKING; IMPLEMENTS OF FORESTRY.

1. The use of the Level and Measuring Chain. Measuring and mapping surface areas.
 2. The measurement of solid bodies—as timber, stacked bark, faggots, &c., earthworks.
 3. The different modes of fencing and enclosing plantations; their relative advantages, durability, cost of construction, and repairs.
 4. The setting out and formation of roads for temporary or permanent use.
 5. The construction of bridges over streams and gullies; of gates or other entrances.
 6. The different implements and tools used, in planting, pruning, felling, barking, and working up timber trees, or preparing them for sale.
- Ewart's "Agricultural Assistant." Blackie & Son, Glasgow and Edinburgh, 3s. 6d.
Strachan's "Agricultural Tables." Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, 2s. 6d.

V.—BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTS.

1. Questions in practice and proportion.
2. Book-keeping—Describe books to be kept; give examples. Taking of stock.

Secretary, F. N. MENZIES.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES.

National Society's Training Colleges for Teachers.—

Patron, the QUEEN.—The National Society was founded in 1811. The object of the Society is to secure "that the poorer Members of the Church shall have their children daily instructed in suitable learning, works of industry, and the principles of the Christian Religion, according to the Established Church."

The leading operations of the Society are: Building school-rooms and teachers' dwelling-houses; maintaining colleges for the training of teachers (£58,199 in building, £248,328 in the maintenance of colleges); granting money towards paying the salaries of certificated teachers; granting money for supplying fittings to temporary school-rooms; giving grants of books to schools; diffusing information generally on the subject of Church education; watching and, when necessary, modifying public measures relating to education; assisting in the diocesan inspection of schools; holding in trust money invested for schools.

The following REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES TO ST. MARK'S COLLEGE, CHELSEA, will afford an outline of the conditions affecting the admission of Candidates to the NATIONAL SOCIETY'S TRAINING COLLEGES generally:—

AGE OF CANDIDATE AND TIME OF ADMISSION.—Pupil Teachers who have completed their apprenticeship are eligible for admission, irrespective of age. Candidates who have not been Pupil Teachers must have completed their *eighteenth* year at the date of the Admission Examination. The time of admission is at the end of January. Applications should be made three months previously.

RECOMMENDATION.—Before a Pupil can be received, a written application must

be made on his behalf to the Principal by some responsible person, accompanied by a *certificate* or other satisfactory proof of Baptism, and a *recommendation* from a Clergyman or other responsible person (to be countersigned by a Clergyman), who is requested to state, as particularly as possible, *the grounds on which it is given*, as well for the satisfaction of the Authorities of the College as to prevent disappointment and needless expense on the part of the Candidate and his friends. Good moral character, amiability, truthfulness, and diligence are indispensable requisites.

DECLARATION.—Each Student is required to sign the following declaration on his admission:—"I, A. B., having carefully read the prospectus addressed to Candidates for admission to St. Mark's College, and being fully aware of the rules and regulations of the College, desire to become a Student on the conditions expressed in the above-mentioned prospectus; and I engage that I will continue a Student for the full period of two years, unless specially permitted or requested by the Authorities of the College to leave at the end of one year. I also engage that, so long as I shall continue a Student, I will conform in all respects to the regulations of the College. I am fully aware that the understanding on which I am admitted is, that I shall, on leaving the College, follow the profession of a Teacher in Schools for the Poor (1) connected with the Church of England, (2) in Great Britain, and (3) under Government Inspection, and I hereby declare that such is my intention and wish."

HEALTH.—A certificate of health is required on behalf of each Candidate for admission, and a form for this purpose will be supplied from the College, to be signed by the Candidate's own Medical Attendant, or by some qualified Medical Practitioner. Any constitutional or hereditary predisposition to disease or any physical deformity will exclude a Candidate. The regulations of the Committee of Council on Education make this imperative.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—The standard of attainment required from the Candidates in order to be admitted into the College is fixed by the Examination, which is to be passed in December in each year. They will be expected at the *very least* to read English prose with propriety; to spell correctly from dictation; to write a good hand; to show considerable readiness in working the fundamental rules of arithmetic; to be well acquainted with the outlines of Scripture, and with the Catechism and Liturgy of the Church of England. Candidates are also examined in the grammatical construction of sentences; in history and geography; and in the rudiments of mathematical science. A knowledge of vocal or instrumental music is always a strong recommendation to a Candidate. All intending Candidates should procure, as soon as possible, a copy of the "*Questions Proposed to Candidates for Admission into Normal Schools*," at the last preceding Government Examination. These are usually published in the following March, by Messrs. LONGMAN, price Sixpence, and can be obtained through any bookseller. From these questions the general scope of the Government Examinations can be ascertained.

MORAL QUALIFICATIONS.—The influence of the Schoolmaster should extend beyond the walls of the School, and his lessons range over the whole compass of daily life. More especially is this requisite in those whose sphere of duty lies among the poor. The importance of good dispositions and amiable tempers in those who are to be received into a Normal College, the primary object of which is to form the character, appears indeed to be generally felt and justly appreciated. It may be well that Candidates for admission should be admonished by their friends, before they take a step on which the tenor of their future lives will depend, to weigh well the nature of their undertaking. In particular they should be made aware that they will have to lead in the College a life of continued industry and some self-denial; that they will rise early, and fare simply; that a portion of every day will be allotted to devotional exercises; and that they will be employed in the garden, as well as in the Practising Schools. Such a mode of life, humbly and dutifully pursued, will be found to conduce to their present happiness, as surely as to their permanent well-being; but may prove irksome to those who do not enter upon it in a cheerful, contented, and submissive spirit.

The **PERIOD OF TRAINING** is for TWO YEARS, according to the provisions of the Committee of Council on Education. No Student will be admitted who does not undertake to remain two years, unless some unforeseen circumstance (such as sickness) should render his withdrawal unavoidable at the end of one year.

ENTRANCE FEE.—Those who have successfully passed the Government Entrance Examination may be received as Students, on payment of an Entrance Fee of Five Pounds. No other payment will be required from them during their two years' residence. It is the only charge made for board, lodging, washing, and medical attendance.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.—Besides the Government Examination, which takes place at Christmas, there are Examinations conducted by the Authorities of the College—in July and at Michaelmas. These Examinations are of considerable importance, as upon those results depend the College Prizes, and the position of each Student's name upon the College Roll. *Special Science Classes* are conducted in the College; and the Students are encouraged to compete for the honours and certificates awarded annually by the DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART at South Kensington. The College is not much more than a mile distant from the Museum of the Department, to which the Students of St. Mark's have free admission at all times. The advantage of this privilege can be understood only by those who are acquainted with the beautiful models of all kinds, the Scientific Apparatus, the Pictures, the Drawings, and the other treasures of Science and Art there exhibited.

The Vacations are (1) in the autumn, from the third week in July to the end of the last week in August, and (2) at Christmas, from the third week in December to the end of the third week in January. During these Vacations the College is entirely closed.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The College Library is open under certain restrictions to the general use of the Students. Class-books are furnished by the College at reduced prices. Divine Service in the Chapel is attended by all the Students daily, at half-past seven in the morning, and at a quarter-past nine in the evening. They go to bed immediately after Evening Service, and attend a roll-call in the morning at six.

Every Student is required to spend a certain portion of time as a Teacher in the Practising Schools, under the direction of the Normal Master. The recommendation which he will receive from the College will greatly depend upon the zeal and ability which he displays in this department of duty.

The meals are three a day: breakfast at a quarter-past eight, dinner at a quarter-past one, and tea at a quarter-past six.

A portion of the day is devoted to drill or to manual labour in the garden. Great advantages, physical and moral, accrue to the Student from this regulation; and any neglect or remissness in the performance of these duties will consequently be noted. There is a large bath in the grounds of the College, under the charge of an experienced Military Sergeant, who teaches the Students how to swim.

Each department of work is placed under the supervision of a Monitor, to whom strict obedience must be paid. If there be any cause of complaint, it should be communicated to the Vice-Principal. The Principal himself is ready to receive communications from Students, and to give them advice on any subject in which they may be interested, every day after Morning Service.

An opportunity of practice will, as far as possible, be afforded to all those who may bring with them an elementary knowledge of the Organ, Harmonium, or Pianoforte.

The Grounds of the College consist of several acres of garden and grass land. Students are permitted to go out on Sundays from dinner-time to a quarter to four p.m.; on Wednesdays from dinner-time to half-past six p.m.; and on Saturdays from five to six p.m., in summer. With these exceptions, the Students are not allowed to leave the grounds without special permission.

Active recreation is permitted and encouraged at suitable times, and all means are taken to promote the health and cheerfulness of the Students, but rude or boisterous manners, and coarse language, are strictly prohibited.

The privileges of the College will be forfeited not only by gross acts of immorality, but by habits of idleness, negligence, or trifling, or of insincerity, or of sullenness and ill-temper, or of disobedience and impertinence to superiors, or by the use of improper language.

FUTURE APPOINTMENTS.—Students at the termination of their course will be assisted as far as possible in procuring appointments, or advised in regard to such appointments as may be procured for them by their friends. Their wishes and circumstances will be consulted, as far as opportunity permits, regard being had to the qualifications of the individual, but no given amount of salary or other advantages can be guaranteed. This must depend in each case upon the turn of events over which the College can exercise no control. Young men are advised to look to the prospective advantages rather than to the immediate emolument of the situation which they may be called upon to fill, and to be content if in the first instance they occupy a field of active duty, in which they may gain experience and establish a character.

The Authorities of the College do not usually undertake to recommend any young man to a *second* appointment; for this he must depend upon the testimonial which

he may carry with him from the first; but they are anxious to maintain a friendly connection with the Schoolmasters whom they have assisted to educate, and to render them assistance in procuring situations whenever the circumstances of the case appear to justify them in doing so; and they will recognise the principle, that ex-Students who have done good work in laborious posts have a claim for promotion whenever a suitable opportunity occurs.

Ex-Students are particularly requested to send their addresses to the College whenever they change their situation, in order that the necessary alterations may be made in the College Registers.

Principal, Rev. JOHN G. CROMWELL.

The Society has also a Training College for SCHOOLMISTRESSES at Whiteland's House, Chelsea.

British and Foreign School Society.—Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. The Society has at present two TRAINING COLLEGES, accommodating 100 Male (Borough Road), and 102 Female Students (Stockwell). The Committee is preparing to DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS sent out every year. These Teachers are recognised by the Education Department as *certificated* when they leave. Most of them are qualified to teach Drawing and Singing; some obtain the Certificates of the GOVERNMENT SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT; and all receive careful instruction in the Art and Practice of Teaching.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN BRITISH SCHOOLS embraces a wide range of subjects, varying, of course, according to the class of children, the attainments of the Teacher, and the views of the local supporters. Grammar, History, and Geography are taught, as well as Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. The singing of cheerful songs is generally a part of the routine, and the study of Music is often pursued scientifically. The science of common things is illustrated in object lessons, and in many schools considerable progress is made in the knowledge of the elements of Physical Geography, Natural History, and Physiology. Drawing is introduced where practicable. The Kinder-garten amusements are employed in Infant Schools. Manual exercises in the school-room, and gymnastics in the play-ground, are encouraged. Needlework, cutting out, knitting, plaiting, and the industrial occupations of the district are practised. Nothing that is likely to fit the children for their daily life is intentionally shut out. The aim is to develop intelligence and moral power, to make loyal subjects, good citizens, and God-fearing men and women. As a part of the instruction the Bible is read, and Bible lessons are given. In the schools under the immediate control of the Committee of the Society the Teachers take great pains not only to explain and enforce the precepts of the sacred volume, but also to make the children love them, and receive them as the guide of their lives. The teaching is not of a controversial kind, and no attempt is made to inculcate the peculiar doctrinal tenets of any class of Christians.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. Pupil-teachers who have successfully completed their term of apprenticeship, and those who, not having been Pupil-teachers, will be more than *eighteen* years of age on the 1st of January, 1872 [or of any succeeding year], may make application for admission to the Borough Road College early in the preceding December by filling up and signing the necessary form.

2. Applicants should consider whether they can conscientiously comply with the

requirements of those who pay for the education given at the Colleges of the Society. The funds are supplied partly by the State, and paid out of the Parliamentary fund administered by the Educational Department, and partly by the friends of religious unsectarian education.

The State requires that the Students thus educated should become Teachers of Public Elementary Schools, or Elementary Teachers in the Army and Royal Navy, or (within Great Britain) in Poor Law Schools, Certified Industrial Schools, or Certified Reformatories; and a declaration to this effect will have to be made upon admission.

The Subscribers to the Society require that the Teachers, to whose education they contribute, should be able and willing to conduct schools in a Christian and unsectarian spirit. While no test is imposed, and no particular religious profession insisted on, the Committee desires to train truly religious Teachers who can make the Children acquainted with the truths of Scripture without imparting any sectarian bias.

Applicants who furnish satisfactory evidence of freedom from serious bodily defect or deformity, of the possession of general health, of good character, and of teaching ability, will be placed on the list of Candidates.

3. The Candidates will have to present themselves at the Borough Road College during the week before Christmas for Examination—as to health, by the medical officer of the Institution, and as to proficiency in the subjects mentioned below, by one or more of her Majesty's Inspectors:—

English Language.—1. Reading with ease, fluency, and expression.

2. Writing, both large and small hand.

3. Dictation, with correct spelling and punctuation.

4. Grammar, including derivations, parsing, and analysis of sentences.

5. The source and growth of the language.

Geography.—General knowledge (with maps) of the chief divisions: also the British Isles and Colonies and Ancient Palestine.

History.—Outlines of British history.

Arithmetic, as far as decimal and vulgar fractions (inclusive).

Algebra, as far as simple equations.

Euclid, Book I.

School Management.

Knowledge of *Latin Grammar* and *Music* (Tonic Sol-fa or Old Notation) will be advantageous.

Questions put the previous year are published in a pamphlet, and sold at the Society's Depository. Price 7d., post free.

The Examination will occupy three or four days, during which board and lodging will be provided in the College for ten shillings. Candidates living near may have partial accommodation on special terms. The result of the Examination will be announced as soon as possible, probably in the second or third week in January, and each Candidate should leave a fully-addressed envelope, in which the announcement may be enclosed.

To meet the case of those who have not been Pupil-teachers, Preparatory Classes will be established for a limited number towards the end of August.

4. The Students are chosen from among the successful Candidates. The advantages of a College Course are given with a view to future service—not as a right earned by service during apprenticeship. There is, therefore, no ground of complaint if some who pass the Examination are excluded on account of health, or for want of room. Every effort will, however, be made to prevent disappointment. There will be in 1872 about 70 QUEEN'S SCHOLARSHIPS. If the number of successful Candidates exceeds this, preference will be given to those who have been Pupil-teachers in affiliated Schools. In all other cases (health being good) the names will be taken strictly in the order of the Examination List.

An entrance fee of £3 will have to be paid when the residence in College commences; but no further payment to the College will be required. The cost of books and stationery will be about 30s. or 40s. a year. The cost of clothes, travelling, and living during the holidays may easily be calculated in each case by the Candidate himself.

All the Students admitted will receive board, lodging, washing, and medical attendance (except during the holidays), and will take their turn in the Practising Schools.

5. The Students assemble (unless special notice to the contrary be given) on the last Thursday in January, and disperse immediately after the Certificate Examination in December. The holidays extend from the last Thursday in June to the second

Thursday in August. A few days' relaxation is allowed at Easter and Michaelmas, and Students whose home is within easy reach of the College may obtain permission to spend Saturday afternoon and Sunday with their relatives. Those who remain in College during Sunday are expected to attend regularly some place of worship, the choice being left to themselves.

6. During the first year the subjects studied by Males comprise Scripture, reading and recitation, writing, dictation, grammar, composition, geography, history, arithmetic and algebra, geometry (elementary), practical science, school management, drawing, and music. The following are the principal text-books required:—The Bible; Curtis's English Grammar; Curtis's Analysis and Etymology; Smith's Principia Latina; the Art of Computation, by A. F. Smith and H. Roe; Cornwell's Arithmetic; Colenso's Algebra, or Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners; Euclid (Potts's preferred); Cornwell's School Geography; Hewett's Colonies; Collins's Selected Atlas; Curtis's School and College History; Curtis's Outlines of English History; Curtis's Chronological Tables; Currie's Musical Analysis, Part I.; Mann's Book of Health.

The first year's subjects for Females comprise Scripture, reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, domestic economy, school management, needlework, drawing, and music. The following are the principal text-books:—The Bible, Morell's English Grammar, Curtis's Analysis, Cornwell's School Geography and Atlas, Hughes's Physical Geography, Curtis's School and College History, Pearce and Hague's Outlines of English History, Tegetmeier's Domestic Economy, Weber's Singing Method.

An Examination is conducted by the authorities of the College at Michaelmas, and another by the Education Department in December.

7. Science Classes will be formed in Pure Mathematics, Inorganic Chemistry, Theoretical Mechanics, and Animal Physiology. The entrance fee to the College covers the admission to these Classes. The Examinations are conducted by the Science and Art Department, and take place in May.

8. As soon as possible after the close of the second year, Schools are found at which the period of probation may be passed. Until the receipt of the parchment which is given after two favourable inspections, with an interval of a year between them, Students retained at the Society's Colleges are expected to submit to the arrangements of the Committee, *i.e.* to take charge of any Schools to which they may be appointed, and make no change without permission.

Secretary, ALFRED BOURNE, Esq., B.A., *Borough Road, S.E.*

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The following is a List of some of the principal Normal Schools, for Masters and Mistresses, with the names of the corresponding Secretaries. For Masters (1); for Mistresses (2); for Masters and Mistresses (3).

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY (3), Alfred Bourne, Esq., B.A., Borough Road, S.E. (Borough Road and Stockwell Schools).

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SOCIETY (1), Rev. D. Rowlands, Bangor.

BRISTOL, GLOUCESTER, AND OXFORD DIOCESAN (2), Rev. W. Smith, Fishpond, Bristol.

CHESTER DIOCESAN (1), The Very Rev. the Dean of Chester.

CHESTER DIOCESAN (2), Rev. Canon Hornby, Bury, Lancashire.

CHELTENHAM (Church of England) (3), Rev. R. M. Chamney, Cheltenham.

CHICHESTER DIOCESAN (2), Rev. H. H. Wyatt, 84, Montpelier Road, Brighton.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND (1), Rev. J. S. Boncher, Carnarvon.

DURHAM DIOCESAN (2), Rev. W. H. Walter, Durham.

DURHAM DIOCESAN (1), Rev. S. B. Smith, M.A., Durham.

EDINBURGH (Scottish Episcopal) (2), Rev. C. Smith, Lochrin House, Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH (Church of Scotland) (3), S. S. Laurie, Esq., 22, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH (Free Church) (3), A. Thomson, Esq., Edinburgh.

EXETER DIOCESAN (1), Rev. J. G. Dangar, Exeter.

EXETER DIOCESAN (2), C. Barham, Esq., Truro.

GLASGOW (Church of Scotland) (3), J. Leitch, Esq., Dundas Vale, Glasgow.

GLASGOW (Free Church) (3), W. Kidston, Esq., Glasgow.

HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY (2), Rev. J. Joyce Evans, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

HOMERTON (Congregational) (3), Rev. W. Unwin, the College, Homerton, N.E.
 LICHFIELD DIOCESAN (2), Rev. J. Latham, Little Eaton, Derby.
 LINCOLN DIOCESAN (2), Rev. Hector Nelson, Lincoln.
 LIVERPOOL (Catholic) (2), the Principal, 96, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.
 NATIONAL SOCIETY (1), Rev. J. G. Cromwell, M.A., St. Mark's College,
 Chelsea, S. W.
 NATIONAL SOCIETY (1), Rev. E. Daniel, Battersea, S. W.
 NATIONAL SOCIETY (1), Rev. H. Morris, Carmarthen.
 NATIONAL SOCIETY (2), Rev. H. Barber, Whitelands House, Chelsea, S. W.
 NORWICH DIOCESAN (2), Rev. W. C. Davie, Norwich.
 OXFORD DIOCESAN (1), Rev. J. Ridgway, Culham, Abingdon.
 PETERBOROUGH (Church of England) (1), Rev. C. Daymond, Peterborough.
 ROCHESTER DIOCESAN (2), Rev. A. H. Blunt, Bishop's Stortford.
 SALISBURY DIOCESAN (2), Rev. W. D. Morrice, Longbridge Deverill, Warminster, W.
 ST. MARY'S (Catholic) (1), Rev. T. Graham, Brook Green House, Hammersmith, W.
 WESTMINSTER (Wesleyan) (3), Rev. W. G. Olver, Horseferry Road, W.
 WINCHESTER DIOCESAN (1), Rev. C. Collier, Training School, Winchester.
 WORCESTER DIOCESAN (1), Rev. T. J. Haworth, Saltley, Birmingham.
 YORK AND RIPON DIOCESAN (1), Rev. G. Rowe, M.A., York.
 YORK AND RIPON DIOCESAN (2), Rev. E. B. Badcock, Ripon.

College of Preceptors, LONDON.—Established 1846, and incorporated by Royal Charter 1849, for the purpose of promoting sound Learning, and of advancing the interests of Education, especially among the Middle Classes, by affording facilities to Teachers for acquiring a knowledge of their profession, and by providing a competent BOARD of EXAMINERS to ascertain and give Certificates of the acquirements and fitness for their office of persons engaged, or desiring to be engaged, in the Education of Youth. The Charter empowers the College to hold EXAMINATIONS of TEACHERS and SCHOOLS, and to grant Diplomas and Certificates to such persons as pass their Examinations satisfactorily.

To effect these objects, two plans of Examination have been established, and have been working simultaneously :

- 1st. That of TEACHERS, to ascertain their qualifications and fitness to take part in the work of instruction ; and
- 2nd. Of PUPILS, to test their progress, and to afford at once to the Teacher, and to the Public, a satisfactory criterion of the value of the instruction they receive.

The Diplomas granted by the College to Teachers are of three grades, viz., *Associate*, *Licentiate*, and *Fellow*. The qualifications required for the grade of *Associate* are somewhat higher than those required by the Committee of Council for Certificated Masters of the First Class ; and those for the grades of *Licentiate* and *Fellow* correspond as nearly as possible with those required for an Ordinary Degree and for an Honour Degree in Arts, respectively, at the principal Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. A distinctive feature of these Examinations is, that in all cases the "Theory and Practice of Education" is an obligatory subject for each grade.

Upwards of 500 Teachers, including Ladies, have been Examined, and have received Diplomas which are recognised in America, France, Belgium, and other Continental States, as qualifying the possessors to engage in educational duties.

The Pupils' Examinations were established in the year 1854, four years before the commencement of the University Local Examinations, and

two years before those instituted by the Society of Arts, both of which may justly be regarded as more or less the fruit of the efforts and example of the College of Preceptors in leading the way in the improvement of the Education of the Middle Classes. They have been carried on periodically since that time with steadily-increasing success, and up to 1871 more than 10,000 Certificates have been awarded by the College to successful Candidates. The number of Pupils Examined during the year 1870 was about 1,600; and more than 150 Schools in various parts of the country are IN UNION WITH THE COLLEGE, and from time to time send up Candidates for Examination. (For a List of the Schools in union with the College see APPENDIX.)

The First Class Certificates awarded by the College are recognised by her Majesty's Judges, and by the General Medical Council, as guarantees of good general education; and, consequently, the holders of them, who may intend to enter the Legal and Medical professions, are exempted from the necessity of submitting to the Preliminary Literary Examinations held by the Incorporated Law Society, and by the various Medical Corporations of the United Kingdom. The Pharmaceutical Society, and various other Examining Bodies, also recognise the College Certificates in a similar manner.

The College of Preceptors also periodically conducts the Preliminary Literary Examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, established in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Act.

The Examinations, both of Teachers and Pupils, are open to BOTH SEXES. A large proportion of the Candidates at each Examination for Diplomas consists of Ladies, and the number of Ladies' Schools in connection with the College, sending Pupils as Candidates for Certificates, is at present considerable, and is gradually increasing.

The total number of persons Examined annually by the College, including the Candidates at the three Examinations which have been mentioned, each of which is held half-yearly, amounts to nearly 2,000.

EVENING MEETINGS of the Members of the College are held monthly (except during the Christmas and Midsummer Vacations), for the purpose of reading and discussing papers upon subjects connected with Education.

The Annual Subscription to the College is one guinea; a single payment of ten guineas confers the privilege of Life Membership. All persons engaged in Education are admissible as Members, subject to election by the Council: but all Candidates are required to give evidence of having passed an Examination satisfactory to the Council before some recognised Examining Body, or, failing that, to pass an Examination at the College.

EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPLOMAS.

1. Two Examinations of Teachers are held annually, viz., in the Midsummer and Christmas vacations; the former between the 18th of June and the 12th of July, the latter between the 18th December and the 12th January.

2. All Candidates shall, previously to being admitted to the Examinations, produce such testimonials of character and practical ability in teaching as the Dean shall consider satisfactory.

3. The grades in the College of Preceptors are ASSOCIATE, LICENTIATE, and FELLOW.

4. Candidates for the Associateship must give evidence of having had at least one year's experience in Teaching; Candidates for the Licentiate, of having had two

years' experience; and Candidates for the Fellowship, of having had five years' experience, before they can be admitted to the Examination.

5. Every Candidate must pass in the under-mentioned subjects before receiving the Diploma of ASSOCIATE :—

- (i.) Theory and Practice of Education.
- (ii.) Scripture History.
- (iii.) English Grammar and Composition.
- (iv.) English History.
- (v.) Geography, Political, Physical, and Mathematical.
- (vi.) Mathematics.
- (vii.) Latin or Greek; or instead of either of them, a Modern Foreign Language.

Women may substitute either the Theory of Music or Drawing for Algebra and Euclid. (See Clause 15.)

6. All Candidates shall pay, previously to their first Examination, a fee of one guinea; half-a-guinea for each subsequent Examination; and the complement of five guineas on the Associate's Diploma being granted. Every Associate shall be entitled to the privilege of life-membership on further payment of five guineas.

7. Every person who, having passed in the first or second class in the first five subjects specified in Clause 5, shall pass in the first or second class in three of the subjects in the following list, shall be entitled to the Diploma of LICENTIATE :—

- (i.) Ancient and Modern History.
- (ii.) One Modern Language, or Hebrew.
- (iii.) Classics, with the Mathematics of the third class.
- (iv.) Mathematics, with the Classics of the third class.

Women may substitute a Modern Foreign Language for either Greek or Latin, and Music (Instrumental and Theoretical), or Drawing, for Mathematics.

8. The fee to be paid for the Diploma of LICENTIATE shall be five guineas; but in the case of Candidates who have already taken up the Diploma of Associate, the fee shall be two guineas.

9. Members who shall have taken up the Diploma of Licentiate, and shall pass in the first class in Mathematics and in the second class in Classics, or *vice versa*, and in the second class in two of the following subjects, shall, on payment of five guineas, be entitled to the Diploma of FELLOW :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (i.) Moral and Political Philosophy. | (iii.) Chemistry. |
| (ii.) Natural History. | (iv.) Physiology. |

10. The Midsummer Examination will commence on Tuesday, _____ and the Christmas Examination on Tuesday, _____; and each Examination will, if necessary, be continued on the four following days. (The dates may be ascertained by application to the Secretary.)

11. Candidates must give to the Secretary at least one month's notice of their intention to present themselves for Examination, and must specify the particular subjects and authors in which they wish to be Examined.

12. Candidates are not required to pass in all the subjects for a Diploma at one Examination.

13. Candidates who pass will be placed in three Classes. In the Theory and Practice of Education, and in the Classical and Mathematical subjects, separate papers will be set for each Class; and Candidates who pass must obtain at least two-fifths of the maximum number of marks awarded for the subject; in each of the other subjects one paper will be set, and those who obtain at least two-fifths of the marks assigned to any subject will be placed in the third class; those who gain three-fifths, in the second; and those who obtain four-fifths, in the first.

14. Candidates who, at the Examination for the Diploma of Associate, obtain a higher class than a third in any subject, may omit that subject at the Examinations for the higher Diplomas.

15. Candidates will be Examined, if they wish it, in Music and Drawing. The regulations of the Examination in Drawing will be as follows :—

- (a) Every Candidate must make a fair copy of a subject in outline, and also a drawing from a group of common objects.
- (b) Every Candidate must answer questions on perspective, and show a satisfactory knowledge of the common rules necessary for drawing objects in perspective.
- (c) Oil and Water-colour painting may be added at the option of the Candidate.

I.—SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION IN THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF EDUCATION.

1.—FOR THE THIRD CLASS. (Associate's Diploma.)

Candidates must give evidence of having been at least one year engaged in tuition.

- (1.) *The Elements of Mental and Moral Science*. *—The Senses of Perception, Phenomena of Consciousness, the Intellect, the Will, the Emotions, Effects of Organisation and Temperament, Theory of Moral Obligations.
- (2.) *Physiology*. *—Elementary Tissues, Food, Organs of Digestion, Respiration, Circulation, and Assimilation, Structure and Action of the Nervous System.
- (3.) *Lesson-giving and Criticism of Methods*.—The Candidate will be required—
 - (a.) To draw out a sketch of a lesson on some assigned subject.
 - (b.) To suggest and discuss cases of difficulty in teaching and discipline, and to propose and criticise methods.

2.—FOR THE SECOND CLASS.

Candidates must give evidence of having been at least two years engaged in tuition.

- (1.) *Elements of Mental and Moral Science*, as for the Third Class, with the Outlines of Logic.
- (2.) *Physiology*, as for the Third Class, with special reference to the Physiology of Health and Disease.
- (3.) *Lesson-giving and Criticism of Methods*, as for the Third Class; with a thesis on the life, character, methods, and influence of some distinguished educator, to be selected by the Candidate; or a description of the organisation and methods of some school of repute, derived from personal inspection and examination.

3.—FOR THE FIRST CLASS.

Candidates must give evidence of having been not less than five years engaged in tuition.

- (1.) *Mental and Moral Science, including Logic*.—An advanced knowledge.
- (2.) *Physiology*.—An advanced knowledge.
- (3.) *Government of a School*, including Lesson-giving, and School Organisation in all its departments.
- (4.) *History of Education and Educational Methods*, with studies of distinguished Educators, English and Foreign; and a Description and Discussion of the Methods and Organisation of Schools and Colleges of note at home and abroad.

II.—CLASSICAL SUBJECTS.

1.—FOR THE THIRD CLASS. (Associate's Diploma.)

Any one of the following authors:—

- Cæsar, B. G. I.—III. Virgil, *Æn.* I.—III. Sallust, *Catilina*.
 With simple Latin Prose Composition, and, at the option of the Candidate, the Rudiments of Greek, with St. John's Gospel.

2.—FOR THE SECOND CLASS.

Any one of the Latin, and any one of the Greek Authors following:—

- Livy, XXI. & XXII.; Cicero, *De Senectute*, or *De Amicitia*; Horace, *Odes*.
 Xenophon, *Anab.* I.—IV.; Euripides, *Medea*; Homer, *Iliad*, I.—III.
 With Latin Composition, and, at the option of the Candidate, any book of the Greek Testament.

3.—FOR THE FIRST CLASS.

One Prose and one Poetical Author in Latin, and similarly in Greek, selected from the following:—

- Livy, XXI.—XXV.; Cicero, *Pro Lege Manilia*; Virgil, *Georgics*; Horace, *Satires and Epistles*.
 Demosthenes, *De Corona*; Thucydides, I. & II.; Sophocles, *Œdipus Rex*; Aristophanes, *Nubes*. With any book of the Greek Testament, at the option of the Candidate. Greek and Latin Composition.

* The extent of acquirement expected would be such as may be obtained by the careful study of any elementary work which included the subjects above prescribed.

All Candidates in Classics will be examined *vivâ voce*, as well as by Examination Papers; and will be expected to answer Questions in Grammar, History, Geography, &c., arising out of the passages in which they are examined.

III.—MATHEMATICAL SUBJECTS.

1.—FOR THE THIRD CLASS. (Associate's Diploma.)

Arithmetic.

The first four Books of Euclid, with deductions.

Algebra, including Quadratic Equations.

2.—FOR THE SECOND CLASS.

Arithmetic and Algebra.

Euclid, Books I.—IV. & VI.

Plane Trigonometry, with the Theory of Logarithms.

Conic Sections.

3.—FOR THE FIRST CLASS.

The following subjects in addition to those required for the Second Class:—
Spherical Trigonometry and the Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus.
Statics and Dynamics.

The Elements of Astronomy, Hydrostatics, and Optics.

IV.—MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

1.—FOR THE THIRD CLASS. (Associate's Diploma.)

Correct Pronunciation, tested by reading aloud.

General Knowledge of Grammar.

Translation of Prose into English.

Translation into the Foreign Language, &c.

2.—FOR THE SECOND CLASS.

Correct Pronunciation, tested by reading aloud, and by Conversation.

Thorough Knowledge of Grammar.

Translation of Prose and Verse into English.

Translation into the Foreign Language.

3.—FOR THE FIRST CLASS.

The following subjects in addition to those required for the Second Class:—

Original Composition in the Foreign Language.

General Knowledge of the Literature of the Foreign Language.

Candidates being Members of the College may be examined, and may obtain Certificates for Special Proficiency in any of the foregoing subjects. The fee for such Examination shall be two guineas.

In all the subjects of Examination, questions will be put on their application to the Principles and Methods of Education.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP.

1. All persons not being under *eighteen* years of age, who have passed the Examinations hereafter specified, or such other Examinations as the Council shall from time to time appoint or recognise, are admissible as Members of the College:—

(a.) Matriculation and all higher Examinations in any University of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.

(b.) Examinations for Diplomas at Foreign Universities.

(c.) Foreign State Examinations for licenses to teach.

(d.) The Senior Local Examinations held by the Universities of Great Britain.

(e.) The Examinations for the First-class Certificates of the College of Preceptors.

(f.) The Examinations recognised by the General Medical Council as exempting Candidates from the Preliminary Literary Examinations of the various Medical Corporations.

(g.) The Examinations held by the Committee of Council on Education for Government Certificates.

2. Candidates who shall not be able to produce Certificates of having passed one or other of the above-mentioned Examinations will be required to pass an Examination

in all the subjects required for the Diploma of Associate, excepting the "Theory and Practice of Education."

Candidates must pass in all the subjects at one Examination.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE EXAMINATION OF PUPILS OF SCHOOLS.

1. The fees to be paid for the Pupils of Members of the College are 10s. each; for Pupils of Non-members, 15s. each. The fees must be paid seven clear days at least before the commencement of the Examinations.

2. In the case of Pupils examined elsewhere than in the College Rooms, the Candidates, during the Examination, will be under the exclusive superintendence of Sub-Examiners to be appointed by the Dean.

3. The fee for superintendence by a Sub-Examiner is one guinea per diem, which is to be paid to the Secretary of the College at the same time as the Pupils' fees mentioned in the 1st Clause; but when fifty Candidates at least are examined together, or when the Principal or Local Committee guarantee the payment of £25 at least in Pupils' fees, no charge will be made for superintendence.

4. No fees will be returned in any case.

5. On the application of two or more Teachers, the Council will authorise the formation of Local Centres, at which all the Candidates belonging to Schools in or near the respective localities may be examined together. In such cases, the local arrangements must be made, and their expenses defrayed, by those whose Pupils are so examined.

6. Blank forms will be furnished to the Principals of Schools on application at the Office; in these the names of the Pupils proposed to be submitted to Examination, the subjects in which they are to be Examined, the Classes of Certificates for which they are Candidates, and information on all the other points therein indicated, must be accurately entered.

7. The forms so filled up must be sent to the Secretary at least one month before the day appointed for the commencement of the Examinations, which will be held simultaneously in London and in other places; and each subject must in all cases be taken in the order, at the times, and for the periods specified in the Time-Table provided for the Examinations.

8. In the year 1872 the Midsummer Examination will commence on or about the 9th of May, and the Christmas Examination on or about the 14th of November.

9. Five Classes of Certificates will be awarded, viz.:—First Class, Second Class, Higher Commercial, Lower Commercial, Third Class. Each Class will be divided into three divisions, according to the following scale of marks awarded:—

FIRST CLASS and HIGHER COMMERCIAL:—First Division, all whose marks are 800 and upwards; Second Division, all whose marks are not less than 700, and under 800; Third Division, all whose marks are above 600, and under 700.

SECOND CLASS and LOWER COMMERCIAL:—First Division, all whose marks are 600 and upwards; Second Division, all whose marks are not less than 500, and under 600; Third Division, all whose marks are not less than 400, and under 500.

THIRD CLASS:—First Division, all whose marks are 400 and upwards; Second Division, all whose marks are not less than 300, and under 400; Third Division, all whose marks are not less than 200, and under 300.

10. No Candidate will pass who in *any one* of the obligatory subjects obtains less than one-fifth of the marks assigned to it; or the total of whose marks falls below the minimum for passing, as stated in p. 284; each foreign language paper will be divided into three parts—(i.) Translation into English; (ii.) Grammatical Questions; (iii.) Translation from English into the Foreign Language; and Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in two at least out of the three parts, or their marks will not be reckoned.

11. If the marks awarded to a Candidate's answers to any paper fall below one-fifth of the maximum assigned to that paper, they will not be reckoned.

12. In the awarding of marks, importance will be attached to legible and neat writing and to correct spelling.

13. Candidates may answer papers set for a *higher* class of Certificate than that for which they are entered, provided the subjects in which they wish to do so are specified in the form sent in by their Teachers.

14. Candidates will not be allowed to take a paper set for a *lower* class than that for which they come up. Should answers to such lower papers be sent in, no marks will be awarded to them.

TABLE OF OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS AND MARKS.

THIRD CLASS.	Marks.	ALL CLASSES.	Marks. 3rd or 2nd Class.	Marks. 1st Class.
English Grammar	100	Scripture History	100	150
Outlines of English History, to the end of the 17th century	100	Trigonometry	150	200
Geography of Europe, and especially of the British Isles	100	Natural Philosophy	100	150
Arithmetic	100	Chemistry	100	150
SECOND CLASS.		Natural History : †		
English Grammar, with Analysis of Sentences and Composition	150	(i.) Physiology	100	150
Outlines of English History, to the end of the 18th century	150	(ii.) Zoology	100	150
Geography	150	(iii.) Botany	100	150
Arithmetic	200	Political Economy	100	150
Algebra (including Sim- ple Equations) or Euclid (Book I.)	150	Book-keeping	150	200
Foreign Languages : †		Mensuration	150	200
(i.) Latin	200	Music (theoretical)	100	150
(ii.) French	200	Drawing : ‡		
(iii.) German	200	(i.) From the Flat	75	75
(iv.) Spanish	200	(ii.) From Models	100	100
(v.) Italian	200	(iii.) In Colours	125	125
FIRST CLASS.		(iv.) Geometrical Draw- ing :		
English Grammar, with Analysis of Sentences and Composition, and Out- lines of the History of English Literature from Chaucer to Spenser	200	Linear Geometry	75	75
English History, with special reference to the period from the Conquest to the death of Richard III. ..	200	Linear Perspective	100	100
Geography (including Phys- ical and Mathematical) ..	200	Mechanical	100	100
Arithmetic	200	Third Class Papers in Foreign Languages will be set for Third Class Candidates. The maximum for each Paper will be 150 marks.		
Algebra (including Quadra- tic Equations)	200	* Only one of these is obligatory.		
Euclid (Books I. and II.) ..	200	† Only one of these is obligatory.		
Latin	250	‡ No Candidate will be examined in more than <i>one</i> branch of Natural History.		
Foreign Languages : †		§ No Candidate will be examined in more than <i>two</i> kinds of Drawing, any or all of the subjects under the head "Geo- metrical Drawing" counting as one of them. The greatest number of marks that can be awarded to any Candidate is 150; no Candidate will pass (whether examined in one or two kinds of Drawing) who ob- tains less than 30 marks; and no Special Certificate will be awarded for less than 90 marks.		
(i.) French	200			
(ii.) German	200			
(iii.) Spanish	200			
(iv.) Italian	200			
(v.) Greek	200			

15. Any Candidate who fails to obtain the Certificate for which he has been Examined may receive such other Certificate as his marks entitle him to.

16. TWELVE PRIZES are given at each Examination for the Candidates who obtain the first and second places respectively upon the First Class Papers in the following subjects, viz. :—

Classics.

Mathematics—including Algebra, Arithmetic, Euclid, Trigonometry (three of these subjects at least to be taken).

Modern Languages.

Natural Sciences—including Chemistry, Natural History, and Natural Philosophy.

English Subjects—including English Grammar, English History, and Geography (the three being regarded as one whole).

General Proficiency. (The greatest total of marks.)

Prizes will not be awarded, except to the holders of General Certificates obtained at the same Examination.

17. Principals are furnished with complete statements of the number of marks obtained by their Pupils in every subject of Examination.

18. The names of the Candidates who obtain the first and second places in each subject, on First Class Papers, will be published in the *Educational Times*.

REMARKS.

1. In the case of all *Female* Candidates, Algebra, Geometry, and Latin are optional; but such Candidates must be Examined in as many subjects as are required of other Candidates, and must in all cases take the papers of the class for which they are entered, or those of a higher class, as prescribed in Regulation 13.

2. THIRD CLASS.—Candidates must pass in at least six subjects; and no Candidate will be Examined in more than eight subjects. The Latin Examination is in *Cæsar*, B. G. Lib. I. cap. 1—29, or *Phædrus*, Lib. I. and II., with simple Sentences and Grammatical Questions. The Arithmetic embraces the first four Rules, Simple and Compound, Vulgar Fractions, and the Rule of Three. The minimum total of marks for passing is 200.

3. SECOND CLASS.—Candidates must pass in at least seven subjects; and no Candidate will be Examined in more than ten subjects. The Latin Examination is in *Cæsar*, B. G. Lib. I. or II., or in *one* of the first two books of *Virgil's Æneid*, with short and easy passages from other Latin authors. Simple English sentences for translation into Latin will also be given; and the Examination Papers will contain Grammatical and other Questions arising out of the passages set for translation into English. The minimum total of marks for passing is 400.

4. FIRST CLASS.—Candidates must pass in at least nine subjects; and no Candidate will be Examined in more than thirteen subjects. The Latin Examination is in any two of the following works, one prose, the other poetical: *Cæsar*, B. G. I. and II., or IV. and V.; *Sallust*, *Catilina*; *Virgil*, *Æneid*, *one* of the first three books; *Cicero*, *De Senectute*; and *Horace*, *Odes*, Lib. I. or III. The Greek Examination is in any *one* of the following books, viz., *Xenophon*, *Anab.* Lib. I.; *St. Luke's Gospel*; the *Acts*; *Euripides*, *Medea*; *Homer*, *Iliad*, B. I. The particular authors selected must be specified in the returns sent in by the Principal of each school. Latin and Greek Prose Composition of a simple kind is required; and the Examination Papers will contain Grammatical and other Questions arising out of the passages selected for translation, as well as short and easy passages for translation from authors not herein specified. Half the total of marks ($2\frac{1}{2}^{\text{d}}$) will be assigned to each of the two Latin Papers; and a minimum of one-fifth must be obtained in both. The minimum total of marks for passing is 600.

5. LOWER COMMERCIAL.—The papers are the same as those set for Second Class Candidates. Candidates must pass in at least seven subjects, and no Candidate will be examined in more than ten subjects. English Grammar, English History, Geography, Arithmetic, and *either* Algebra *or* Euclid, are obligatory. The remaining subjects may be selected at the option of the Candidates, from among those specified in the above Table. The minimum total of marks for passing is 400.

6. HIGHER COMMERCIAL.—Candidates must pass in at least nine subjects; and no Candidate will be Examined in more than thirteen subjects. The papers are the same as those set for First Class Certificates. English Language and Literature, English History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid are obligatory. The remaining subjects may be selected at the option of the Candidates. The minimum total of marks for passing is 600.

7. SPECIAL CERTIFICATES in any subject of Examination will be granted to Candidates who, on First Class Papers, obtain at least three-fifths of the total number of marks assigned to the subject.

8. HONOUR CERTIFICATES will be granted to Candidates who have qualified themselves for Special Certificates in the following groups of subjects:—

I. CLASSICS.—Latin and Greek.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Any three of the following subjects: Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry.

III. MODERN LANGUAGES.—Any two of the following subjects: French, German, Italian, Spanish.

IV. ENGLISH SUBJECTS.—Grammar, English History, Geography.

V. NATURAL SCIENCES.—Chemistry, Natural History, Natural Philosophy.

9. Special and Honour Certificates will not be granted except to holders of General Certificates.

FOR SCHOOLS EXAMINED BOTH BY PRINTED PAPERS AND BY VISITING EXAMINERS.

In these cases Certificates are granted on precisely the same conditions as those laid down in reference to Schools Examined by printed papers only; the Examiners' reports on the Candidates' written answers to the Examination Papers alone determining the awarding or the withholding of Certificates.

FOR SCHOOLS EXAMINED BY VISITING EXAMINERS ONLY.

Visiting Examiners have no power to grant Certificates; but they will furnish written reports of the results of the Examinations to the Dean; and copies of such reports will be sent to the Principals of the Schools so Examined.

REGULATIONS OF THE AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

1. The College Registers are open for the reception of applications from the Principals of Schools and others who may require Assistants, Tutors, or Governesses; and also from Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of obtaining engagements as Assistants in Schools, or as Tutors or Governesses in Private Families.

2. Blank Forms for the entry of all necessary particulars are furnished on application to the Secretary, and such Forms, when filled up, are copied in the Register.

3. Applicants for employment are required to furnish two copies of their Testimonials, and to give the names and addresses of their Employers, if any, during the preceding three years.

4. The commission to be paid by any person, not a Member of the College, on obtaining an engagement, is *five per cent.* on a year's salary; or, in the case of temporary engagements, *five per cent.* upon the amount actually paid to the Teacher; but in no case will the fee be less than half-a-guinea. No resident engagement lasting more than two months will be considered as temporary. The fee payable by Members is 10s. only.

5. All fees must be paid as soon as the engagement is made; otherwise the Teacher is required to sign an order on the Employer for the amount.

6. Abstracts of the entries in the Registers, but without names, are printed in the *Educational Times* every month, for circulation among the Members of the College and of the Scholastic Profession generally.

7. A copy of the Testimonials and the addresses of any Teachers, selected from these monthly lists, will be sent to those who may apply for them; but the Testimonials must be returned to the College by the third day from that on which they are issued.

8. Principals may, on payment of a fee of one guinea, have the qualifications of Assistants tested to a certain extent by an Officer of the Corporation.

9. Every facility is afforded for interviews between Principals and Assistants at the College Offices.

10. Immediate information of the conclusion of engagements must be sent to the Secretary; and any one who fails to reply to communications from the Office for the space of one week is assumed to have entered into an engagement, and his or her name is struck out of the Register.

Dean, G. A. JACOB, D.D.

Secretary, JOHN R. O'NIEL, M.A.

Church of Scotland Training Colleges.—The Entrance Examination is held annually at the EDINBURGH and GLASGOW TRAINING COLLEGES in the month of December, by the Government Education Department. All intending Students, whether Candidates for Bursaries or not, must present themselves at the Entrance Examination in December, and must previously intimate their intention to do so on or before the 1st of November in each year. Along with the intimation, a Certificate from the Minister of the Parish in which the Candidates reside, or the Correspondent of the School in which they have served their apprenticeship, must be sent. The Bursaries are now thrown open to all young persons in connection with the Church of Scotland, whether they have been Pupil Teachers or not. Candidates who have not been Pupil Teachers must be above *eighteen* years of age, and send a Certificate thereof. From among those returned by the Privy Council as having passed the Examination successfully, 30 Male and 15 Female Candidates will be admitted to each Training College, and receive (during good conduct, and provided they make satisfactory progress in their studies) a Bursary from the Education Committee of the Church of Scotland, which will amount to £20 in the case of the Male Students, and £8 in the case of the Female Students. Fifteen *Female* Students will be admitted at their own charges in addition to the Bursars, but subject to the same conditions in all respects. *The Education is free to all those admitted.*

Successful Candidates, to the number specified above, will be admitted only on their being certified to be in vigorous health, and on their signing a stringent obligation by which they will undertake to complete a two years' course at the Training College (should the Committee see fit to prolong their attendance for two years), and immediately thereafter to serve in an Elementary School under inspection until they have received from the Education Department, London, their parchment certificates, which are issued after two years' service in a school. Students breaking this obligation will, besides incurring other penalties, be required to repay the full amount of the Bursaries paid to them by the Committee. In the event of a Student's health failing, his Bursary may be suspended or withdrawn.

FEES.—All Students are required to pay £2 each as a contribution to the Book Fund of the Training Colleges, in return for which all the books they require will be given to them by the Committee. This payment must be made by all, whether the books are taken or not.

In Edinburgh the successful Female Candidates will be allowed the full equivalent of the Bursaries in the form of board and lodging in the Boarding-House, 12, Picardy Place—that is, they will be boarded, lodged, &c., for £10 per annum. Non-bursars in the Boarding-House pay £18 per annum.

The names of the Secretaries in Glasgow and Edinburgh from whom further information may be obtained will be found in page 277.

Free Church of Scotland Normal Schools.—Candidates for admission to the NORMAL SCHOOLS must produce from the Minister a satisfactory Certificate of moral character, and a Certificate of good health from a Medical Practitioner. All Candidates for Scholarships must pass the Examination for Admission held annually in December, by her Majesty's Inspectors, at the Normal Schools; and the Examination in Religious Knowledge, appointed by the Education Committee

BOARDING-HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.—If the whole accommodation is not required for the holders of Scholarships, other Female Students or Pupil-Teachers may be received as Boarders. Application to be made to, and terms ascertained from, Miss SMITH, Lady Superintendent, 8, St. John Street, Edinburgh. A list of respectable families who provide Lodgings at a moderate charge is kept at the Normal Schools, both in Edinburgh and Glasgow. These Lodgings are open to the inspection of the Rector and Superintendent, or of any Member of the Committee.

Applications for admission require to be forwarded, on or before the 1st of December, to the Rector, Free Church Normal School, Edinburgh, or to the Rector, Free Church Normal School, Glasgow.

St. Nicholas' College consists of a Provost and Fellows, who administer THREE LARGE SCHOOLS in Sussex, in which Boys of various ranks receive a good Education, according to their probable calling in life, and are brought up under sound Church-of-England influences and principles. At LANCING, the seat of the College, the Sons of Gentlemen are prepared for the Universities and the higher Professions. At HURSTPIERPOINT a superior Commercial Education is given to the Sons of Farmers and well-to-do Tradesmen, and others. At ARDINGLY Education is provided for a poorer class on very moderate terms.

The following EXHIBITIONS have been founded in connection with the Lancing College:—An Exhibition of the value of 30 gs. per annum, open for Competition to all boys under fourteen years of age, and tenable, with good conduct, until the Exhibitioner leaves the School. An Exhibition of the value of 18 gs. per annum. An Exhibition of the value of 24 gs. per annum, open for Competition to all boys, not in the School, who are under twelve years of age, and tenable at the School, with good conduct, for three years. An Exhibition of the value of 13 gs. per annum, open and tenable as No. 3.

The inclusive cost at LANCING is 65 gs. in the School House; 75 gs. in the Master's House; and 85 gs. in the Head Master's House.

It has for several years been a question among public men and thoughtful citizens, how to supply a sound education, on public school principles, for the large portion of our population between the gentry on the one side and the labourers on the other. In the year 1848, the Rev. N. Woodard gathered together clergymen and others into a Society called "St. Nicholas' College," which charges itself with the education of the sons of the middle classes in the plain and *bonâ fide* spirit of the English Church, and at such terms as will make education generally available to them. The Society consists of a Provost, Fellows, Associates, University Exhibitioners, and Scholars. Instruction is given by the Fellows and other Masters; they are assisted in the moral and religious discipline of the School by Chaplains responsible to the Provost. St. Nicholas' College was enrolled under a Trust, for the purpose of promoting and extending education among the Middle Classes in her Majesty's dominions, and especially among the poorer members of those classes, in the doctrines and principles of the Church now established, as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer and administration of the Sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the said Church; and it is intended that the operations of the said Society shall be carried on by means of Colleges and Schools established, and to be established, in various places; no such College or School to be founded or opened without the permission of the Bishop of the Diocese within which the same may be situate; the education in such Colleges and Schools to be conducted by Clergymen and Laymen in communion with the said Church. And it has been determined that such Colleges or Schools shall be of three distinct grades or classes—the first for the Sons of Clergymen and other Gentlemen; the second for the Sons of substantial Tradesmen, Farmers, Clerks, and others of similar station; and the third for the Sons of petty Shopkeepers, skilled Mechanics, and other persons of very small means, who have at present no opportunity of procuring for their children better instruction than is given in parochial and other primary schools; and that the charges in all Schools shall be

on as moderate a scale as the means of the Society will allow, and particularly that the maximum charges of Schools of the third class shall be so fixed, that the boys in such last-mentioned Schools shall be boarded and educated for a sum-very little (if at all) exceeding what it would cost the Parents to provide them with food at home.

The scheme thus proposed has been submitted to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by means of the public meetings, presided over by their respective Vice-Chancellors; as well as to a meeting in London, presided over by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and has been approved by the adoption on each of these occasions of the following Resolution:—

“That the Society termed ‘Saint Nicholas’ College,’ founded in 1848, for the promotion of public school education among the upper, the middle, and the lower middle classes, and which already conducts three large schools of these several classes, is deserving of public support for the extension of its operations.”

The Schools referred to as in existence are—

I. ST. NICHOLAS’ COLLEGE, Lancing, where the Sons of Gentlemen are educated, at a cost of £55 to £85 per annum. Here are very extensive buildings erected and in progress; and such a School must soon yield a surplus income, which will be applied to multiplying other Schools elsewhere.

II. ST. JOHN’S COLLEGE, Hurstpierpoint, where a good classical and commercial education is given to more than 300 boys, who are instructed and boarded at a cost of 27 to 30 guineas.

This College also includes a Training School for Commercial Schoolmasters; terms £27 per annum; a Special School for youths preparing as Civil Engineers, Surveyors, Architects, &c.; terms 45 guineas per annum; and a Servitors’ School for poor boys going to household service; terms £5 to £10 per annum.

III. ST. SAVIOUR’S SCHOOL, Ardingly, where nearly 400 boys, Sons of Tradesmen, small Farmers, Mechanics, and others of limited means, are boarded and educated at 14 guineas per annum, an expense little exceeding the cost of food, but sufficient to make the school self-supporting.

IV. ST. MICHAEL’S SCHOOLS, Bognor (for Girls). These Schools comprise (a) an Upper School for the Daughters of Gentlemen; terms 40 to 60 guineas. (b) A Middle School for the Daughters of Professional Men of moderate means, Farmers, and Tradesmen; terms 17 to 21 guineas. (c) A Lower Middle School, for the training of Domestic Servants; terms £12 to £14 per annum.

A Preparatory School for little boys above six years of age, entering Lancing or Hurstpierpoint, is established at Ditchling, terms 26 to 38 guineas.

Scholarships have been provided in the different Schools for the relief of the deserving, and the encouragement of learning.

There are also certain Exhibitions in the Training College at Hurstpierpoint which afford an opening to Holy Orders, valuable to many meritorious persons, especially to the sons of the very poor Clergy.

At Annual Speech Day at Lancing College, in 1871, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, after distributing the Prizes, said:—

Nothing could be more wonderful to witness than the School at Ardingly: to see a number of boys there gathered together, principally from the large towns, and especially from London, sons of the working classes, in many instances of well-paid artisans, to see them with the appearance and demeanour of gentlemen, having that great advantage of being taught by educated gentlemen; Christian gentlemen, thus lifting them as it were out of that narrow sphere in which they were born, to a region of thought, and presenting to them opportunities which they could not otherwise have obtained. If they would leaven the class of people whom they were making their governors, they must teach them in their youth. Hitherto this had been neglected: it had been left to private speculation; but, if Englishmen would study and support the class of schools instituted by the Provost in Sussex, they would be provided with the kind of instruction which the middle classes would eagerly seek after, and thus a leaven would be thrown into the middle classes, which would conduce to the benefit of the whole nation. (Hear, hear.) It was also a great thing to find the School at Lancing acting as a nourisher and feeder of all the other establishments. Young men from here, wherever they went, must carry with them a desire to forward this system of Christian Education most entirely, and with his whole heart he commended these Schools to the earnest good-will, sympathy, and support of them all. No one could come within these walls without feeling that the education provided for the children of the rich, and elsewhere for the children of the poor and middle classes, was such as they could wish all their children should enjoy.

Further particulars respecting either of the allied Schools may be obtained upon application to HENRY TRITTON, Esq., Treasurer, 32, Portland Place, London, W.

*Head Master, Rev. R. E. SANDERSON, M.A.,
Lancing College, near Shoreham.*

Army Schoolmasters' Training Schools, CHELSEA.—Candidates for appointment as Army Schoolmasters must undergo a Course of Training in the MODEL SCHOOL, in connection with the ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA. The following persons are eligible to become Candidates:—Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Army who are recommended by their Commanding Officers; Civilian Pupil Teachers who have completed their Apprenticeship; and Certified Schoolmasters. A limited number of Pupil Teachers, either Soldiers or Civilians, will be admitted into the Model School between *seventeen* and *nineteen* years of age. If found physically fit, they will be examined in the subjects named below, as far as and including Arithmetic. Should the number of Candidates exceed the number of Vacancies, those who pass highest on the list will be selected for admission. The salary of selected Pupil Teachers will be 6d. per diem while serving in the Model School. Soldiers will be entitled to their regimental pay, subject to a deduction of 6d per day for their messing. At the age of twenty they will compete with other Candidates for admission into the NORMAL SCHOOL.

Candidates for Schoolmasterships must be in good health, free from any defect of vision or voice, and from any physical deformity. They must be between *twenty* and *twenty-five* years of age on the day of Examination, and not under 5 feet 5 inches in height.

Their admission to the Schools is determined by the result of a competitive Examination, held at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, usually in January and August, the expenses for attending which are not allowed. The Examination comprises Reading, Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Scripture, History of England, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry.

Candidates, if soldiers, must apply through their commanding officers to the Adjutant-General; if civilians, to the Council of Military Education; in both cases forwarding, with their application, the following certificates or statements:—Certificate of age; statement of height; statement of religious denomination; certificate of conduct. Application should be made at least a month before Examination.

Each civilian Candidate, if successful in the competition, will be required to execute a policy with the British Guarantee Association for the sum of £50 (on which he will have to pay a premium of £3), as a guarantee for his good conduct, and for the fulfilment of his engagement to enlist in the army for appointment as Schoolmaster.

The period of residence at the Royal Military Asylum occupies about two years, but may be reduced by superior qualifications. Students are liable to removal at any time for incompetency or want of application, or to dismissal with forfeiture of bond for misconduct.

During the period of their residence at the Royal Military Asylum, civilian Students are messed and provided with uniform at the expense of the public. Military Students receive their regimental clothing and pay, subject to a deduction of 6d. a day for their messing; and they will be shown in the regimental returns under the head of "Absent on duty as Students at the Royal Military Asylum."

On completing their course of training as Students, they will, upon being reported qualified by the Council of Military Education, be appointed Army Schoolmasters; if civilians they will be enlisted (without bounty) for general service for the period of twelve years; if soldiers they will be discharged from their regiments and re-enlisted (without bounty) for general service for the period of twelve years, reckoning towards

their pension as Schoolmasters one-half of their service prior to admission to the Royal Military Asylum. No portion of the time spent by them at the Military Asylum counts towards pension.

Army Schoolmasters rank as non-commissioned officers next below sergeant-majors. Their pay is as follows, with the quarters and fuel, or allowance in lieu. The increase is contingent on good conduct and success as teachers. First appointment, 3s. per diem; after two years' service, 3s. 6d.; after four years', 4s.; after six years', 4s. 6d.; after eight years', 5s.; after ten years', 5s. 6d.; after twelve years', 6s.; and after fourteen years', 6s. 6d. Schoolmasters after twenty-one years' service, calculated according to the Regulations, are entitled to a pension of 2s. 6d. or 3s. per diem.

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOLMASTERS are selected from the Army Schoolmasters for merit and service. They receive commissions as officers, with the relative rank of ensign. Their pay varies from 7s. to 8s. a day, according to service; with quarters, or allowance in lieu thereof; and with an allowance of 1s. a day in lieu of a soldier's servant. They may, with the sanction of the Commander-in-chief and the Secretary of State for War, be permitted to retire after an aggregate service of thirty years, calculated in conformity with the regulations, on an allowance of 7s. 6d. or 8s. per diem. The widows of Superintending Schoolmasters will be eligible for pensions, and their children for an allowance from the Compassionate Fund, under the regulations applicable to officers of corresponding rank.

Applications to *the Secretary*, Office of Military Education, Gun House, St. James's Park, S.W.

Navy Schoolmasters' Training Schools.—All Naval Schoolmasters for the future to enter for Continuous Service; and no Candidate to be appointed who has not passed through a recognised Training College, and obtained at least a Third Class Certificate.

Pay.—To be similar to that of Masters-at-Arms, viz. :—

On appointment	4s.	a day	} but no other allowances.
After 3 years	4s. 6d.	"	
" 6 "	5s.	"	
" 9 "	5s. 6d.	"	
" 12 "	6s.	"	

Head Masters of Training Ships to receive £20 a year in addition, and the usual allowances for Training Pupil Teachers.

Pensions.—After 20 years' service as Naval Schoolmaster :—

Head Masters £36 10s. od. a year,
and £1 a year in addition for every year's service beyond 20 years, till they reach a maximum of £50 a year.

Other Naval Schoolmasters £31 18s. od. a year,
and 17s. 6d. a year in addition for each year's service beyond 20 years, till they reach a maximum of £40 a year.

They will not be entitled to receive their Pensions while serving.

Naval Schoolmasters to mess with Masters-at-Arms and Writers. Naval Schoolmasters at present in the Service will be at liberty to enter for Continuous Service under these Regulations, retaining their present Seniority, and antedating their Engagements to the date of their last entry from the shore. Head Naval Schoolmasters to rank with but junior to Warrant Officers, and Ordinary Naval Schoolmasters with Masters-at-Arms.

REGULATIONS FOR NAVAL INSTRUCTORS.

A Candidate for appointment as Naval Instructor must not be under twenty, nor above thirty-five years of age. He will undergo a preliminary Examination at the Royal Naval College in the following subjects, viz. :—

- I. Arithmetic and Algebra.
- II. The first Four and Sixth Books of Euclid.
- III. Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, theoretical and practical.
- IV. Mechanics (such parts as do not involve the Differential Calculus).
- V. Hydrostatics (ditto ditto).
- VI. French, and a competent knowledge of the Classics.
Should he show a due proficiency in the above subjects he will receive an order for admission to study at the College, in order to qualify himself in the subjects of the Final Examination, during which period he will live free of expense for board and lodging.
- VII. The Final and College Examination will be in Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c.
- VIII. Observations with the Sextant, &c., the use of the Azimuth Compass and Chronometers, &c.

A knowledge of additional Modern Languages, and of the principles of Drawing, is not considered indispensable; but it is very desirable that Naval Instructors should be able to give instruction in these subjects, and preference will always be given to those persons who possess such attainments.

Naval Instructors will be retired at the age of sixty; or at any age if they have not served for three years; or,

They will have the option of retiring at the age of fifty-five; and will be retired, irrespective of age, at discretion, if found physically, or from any other cause, unfit to serve.

Applications to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

THEOLOGICAL.

Salisbury Theological College.—Founded by Bishop HAMILTON, A.D. 1860. Visitor, the LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY. To supply Candidates for Holy Orders with religious and intellectual training between the time of Graduating at the University and entering the Ministry. The College is designed for all who have taken their Degree at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham; or who have passed the Theological Examination at Trinity College, Dublin, and King's College, London.

ADMISSION.—Students may be admitted who have not graduated at the University, with the sanction of the Bishop: such Students to remain at the College for two years at least. Candidates will be expected to produce testimonials of good conduct, and strict inquiry will be made of their fitness to enter upon this preparatory work. Students are not confined in their choice of Curacies to the Diocese of Salisbury. The Bishop of Salisbury and some other Bishops will accept one year's residence at this College in lieu of the Divinity Certificate at Oxford, and the Voluntary Theological Examination at Cambridge. Before entering the College, Students are required to pass an Examination in the Greek of St. Matthew's Gospel, in the English Bible, and in the first Book of Cicero De Officiis. They are admitted by a Form which may be procured from Messrs. Brown and Co., New Canal, Salisbury.

RESIDENCE.—Students reside in the College with the Principal, or in an adjoining house, adopting a Collegiate life. The length of residence for Graduates is One Year, consisting of Four Terms. Students attend

daily the Cathedral and College Chapel Services. Cap, gown, and hood are required.

SUBJECTS AND BOOKS IN WHICH CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS ARE EXAMINED.—FOR DEACONS: (a) *The Holy Bible*—the Authorship, and the historical, doctrinal, and moral contents of each book. The New Testament in Greek. The Elements of Hebrew. At each Ordination, Candidates are especially examined in certain Books of the New Testament, which are decided upon at the previous Ordination. Paley's "Horæ Paulinæ." (b) *The Prayer Book*: its History and Doctrines. Procter's "History of the Book of Common Prayer." At each Ordination, Candidates are especially examined in certain offices of the Prayer Book, which are decided upon at the previous Ordination. (c) *Doctrine*. Bishop Pearson on the Creed, with notes. Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity," Book V. (especially chaps. 50—68). The Thirty-nine Articles. Bishop Browne's "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles." (d) *Ecclesiastical History*. Professor Blunt's "First Three Centuries." "Canons of the First Four Councils" (Parker). Candidates are expected to translate English into Latin.—FOR PRIESTS: Besides the above Books and Subjects, the following is required:—Blunt's "Duties of the Parish Priest."

The **COURSE OF LECTURES** embraces the Old and New Testament, the study of the Psalter (as entering largely into future clerical life), the Doctrine and Liturgy of the Church of England, Church History, Patristic Reading, with the study of the Hebrew language. The preceding list of the Subjects required by the Bishop will show what Books are required at the College. Practice in writing Sermons, and in preaching without book, is given: Opportunities also are afforded for seeing parochial and school work.

The **TERMS** are so arranged as to embrace the Four Ember Seasons, which commence usually about the end of January, the end of April, the middle of August, and the end of October in each year.

The **PAYMENTS** are £30, payable in advance at the beginning of each Term, and £1 annually towards the Library. The sum of £10 will be required of each Student, upon his name being inserted in the College Books, which, upon his admission, will be deducted from the payment for the first Term. These payments include all expenses connected with the College, for Board, Lodging, Servants' Wages, &c.

Principal, Rev. CHANCELLOR DAUBENY, M.A.

St. Aidan's Theological College, BIRKENHEAD.—Visitor, the LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER. Established with the object of preparing Candidates for Ordination without the time and expense which a University Course involves. The system of study is framed so as not only to prepare men for the Examinations before Ordination, but fit them for their future ministerial labours. While every care is bestowed upon the comfort and welfare of the Students, the arrangements of the College are peculiarly adapted to persons of limited means. The College stands on high ground to the west of Birkenhead. The situation is picturesque, and the air remarkably pure and healthful; while, from its proximity to Liverpool, the College is easily accessible from all parts of the kingdom. The **COURSE OF STUDY** of an ordinary Student extends over two years,

three Terms in each year, Michaelmas, Lent, and Easter. *First Year.*—Old Testament—Pentateuch and Historical Books. New Testament—Gospels according to St. Matthew, St. Luke, and St. John. Church History—the First Six Centuries; Mediæval and the Reformation; the Church of England. The Thirty-nine Articles—Scripture Illustrations and Proofs. The Book of Common Prayer—History of its Construction. Pastoral—Lectures on the Growth, Authority, and Claims of the Christian Ministry. Composition, &c. *Second Year.*—Poetical and Prophetical Books; connection between Old and New Testaments. The Acts, Epistles to the Galatians, Romans, and Hebrews. Church History—Development of Christian Doctrine. Evidences of Christianity (Paley, Butler). Articles—Connection with Church History; Comparison with other Formularies (Pearson on the Creed). Prayer Book—Internal Character; Rubrics; Reading the Services. Parochial Work and agencies; Foreign Missions; Preaching. English Composition and Recitation; Elementary Hebrew Composition. Translations from Greek and Latin will be included in the Course when it may seem desirable. The College Course for University Graduates is Three Terms, commencing with the Michaelmas Term.

ADMISSION.—Every one applying for admission as a Student is required to send a Testimonial signed by a Beneficed Clergyman of the Church of England. Graduates must send to the Principal a Certificate of their Degree, in addition to the Testimonial. The form of Testimonial may be obtained by application to the Principal. As a general rule, admissions can only be made at the beginning of the Michaelmas Term. An Entrance Examination will be held at the College immediately before the Michaelmas Term in each year. The References, Certificate, and Testimonial required previously to admission, should be sent to the Principal not later than a month before the Entrance Examination.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Should the Testimonial prove satisfactory to the Principal, the applicant will be required to pass an Entrance Examination, consisting of General Questions in the Old and New Testament History; Arithmetic; Elements of Greek and Latin Grammar; the Gospel according to St. Mark in Greek, ch. i.—viii.; the Gospel according to St. Mark in Latin, ch. ix.—xvi. In no case can the Entrance Examination be dispensed with, except when the Student is already a Graduate of some University. The Assistant Tutor conducts a Class, to which persons can be admitted at any time to be prepared for the Entrance Examination. Apply to the Rev. A. D. MATHEWS, 91, Westbourne Road, Birkenhead.

FEES.—The College Fees amount to £10 10s. per term, or £31 10s. in the year, which, with the entrance fee, makes the whole cost of the two years' tuition £65, while the additional charges for board and rooms are little over £1 1s. for each week of residence. A Student *resides* about thirty weeks in the year, there being a long vacation from July to October. No Students are permitted to reside out of College except those whose families or near relatives are resident in Birkenhead or the neighbourhood,

Principal, Rev. W. SAUMAREZ SMITH, B.D.,
Late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

St. Bees College, CARNFORTH.—Founded by Bishop LAW, 1816, endowed by the EARL OF LONSDALE with the Incumbency of the Parish

of St. Bees, and recognised by Act of Parliament. To supply a good and economical education for Candidates for Holy Orders. The Course extends over two years: this period is divided into four Terms, during which residence is indispensable. The First Term commences about the 28th of January, and ends towards the 5th of May; the Second begins about the 28th of August, and closes about the 5th of December. The Third and Fourth are like the first and second. Lectures begin punctually (Sundays excepted) on the 1st of February and the 1st of September. Students are admitted either in January or August.

ADMISSION.—Before the admission of a Student, the Principal must be furnished with Testimonials from two Clergymen of the Church of England. One of these must certify (after a long and intimate acquaintance) that the person in whose behalf it is given is a man of unblemished morality and consistent piety; that he is cordially attached to the Church of England; and fitted, by his general habits, character, and attainments, for the office of the ministry. It is desirable that it should also specify his age and condition, as well as his pursuits from the time when he left school to that in which the Certificate is granted. If no single Clergyman can give the Testimonial for the *whole period*, it may be covered by several. The other Testimonial is to certify that the individual desiring admission has such a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages that he can attend Lectures upon the Greek Gospels and some easy Latin author with advantage to himself. The ordinary limits of age are *twenty-one* and *thirty-five*. It is desirable that the Testimonials should be sent in during the three months previous to the commencement of the Term in which the Student proposes to begin his residence.

EXAMINATIONS.—Examinations will be held at the end of each Term; and a list of the Students will be arranged in Classes according to the results of the Examination. The Examination at the end of the Easter Term in the second year will be in the subjects of the whole course. A Certificate will be given to Students when they leave, if they have duly attended the various Classes and Lectures, and if their conduct has been satisfactory during their course at College. The Certificate will state the Class in which the Student was placed at the Final Examination.

FEEs.—The fee for Tuition is £10 a Term, paid each Term in advance; three guineas are paid by each Student when he comes into residence, in aid of a fund for keeping the College in repair and increasing the Library; the cap and gown cost about £1 10s.; this, with the additional cost of some prescribed books, includes all the necessary expenses. There being no Collegiate Buildings, each Student furnishes himself with a house or lodgings in the village, under the direction and control of the Principal. The expense of board and lodgings, with moderate economy, may be from eighteen shillings to twenty-four shillings a week for each Student.

Principal, Rev. E. H. KNOWLES, M.A.

St. Augustine's College, CANTERBURY.—Founded as an Abbey, and endowed by KING ETHELBERG, A.D. 605; suppressed 1538; restored as a MISSIONARY COLLEGE, under Royal Charter, 1848. At the head of contributors to the new Foundation were HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, and his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort. The greater part of the original fund was collected by the exertions of the Rev. Coward Coleridge, of Eton College. The Object of the College is "to provide an education to qualify young men for the service of the Church in the distant depen-

dencies of the British Empire, with such strict regard to economy and frugality of habits as may fit them for the special duties to be discharged, the difficulties to be encountered, and the hardships to be endured."

The Students may be of any nation or rank. They are required to be in communion with the Church of England, and to bring with them satisfactory Certificates of baptism, and of religious and moral character.

ADMISSION.—Students are not admitted ordinarily under *eighteen* nor above *twenty-two* years of age; but such restriction may be dispensed with in special cases. Every Candidate, after his arrival in College, is for a time on probation before his formal "admission as a Student." Such only can be received as give good signs of fitness in every way for the Missionary life.

The previous Examination required by the Statute takes place after probation, about three weeks before Easter, or three weeks before Advent, and is in Cicero's *De Senectute*; St. Mark's Gospel in Greek; the common rules of Arithmetic; the first Book of Euclid; Scripture History and Doctrine; and the Church Catechism, with its Scripture Proofs. Nicholl's Help to the Reading of the Bible, on the list of the S. P. C. K., is recommended.

The TERMS of the College are two, and are fixed according to the discretion of the Warden. The Spring Term begins in January, and the Michaelmas Term in August, at the beginning of either of which Students commence their residence.

The DECLARATION made on admission is obviously of the most general kind, consistent with due regard to the object of the College, which is to educate men *solely* for the service of the Church in *Foreign Parts*. Ample time is allowed, during a period of probation, before it is made; though, in requiring it, the College does not seek to control unforeseen circumstances, or to regulate the destination of Students, after they have passed under other authority.

The DESTINATION to which a Student goes on leaving College is determined by a variety of circumstances; sometimes by the fact of his being a native of a Colony; sometimes by express request of a Colonial Bishop, or by a vacancy in any Mission happening at the time of the Student's leaving College; care being always taken to adapt, as far as possible, the sphere in which he is to labour to his physical constitution, his natural preference, and his mental and moral powers.

EXHIBITIONS have been founded in the College as follows:—Six, by the late Mrs. Shepherd, of £10 a year each. The unappropriated surplus is dispensed in grants to deserving Students. Three, by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, of £21 a year each. One, by the late Rev. H. J. Hutchesson, M.A., Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, of £35 a year. One or more, by the Leicester Committee of the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Propagation of the Gospel, the annual income of the fund being now £40. Preference is given to Candidates from the Diocese of Peterborough. One, by friends of the late Bishop Coleridge, Warden of the College, of £22 10s. a year. One, by persons in the Diocese of Worcester and others, in memory of Queen Adelaide, of about £30 a year. Three, out of the Jubilee Fund of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for India and the East, of £35 a year each.

Three more, of the same maximum annual value, by the above-named Society, for India or the East. One, or more, by friends of the late Bishop Broughton, for Students going to the Province of Australia, the fund yielding £35 a year. One, by the late Rev. H. J. Hutchesson, called "The Clergy Orphan Scholarship," preference being given to Candidates educated at the Clergy Orphan School; £36 a year. The interest of £250, given by the Rev. T. Bowdler, M.A., and held by the Clergy Orphan Corporation, is available for any one from the same School towards his expenses at St. Augustine's. One Students' Memorial Scholarship, of £25 a year, by a friend of the College.

THE COURSE OF STUDY extends over three years, and embraces Special Subjects with a view to Missionary Life. *Junior Year.*—Scripture History, Gospels in Greek, Evidences of the Christian Religion, Pearson on the Creed, Greek Classical Subject, Latin Classical Subject and Composition, General and Physical Geography. *Middle Year.*—Scripture History (continued), Wordsworth's Theophilus Anglicanus, Parts I. and II., Pearson on the Creed, Epistles in Greek (commenced), Elementary Hebrew, Latin and Greek Classical Subjects, Elementary Mathematics. *Senior Year.*—Book of Common Prayer (Procter), Thirty-nine Articles (Browne), Butler's Analogy, Church and Missionary History (Robertson; Massingberd), Epistles in Greek (continued), Hebrew, Latin and Greek Christian Classical Subjects, Natural Philosophy, Medical Course at Hospital. Intermingled with these subjects are, the composition weekly of a brief Sermon or Homily on the Collect, Epistle, or Gospel, and of an Essay on some prescribed Thesis; Sunday School teaching and District Visiting; the Study of Eastern Languages, by such Students as are intended for India, Borneo, &c.; and practical instruction in various branches of manual labour and mechanical art.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS in the subjects of the Lectures are held at the end of each Term, in December and in June; and at the latter, Prizes of Books are given to the most deserving Students. An annual Prize is also given for the best English Essay on a subject connected with Christian Missions.

FEEs.—The annual collegiate charge for the education and maintenance of each Student is £40. This includes rooms, furniture, and attendance of College servants. It does not include the vacations, which are limited to three lunar months in the year, nor travelling and personal expenses, books and stationery; but the last two are furnished at a reduced price. The expense of the cap, gown, and surplice is £3 3s. 6d. No fee of any kind, or Caution money, is required on admission; but every Student at the close of his residence, before receiving his College testimonials, is required to make a declaration that all his bills are duly settled.

LIFE IN ST. AUGUSTINE'S MISSIONARY COLLEGE.

I readily accede to your request to give a brief description of our every-day life, which is, in truth, always the same, and yet each day brings its own peculiar duties and pleasures; for we are indeed a happy brotherhood; one of the most striking peculiarities of the place, at present at least, being the unusually good feeling and unity which prevail amongst us.

I must first observe that the Law of Order, which the Divine First Cause has stamped upon all creation, is held to be of paramount importance by every Augustinian, and that punctuality and method are the natural offspring of the wholesome discipline enforced. Order is one of our first laws. No sooner does the college clock strike six than the tolling bell reminds each slumbering student that the time has come for him, in imitation of the bright harbinger and ruler of the day, to commence afresh his wonted round of duties, in the spirit of the great Missionary of the world,

whose language and corresponding conduct—"I must work the works of Him that sent Me while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work"—ever reanimate his flagging zeal.

You need not be told to Whom the first-fruits of each day ought to be dedicated, for surely the private duties of the closet demand our first care. Here it is, when all is hushed in calm and the doors are shut about us, that a "still small voice," speaking to us in a sure and certain word, beckons us on each day one step nearer to the Eternal door. Here, too, we are privileged to pour out our hearts to Him who is the missionary's All in all, in a language which has fired the soul of an Andrewes, a Wilson, and other eminent saints of our English Church, who "though dead, yet speak." The "Missionary's Daily Text Book" and the "Credenda, Agenda, Postulanda," printed by the students, are also valuable aids to meditation and devotion. But beside our individual needs, there are others, which concern us as a College, a Church, a Nation—and hence the next sound that breaks in upon our solemn stillness is the bell that calls us to the house of prayer. At all seasons alike, the same hour, seven o'clock, finds us bending our steps to the same holy place, taking thither all our powers, talents, studies, and secular pursuits to be hallowed, blessed, and directed. Chapel service ended, we have a spare half-hour, both before and after breakfast, which is generally occupied in preparation for the day's work.

At eight the Sub-warden, Fellows, and Students partake, in common, of the meal which is to carry them through the next five hours of labour. At nine the lectures commence, each occupying an hour, and so contrived as to give the relief of variety to lecturers and students, and embracing all the usual routine of College studies; but giving a peculiar prominence to theology, to the sacred art of healing, and to foreign languages. Were you here at a quarter to one, you would see all the students diverging in groups of three or four each from the cloisters and flitting through the quadrangle, in various directions, to the different departments of "manual labour;" or should it be on Saturday, you might observe them all bending their steps towards the hall, where the Warden and Fellows assemble to hear the homilies and essays of three or four of the students, each having written a homily on the Collect, Epistle, or Gospel for the previous Sunday, and an essay on some subject previously announced. On the remaining days some are employed in giving life to thought and expansion to language by the aid of the "black art" of printing; others, of the carpentering department, are making the crypt beneath the library re-echo with sounds of saws, hammers, and planes. In the "illuminating department" texts of Holy Scripture are being executed in different languages, to order, through which, we hope, the beauty of many a simple and rude edifice of Christian worship amid a heathen wild may be increased; and by the word of life inscribed thereon, many a worshipper's attention may be arrested and riveted for good. Perhaps some hymn, anthem, or engraving from our lithographic press falling in your way may afford you an opportunity of criticising the work of our friends in that department. The remainder of the Students are engaged in trenching, sowing, planting; handling the spade, the hoe, or the rake, as the case may be; or perchance executing sentence upon some barren tree, exterminating an intruding colony of weeds, or rejoicing over the ingathering of the fruits.

By this account you will see that we are being disciplined and trained for head-and-hand work and general usefulness; and need indeed there is of "bodily exercise" to keep up one's strength and spirits even here, but how much more so of physical fitness, and of every art and appliance which may enable us to encounter and grapple with all the difficulties, perils, and privations of the mission field in these days, when we are so far returned to apostolic zeal and self-denial as to have Bishops and Clergy expert in tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, and other useful handicrafts; compelled to swim across obstructing streams, or to give their shoulder to the wheel of the waggon, which is at once their only means of locomotion and their habitation; or worse still, after plodding on the journey during the day with spare and coarse diet, are glad to rest their weary limbs at night in the outbuildings of the rude settler. Such being the case, what, think you, would be said of the missionary from St. Augustine's who was effeminate, indolent, and helpless?

At two o'clock we are quite ready, as you may well suppose (the authorities sharing with us) to make full proof of the simple and wholesome fare to which we are bidden; and during the afternoon we take our rambling excursions in the neighbourhood or enjoy some other healthy recreation; two afternoons in the week, however, being devoted by senior students to the work of district visiting. At six we return for tea, and afterwards the precentor assembles the students to a rehearsal of the music for evening service, or (on Wednesdays and Saturdays) the singing master to

general practice. We then retire to our rooms to study till chapel-time at half-past nine, when we end the day as we began it, by learning to refer everything to a higher Power, and seeking to gain that strength and determination to know no defeat, which continual waiting upon God in His house produces, and which is so especially essential to the missionary—and with spirits thus composed, chastened, and elevated, we are warned by the curfew-bell to put out our lights at half-past ten (half an hour after chapel service), and to betake ourselves to peaceful rest.—*Letter from a Student.*

Warden, Rev. HENRY BAILEY, D.D.

Countess of Huntingdon's College, CHESHUNT.—AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The College originated in the necessity for seeking and preparing the Agency required for developing the great Evangelistic work to which the COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON devoted herself and her fortune. The College was first opened at Trevecca House, Talgarth, Brecon. It was subsequently removed to Cheshunt, about fourteen miles from London. Although the Articles are decidedly Calvinistic in their character, the Trust Deed is, with respect to Church Polity, most catholic in its spirit and arrangements. Hence the following declaration of the Trustees and Committee, first occurring in the Annual Report for 1822, and since continuously repeated:—"The object of this Institution is not to serve the interests of a party; but to promote the extension of the kingdom of Immanuel, by the publication of his glorious Gospel, and the doctrines of His Grace; and the young men who are educated at Cheshunt College are left entirely free in their choice of the denomination of Christians among whom they may prefer to exercise their Ministry."

SESSION.—The Session opens on the second Thursday in September, and continues, with the exception of a fortnight at Christmas, and a week at the time of the May Meetings, till the last Thursday in June.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.—Unmarried men not exceeding *twenty-eight* years of age, whose piety, moral character, and talent for the ministry are attested by their minister and by the leading members of the religious society to which they have been united in church fellowship, are considered as eligible Candidates for admission into the Institution. Each Candidate is required to furnish written answers to certain queries proposed to him. If these are deemed satisfactory the Candidate is required to present himself before the Professors for an Examination in the elements of Classical, Mathematical, and Biblical knowledge, preliminary to an Examination before a meeting of the Trustees and Committee, by whom, if approved, he is admitted a Probationer for three months. At the expiration of that time, provided he be favourably reported of by the Tutors, he is received to the full benefit of the Institution for a term of not less than two years, and not more than four, except when, upon special application, made in his fourth year, he is deemed by the Trustees and Committee in "need and worthy of" a fifth year.

SCHOLARSHIPS, DEGREES, &c.—There are occasional Scholarships and Prizes given by the Committee and the Benefactors of the College. Prizes and First and Second Certificates are awarded upon Examination, and Candidates are prepared for the B.A. and M.A. Examinations and Degrees of the University of London.

All applications to be made to the President at the College; or to

the Secretaries, at the College Rooms, Bloomfield Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

The subjects in which proficiency is desired at the Preliminary Examination are the following:—

The elements of English, Latin, Greek, and, if possible, of Hebrew Grammar; the First Book of Cæsar's Commentaries and of Virgil's *Æneid*; the first ten chapters of St. John's Gospel in Greek, and, if possible, the first two chapters of Genesis in Hebrew; the history, literature, and general contents of Holy Scripture; and particularly those matters of Christian evidence and doctrine which are suggested by the chapters above mentioned. The elements of Arithmetic, as far as the extraction of square and cube root. If a Candidate has matriculated in the University of London, or passed any corresponding examination, all those portions of the examination which refer to general literature are remitted.

As a general rule the Trustees and Committee require that the board of the Students should be provided from their own resources. Each Student is required on his admission to declare his assent to Fifteen Articles of Faith, promulgated by the Founders and Supporters of the College.

The amount required from those who are able to pay so much is £40 per annum; but sums varying from that amount to a minimum of £10 are accepted from those in less affluent circumstances. The education is given FREE of charge.

President, Rev. ROBERT REYNOLDS, D.D.

Haverfordwest College, established 1839. *President*, Rev. T. DAVIES, D.D. **OBJECTS.**—The Education of Young Men for the Baptist Ministry, and to prepare Students for the Universities and the Civil Service. It is partly supported by Subscriptions, and Collections made by Congregations. The College is spacious and well situated, and the residences of the Tutors adjoin the main building on each side.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—The work of the College is conducted by two Tutors. The Rev. T. Davies, D.D., in addition to the usual course of Theological study, Lectures on Mental and Moral Philosophy. The Classical and Mathematical Tutor, the Rev. G. H. Rouse, M.A., LL.B., teaches the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew Languages; and conducts Classes in French, German, English, and Mathematics. Lay Students are admitted, as well as Students for the Ministry. The Rev. Hugh Jones, M.A., Rev. J. G. Owen, D.D., Rev. J. Williams, B.A., Rev. John Williams, Rev. T. Richards, Rev. James Owen, and the Rev. W. Walters, are among the men of mark that have passed the College.

FEES.—Ministerial Students pay for their Board for one, two, or three years, according to their resources, and have the remainder of the Term free. Lay Students are charged £40, Board and Education, for the Session of forty or forty-two weeks; or £30 from the commencement of the Session in November to the end of June, the time of the London University Examinations.

Colleges of the Free Church of Scotland. 1. EDINBURGH; 2. GLASGOW; 3. ABERDEEN. These are THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES, or Divinity Halls, intended for training Candidates for the Ministry. Endowments exist in connection with all the Colleges.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—There are three distinct periods of a Student's Course—First, Before he enters Divinity Hall; Second, During his attendance there; Third, When he has finished his attendance, and

is preparing for license. All Students entering must undergo an Examination appointed by the Board of Examiners. The subjects are Greek, Latin, Hebrew; Sacred and Profane History; Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics; Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The ordinary theological curriculum consists of *four years' regular* attendance. In no case less than *two* years. During their attendance at the Hall, Students are required to deliver six exercises, viz., a homily in English, an exercise in Latin, a critical Hebrew exercise, an exercise and addition on a passage in the Greek Testament, a lecture, and a popular sermon. Besides being examined previous to being enrolled, Students are examined every year. All Students, on the close of the last session of their Course, undergo another Examination by the Board, the subjects being Theology, Church History, Languages and Exegetics, Latin, and Natural Science. After undergoing this Examination, Students are admitted to "trials for License," and "trials by the Presbytery." There are Classes for Divinity, Exegetics, Church History, Hebrew, Evangelistic Theology, Natural Science, &c., under Professors. Also Libraries.

SCHOLARSHIPS, BURSARIES, &c.—There are numerous Bursaries and Scholarships, the value and duration of which vary at the different Colleges. They range from £10 to £40, £50, and £100 per annum.

FEES, &c.—Students of Theology, before entering with the Professors, must Matriculate, and pay the Common Fee to the Secretary, on each year of their course. The Matriculation Fee is 10s., and the Common Fee £4 10s. yearly. The Common Fee admits to all the Classes and other privileges. Domestic accommodation and board may be obtained in the localities generally at about £25 during a Session of five months.

Principal at Edinburgh, Rev. R. S. CANDLISH, D.D.; Glasgow, Rev. P. FAIRBAIRN, D.D.; Aberdeen, Rev. J. LUMSDEN, D.D.

Theological Congregational Hall, GLASGOW.—Formerly the Glasgow Theological Academy, in connection with the Congregational Churches of Scotland. Object: To furnish a suitable education to brethren of approved piety and talents, to fit them for the Christian Ministry. Supported by the contributions of the Churches, and by individual donations and subscriptions.

The Committee receive and judge of all applications for admission into the Hall. Every application must be accompanied by Certificates of Applicant's character, circumstances in life, and previous attainments, and be sanctioned and recommended by the Church with which he is connected. Every applicant will be furnished with the Schedule of queries issued by the Committee; and should his answers be satisfactory, subjects for Examination in Literature and Doctrine, including an Essay and Sermon, shall be prescribed, and the Applicant invited to appear before the Committee for Examination. Such Applicants as pass the prescribed Examination satisfactorily shall be admitted to a probation of three months, by attending the Theological Course immediately following their admission, at the end of which the Professors shall report concerning them, and their case be finally disposed of by the Committee. Every Student, when received, shall engage to observe the regulations specified on the Schedule of queries, and the terms of admission shall be distinctly stated and agreed to.

The regular Course of Study consists of four consecutive Sessions of

nine months each, from November till July inclusive. Students attending the University shall be expected to undergo the University Examinations required in order to a degree in Arts. The Students are examined annually, at the close of the Academic Session. When they have finished the prescribed Course, they undergo a Special Examination, by the Committee, on Doctrine and attainments, and, if approved, receive a formal Certificate signed by the Professors, Chairman, and Secretary.

For the period of one year, at least, after leaving the Hall, Students who have completed their education, and have commenced their labours in preaching the Gospel, shall be under the direction and control of the Committee, during which time provision shall, if necessary, be made for them from the funds of the Institution.

EXHIBITIONS varying in amount from Ten to Twenty Pounds per Session may be conferred upon approved Applicants, in addition to the payment of their University fees. Scholarships of similar value may be made available under certain conditions to Students in the third and fourth years of their Course, or for extending the period of study beyond the prescribed curriculum.

Applications for admission must be lodged annually on or before the 1st of February.

REV. J. JARVIE, *Greenock*,

INSTITUTIONS, COLLEGES, AND SCHOOLS.

Royal Academy of Music.—Founded 1822, by the EARL OF WESTMORELAND. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1830. Patron: the QUEEN. Object: To promote the cultivation of the Science of Music, and to afford facilities for attaining perfection in it by assisting with general instruction ALL PERSONS desirous of acquiring a knowledge thereof. The School imparts instruction not only in Vocal and Instrumental Music, but in the Languages necessary to Musical Education. There are Professors of Harmony and Composition, Singing, Pianoforte, Organ, Harp, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass, Flute, Oboe, Clarionet, Bassoon, Horn, Trumpet and Cornet, Trombone, Italian Language, French, German, Elocution, and Department. Students, Male or Female, may choose any instrument, or department of Music, as their principal study. Should the branch for which a Male Student enters be Harmony, Harp, or Pianoforte; he is required to learn, in addition, any orchestral instrument the Committee may choose for him.

All Students are required to learn Harmony and Pianoforte; and, when competent, to take part in the orchestral and choral practices.

Should the branch for which a Student enters be Singing, he or she is required to attend the Elocution Class, and has the privilege of attending the classes for the Italian language and for Department.

The classes for the Italian, French, and German languages, and for Department, may be attended by any of the Students on payment of an additional fee.

In particular cases, at the discretion of the Principal, and by special

arrangement as to fees, Students may receive instruction in any single branch of study.

Students are admitted at the commencement of each Term. Candidates for admission must attend for Examination on the previous Thursdays, at Eleven o'Clock, with a recommendation from a Subscriber, a Member, an Associate, or an Honorary Member.

Candidates residing at a distance from London may be primarily examined by any one of the Local Examiners (see APPENDIX), from whom they may obtain information and advice respecting the Academy. The Local Examiners are Members or Associates of the Institution, and one or more of them are appointed in every principal town in the kingdom. The fee for Examination is £1 1s., which is remitted on the admission of the Candidate.

Orchestral Students, if competent to take part upon any instrument in the orchestral practice, pay an entrance fee of £2, and an annual fee of £12, which may be divided into terminal payments of £4. They are entitled to instruction twice a week in any study of their own choice, and are required to assist in the weekly practice and in all public performances. Examination any Tuesday, at Two o'Clock.

The Students are required to pay implicit obedience to all persons placed in authority over them, and to attend punctually at the hours appointed for their instruction, and at all orchestral and choral practices, rehearsals, and performances.

Instruction is given to the Students between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. in the Winter, and 9 and 5 in the Summer.

As a mark of particular distinction, advanced Students are appointed Sub-Professors, and required to give instruction in the Academy, under the supervision of their own Professors.

No Student is allowed to undertake any public or private engagements without first obtaining the sanction of the Principal.

No Student is allowed to publish any composition without the sanction of the Principal; and a copy of all compositions so published must be presented to the Library of the Academy.

Any infringement or violation of the Regulations, or any discreditable or improper conduct, will subject the Student, at the discretion of the Committee, to dismissal from the Institution.

After leaving the Academy Students may undergo an Examination. Should the Examination prove satisfactory, they will receive a Certificate; and, in special cases, the additional distinction of being made an Associate of the Institution.

Students who distinguish themselves in the Musical profession after quitting the Institution may be, by the Committee of Management, created Members of the Royal Academy of Music.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The *Westmoreland Scholarship* of £10 (in memory of the founder of the Academy) is open to Female Candidates between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four years. The *Potter Exhibition* of £12 is open to competition by Female and Male Candidates in alternate years. Candidates must be Pupils in the Academy, and have studied not less than two years in the Institution.

FEES.—Students pay an Entrance Fee of £5, and an Annual Fee of £30, which may be divided into payments of £10 per Term. The fee for Local Examination is £1 1s., which is remitted on the admission of the Candidate. The year is divided into three Terms of thirteen weeks each.

The Royal Academy of Music was founded in 1822, under the sanction of his Majesty King George IV., by the late Earl of Westmoreland, with the co-operation of many distinguished noblemen and gentlemen, and the support of the most eminent resident foreign and native musicians. The object of the founders was to establish in England a School resembling the Foreign Conservatories for the training of Professional Musicians. During the forty-nine years of its existence, the Academy has admitted more than 1,600 Male and Female Students, of whom 130 have been educated gratuitously, and 471 have been received on terms below the regulated fees.

The efficiency of the Royal Academy of Music is fully proved by the fact of many of the chief public positions in the Musical Profession being honourably filled by disciples of the Institution; many of the past Students having become distinguished persons as vocalists, solo players, orchestral players, and composers, and by their own cultivation assisting in the permeation of the refinements of art through the kingdom. The Academy exerts a high influence through the exertions of its former Pupils in the capacity of Teachers in the chief towns of the country, where they communicate a higher and more general knowledge of Music than could have been acquired before the existence of the Institution, in which many talents are brought to bear upon the development of every one, and where these Teachers exalt the standard of excellence at which now every musician in England must aim. Students from far distances—Australia, Canada, and the United States—avail themselves of the Academy, and there are now several from Paris.

Principal, SIR W. STERNDALÉ BENNETT.

London Suburban Academies of Music, under the supervision of Sir JULIUS BENEDICT, for Male and Female Professional and Amateur Students. ST. JOHN'S WOOD ACADEMY, Eyre Assembly Rooms, N.W.; ISLINGTON and Highbury ACADEMY, Barnsbury Hall, N.; BAYSWATER ACADEMY, 23, Colville Square, Notting Hill; BRIXTON and KENNINGTON ACADEMY, Horns Assembly Rooms, Kennington, S.E.; PIMLICO ACADEMY, Warwick Street, Eccleston Square, S.W.; BLACKHEATH ACADEMY, Alexandra Hall. The Classes for Ladies and those for Gentlemen are held at different hours. New Classes are usually opened the first week in January, April, July, and October; but Students may commence at any time, and date the commencement of their Course from the time of entrance.

CLASSES, presided over by able Professors, afford instruction in Composition, Harmony, and Theory; Pianoforte; Solo Singing; Part Singing; Harmonium; Harp; Violin; Violoncello; French; German; Italian; and Elocution. Students in the Upper School receive every week Private Lessons in any two subjects, besides Class Lessons in Theory and Part Singing. Those who make the Pianoforte their principal study receive Occasional Lessons from Sir Julius Benedict, in addition to their Weekly Lessons from the Principal or other Professors. Students in the Lower School receive Private Lessons every week in either Singing or Pianoforte, besides Class Lessons in Theory and Singing. Private Concerts are given by the Students, but it is optional whether they take part in the performances or not. CERTIFICATES are granted to Professional Students when thoroughly competent.

FEES.—Upper School, 5 gs. per quarter; Lower School, 3 gs. Pupils may attend separate Classes without becoming Members of either School on the following terms per quarter: Pianoforte, 2 gs.; Violin, 2 gs.; Accompaniment, 2 gs.; German, Italian, or Elocution, 2 gs.; Part Singing, Harmony, or French Class, 1 guinea. Examination or Entrance, 5s. Arrangements are made for the reception of Young Ladies as Resident Pupils or daily Pupil Boarders. The Principal will afford further information respecting either of the Academies.

Principal, WILLIAM CARTER, Esq.

Tonic Sol-fa College. President, JOHN CURWEN, Esq., Promoter of the Tonic Sol-fa Method. OBJECT.—The Educational advancement of Teachers of the new system of Musical Instruction; to certify their competency by granting Certificates; and to enlarge the number and perfect the efficiency of Pupils by the formation of Classes for the study of Harmony, Analysis of Elementary Composition, and awarding Certificates and Prizes to Pupils who pass Special Examinations; by holding occasional Meetings for delivery of Lectures, giving Lessons, public Concerts, and by any other suitable means. Publications explaining and advocating the Tonic Sol-fa Method are issued at a small cost. The Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education has announced that, for the purposes of musical instruction in Elementary Schools and Training Colleges, their Lordships are prepared to accept the Tonic Sol-fa Method and the Tonic Sol-fa Notation upon the same terms as shall from time to time be applicable to the ordinary method and notation.

In the only open Musical Examinations, namely, those of the Society of Arts, Tonic Sol-fa Pupils in 1871 have repeated their former successes. From the newly-issued Lists it appears that they receive no less than Three out of the Four Prizes, and 100 out of the 128 Certificates awarded by Mr. J. Hullah and Mr. G. A. Macfarren. In the last five years "they have carried off Twelve out of the Fourteen Prizes, and 339 out of the 470 Certificates."

FEES.—Qualifications for Membership are—1st, the possession of the Member's or Advanced Certificates; 2nd, the payment of a Matriculation Fee of not less than 2s. 6d., as well as a Postage Fee beginning with the second year, of not less than 1s. per annum.

Secretary, ROBERT GRIFFITHS, Esq., *North Street, Plaistow, Essex.*

Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution.—Established 1823. IN UNION WITH THE SOCIETY OF ARTS AND THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT. This was the first Institution of the kind in London, the Founder being the late Dr. BIRKBECK. It has called into existence nearly a thousand similar Institutions in different parts of Great Britain, in addition to a large number in the Colonies. Since its foundation nearly 50,000 persons have availed themselves of its advantages, of whom many are at the present time distinguishing themselves in various branches of Art, Science, or Literature, a knowledge of which they acquired at this Institution. Several have obtained appointments in the CIVIL SERVICE, and a large number have distinguished themselves at various PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

EVENING CLASSES for MALES and FEMALES are established in the various branches of Education, presided over by competent Professors and Teachers, and at Fees so moderate as to place the advantages offered within the reach of all. The Public are admitted to these Lectures, also at Moderate Fees, without being Members of the Institution, and any Class, or number of Classes, may be attended. The following is a List of the Classes at present in operation:—Animal Physiology, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Botany, Building Construction, Chemistry, Drawing, Electricity and Magnetism, Elocution, English Composition and Grammar, English History, English Language and Literature, French, Geography, Geology, Geometry, German, Greek, Italian, Latin;

Light, Heat, and Sound; Logic, Machine Construction, Mathematics, Mechanics, Metallurgy, Metric System, Mineralogy, Painting, Physical Geography, Piaroforte, Political Economy, Reporting, Shorthand, Spanish, Steam and the Steam Engine, Theory of Music, Universal History, Violin, Vocal Music, Writing and Dictation, Zoology. Other Classes may be formed by desire of Members. Some of the Classes are divided into preparatory and advanced branches. The Text Books used by the Classes are kept in the Library for reference. The Syllabus of Classes and Examinations may be obtained at the Institution, price 3d.

LECTURES are delivered weekly, which, like the Classes, may be attended by the Public as well as by Members. There is a LIBRARY containing upwards of 6,000 volumes, open from ten in the morning until half-past nine in the evening; and a commodious Reading Room, well supplied with papers and works of current news and literature.

EXAMINATIONS.—Several of the Classes are conducted with a view to the Examinations of the LONDON UNIVERSITY, the GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART, SOCIETY OF ARTS, and the EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL of the INSTITUTION, which latter offers several Prizes annually for proficiency in subjects taught in the Classes. In fact, Students may thus be prepared to compete in any of the Open Examinations for Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes, or appointments, offered for competition in any part of the kingdom.

FEES.—The Terminal Fees for the various Classes for Members range from 1s. to 7s., and for Non-Members from 3s. to 10s. 6d. Subscriptions to the Institution: Gentlemen, 18s. yearly; 10s. half-yearly; 6s. quarterly. Ladies, 10s. 6d. yearly; 6s. half-yearly; 3s. quarterly.

The origin of the foundation of the BIRKBECK INSTITUTION is worthy of being placed upon permanent record. While lecturing at the Andersonian University of Glasgow, Dr. Birkbeck formed special classes for instructing the artisans of that city in the different branches of natural philosophy. He was led to deliver these lectures under the following circumstances. Needing various scientific instruments and apparatus, and there being no person competent to perform the work then resident in Glasgow, it became necessary for him to attend the different workshops, and personally direct the construction of the apparatus he required. Frequently the artisans would ask the reason of various steps in the work, and Dr. Birkbeck, feeling the great use of scientific instruction to those thus employed, determined to commence a course of gratuitous lectures. The first was delivered to an audience of seventy-five, the second was attended by nearly two hundred, at the third the number had increased to three hundred, while at the fourth no less than five hundred eagerly availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain instruction calculated to assist them in their daily employment. The numbers desirous of attending being greater than could be accommodated, it became necessary to restrict the issue of the tickets. For several years, until his removal to London, Dr. Birkbeck continued to give these lectures with the most satisfactory results. As a proof of the value of the education thus imparted, the following extract from an address presented to the Doctor may be quoted:—"It was your distinguished lot, sir, to lay open more widely than had been previously contemplated the portals of philosophy, and to invite artisans of every description to enter them, however scanty their means or obscure their condition. For this truly philanthropic deed we present you thus publicly with our most heartfelt thanks; and while from your approving conscience you will derive the purest satisfaction, you will not disdain the homage now offered you by the students of that class which you first called into being."

Dr. Birkbeck, although very actively engaged in the medical profession, at once entered heartily into the scheme for the erection of an Institution which, not only by lectures, but also by classes, a reading room, and library, should spread the benefits of artistic and scientific instruction amongst the artisans and others of the Metropolis. Public meetings were called on the 11th November and 2nd December, 1823; these assemblies were of the most enthusiastic character, and at the conclusion of the first, several hundreds enrolled their names as members of the proposed Institution. At

the second it was established, and, on the occasion of the first election of officers, Dr. Birkbeck was unanimously chosen President, which post he continued to hold till his lamented decease.

The Institution having been started, and temporary accommodation secured, it became necessary to find a spot where the whole of the work might be concentrated. This was speedily done. Premises were obtained in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, and it was determined to erect a large lecture theatre in the rear of the building. To meet the heavy expenses which would thus be incurred, Dr. Birkbeck very generously advanced whatever sums were required. A quotation from the speech he delivered on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the lecture theatre may here be introduced. "My friends, we are about to erect a temple to the increase of knowledge, to the diffusion of the riches of the mind, to the amelioration of the human intellect; we are proceeding to found an Institution for the improvement of the noblest faculties of man, to which the invitation shall be as universal as the dominion of knowledge, to the highest and humblest, alike and equal."

Among the many friends of education who zealously supported Dr. Birkbeck in his work may be mentioned his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Althorpe, Lord (then Mr.) Brougham, Sir Francis Burdett, and several other Noblemen, Members of Parliament, and Gentlemen eminent for their scientific and literary attainments. A writer, speaking of the founding of the Institution, says:—"It will form one of the most shining pages of history: the Working Classes now possess an Institution where they can drink deep of the arts and sciences, and be enabled to penetrate that veil which formerly obscured the lights of learning from their eyes."

Secretary, Mr. G. M. NORRIS, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

City of London College, SUSSEX HALL, 52, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. Patron, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. In union with the SOCIETY OF ARTS and the GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART. Formerly "The Metropolitan Evening Classes for Young Men." A well-supplied Reading Room, a Coffee Room, open during the day, and a Library.

EVENING CLASSES.—There are numerous Classes, the subjects of instruction being Divinity, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Mensuration, Geometry; Drawing—Freehand, Geometrical, Machine Construction, and Building; Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Magnetism and Electricity, Political Economy, Elocution, Shorthand, Memory, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Each class is under the superintendence of a competent Master; and upon a requisition of twelve members, other classes may be formed. There are weekly LECTURES and ENTERTAINMENTS, to which the Pupils of the Classes are free. LADIES are admitted to the Vocal Music Classes.

FEES.—The Reading Room Subscription is 3s. per Term, 10s. 6d. per annum. Fees to the Classes vary from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per Term.

Professor MORLEY, addressing the Students at the opening of a recent Session, said he had worked for eight years at the Evening Classes at King's College, and knew what the work was, and the worth of it. He urged the Students he was addressing, in the first place, to study with faithfulness to do all they had to do with a good motive, and to do it well. He wished to impress upon them the folly of being too vain of their attainments, as the extent of knowledge was such that six lives would not enable them to arrive at complete proficiency in any one subject. When they considered the vast extent of knowledge, and what little even the most learned philosophers knew compared with what still remained to be known, they would see the foolishness of being too proud of the little knowledge they possessed. They should strive to attain to as much as was possible in the condition in which they were placed. Every youth should look forward to his future life, and make out a course for himself. In doing so he would often, perhaps, dream of impossibilities, which, however, often became less like impossibilities as he advanced.

Working Men's College.—AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. Founded in 1854. The Students are chiefly Working Men, who receive instruction in Evening Classes. A Bible Class meets on Sundays. The Teachers are, in general, Members of the Universities, and of different Professions, or those who have themselves been Students of the College. Instruction is provided at the smallest possible cost (the teaching being almost wholly unpaid) in the subjects which most concern English Citizens, and thus places a Liberal Education within the reach of Working Men.

The College is divided into six Classes:—1. The general body of Matriculated Students. 2. Certificated Students, to whom at the end of any Course a Certificate of Competency shall be awarded in the subject of the Course. 3. Scholars who prove themselves competent in any one Department of the College Studies. 4. Associates, or permanent Members of the College, being such Students as have shown by Examination that they have attained the degree of Liberal Education which the Council believes to be within the reach of Members of a Working Men's College. 5. Fellows: chosen out of the Associates. The Fellows take part in the education of this College, and may assist in establishing and carrying on other Colleges. They are chosen by the Council, after due consideration of proficiency shown by them in the Associate Examination. Moral qualities, a capacity for teaching, and a willingness to teach, will be considered indispensable. 6. The Council of Teachers. The Council will be recruited from the Fellows to the extent of at least one-third of its Members.

The College buildings consist of two houses in Great Ormond Street, London. Six Class Rooms have recently been erected, at a cost of more than £2,400. There is a MUSEUM and a LIBRARY, and an increasing collection of Casts for Art Classes, and of Philosophical Instruments for Students of Science. There is a COFFEE AND CONVERSATION ROOM, in which refreshments are supplied on very moderate terms.

The SYLLABUS of STUDIES includes—1. Mathematics, four years' course; fees, 3s. each term. 2. Language and Literature, English, French, German, Latin, and Greek, one hour a week, 2s. each term; two hours a week, 3s. 6d. per term. 3. Physical Science, one hour a week, 2s.; two hours, 3s. per term. 4. History, including Geography, two years' course; for one hour weekly, 2s.; two hours, 3s. per term. 5. Drawing 4s. per term. 6. Music, 1s. 6d. and 2s. the half-year. Bible Class free to all Members.

There are FREE LECTURES upon Subjects selected by the Executive Committee, and published in the Current Programmes; and an ADULT SCHOOL for teaching the Subjects required for entrance into the College, 2s. per month. Students must be above *sixteen* years of age, must know the first four rules of Arithmetic, and be able to read and write. The best time for entering the College is at the beginning of the College year in October, or in March, at the beginning of the Third Term; but Students may enter at any time.

The College year begins about the end of October, and consists of four regular Terms of eight or nine weeks each, and a Vacation Term of from eight to ten weeks. General Lectures on the College Studies are given every Saturday at 8.30 p.m. During the first Term of each

College year these Lectures are by the Teachers upon the special work of their respective Classes.

Examinations are held in the last week of December. Examinations for Certificates are also held at the end of each Course of Study. Candidates for a Certificate must have attended the College for at least four Terms, and for a Scholarship or an Associateship at least eight Terms.

CERTIFICATES.—Every Class is Examined at the end of its Course, and Certificates are adjudged to Students who show a competent knowledge of the Subject. The names of those who, though not obtaining Certificates, pass the Examination with credit, are posted on the walls of the College. Every member of the class is expected to submit himself for this Examination.

ASSOCIATESHIP.—To become Associates, Students must pass an Examination in the following subjects, viz.:—1. Bible History. 2. English History. 3. English Grammar. 4. Arithmetic up to Fractions and Proportion. They must also either obtain, or have obtained, Certificates in any two of the following subjects, viz.:—Algebra and advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Botany, Physiology, Geology and Physical Geography, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, English History, with questions in general Geography, English Language, Logic, Music, Drawing, French, Latin, German, Greek. (If Mathematical subjects only are taken, however, *three* Certificates will be required.)

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Candidates for a Scholarship in any Department will be Examined in the subjects specified under the corresponding head in the following list:—*History.*—General knowledge of English History; a particular knowledge of either Constitutional, Literary, or Social History of England; outlines of Ancient History or of Modern History. *Languages.*—English (including Grammar), French or German, elements of Latin. *Mathematics.*—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Conic Sections, Astronomy. *Physical Science.*—Natural Philosophy, Botany, Physiology, Zoology, Geology, Chemistry. Any three of these subjects.

Principal, Rev. F. D. MAURICE, M.A.,
45, Great Ormond Street, London, W.

Working Men's College, SOUTH LONDON.—Opened in January, 1868, for the purpose of affording to the Working Men of South London, and their Families, thorough Education at the smallest possible expense. The Evening Classes and Adult Schools are open to Males and *Females*, and there are Day Schools for *Girls* and Boys. The Constitution of the College is in chief matters similar to that of the College in Great Ormond Street, and the Instruction provided takes the same wide range of subjects.

In addition to its own Examinations and Awards, the College prepares Students for the SOCIETY OF ARTS' EXAMINATIONS, and the GOVERNMENT SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENTS.

FEES.—Drawing, 5s. per quarter; English History, 2s.; Latin, 3s. 6d.; French, 3s. 6d.; English, 2s. 6d.; Arithmetic, 2s. 6d.; Algebra, 3s. 6d.; Geometry, 3s. 6d.; Mechanics, 3s. 6d.; Chemistry, Inorganic and Practical, 5s. each; Physics, Animal Physiology, Geology, Metallurgy, 3s. 6d. each; Applied Mechanics and Political Economy, 2s. 6d. each. In addition to the Class Fees each Member pays on entrance a fee of 1s. 6d., and also 6d. a month during attendance.

Hon. Sec., WILLIAM ROSSITER, 91, Blackfriars Road.

Royal Polytechnic Institution, LONDON.—EDUCATIONAL SECTION.—IN CONNECTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, and the SOCIETY OF ARTS. Classes are in operation for imparting instruction in the various branches of Classical and Scientific knowledge. Most of the Classes assemble in the Evenings, from half-past seven to ten o'clock. There are Morning Classes for instruction in Drawing, Latin (for Ladies engaged in Tuition), and German. The Evening Classes embrace Acoustics, Light, and Heat; Algebra; Arithmetic; Animal Physiology; Book-keeping; Chemistry; Church History; Drawing; Electricity and Magnetism; Elocution; English Grammar; French; German; Geography; Geometry; Greek and Latin; Italian; Mathematics; Metallurgy; Scripture History; Shorthand, and Writing. Other Classes will be formed upon demand.

Ladies and Gentlemen are admitted. Regular attendants at these Classes are admissible to the Examinations and Competitions for Prizes of the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, and the SOCIETY OF ARTS. Members of the Educational Department are limited to certain Rooms and Hours, but upon payment of an extra fee of half-a-crown each quarter, they are admissible to all the other parts of the building, and to all the Public Lectures and Entertainments given at the Institution.

FEEs.—The payments per quarter range from 5s. to 10s. each Class, for one or two Lessons each week. Inorganic Chemistry; Sound, Light, and Heat; Electricity and Magnetism; Metallurgy; and Animal Physiology, £1 the Course of thirty Lessons.

Director, Rev. C. MACKENZIE, A.M.

Watt Institution and School of Arts, EDINBURGH.—Attendance on the Classes of this Institution qualifies for Examination for the Certificates and Prizes of the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT and the SOCIETY OF ARTS. When a Student has attended the Classes of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry for at least one Session each, and if he has been successful in passing an Examination in each of these branches, he is entitled to a DIPLOMA, which enables him to attend the Classes of the School for life. The possession of this document affords satisfactory proof that its holder has undergone a superior scientific education; and there are many instances in which young men who have gained this distinction have succeeded in obtaining the best situations in the departments of industry to which they respectively belong. LADIES are admitted to the Classes. The Lectures and Classes embrace all the leading subjects of Modern Education, and are arranged into two Sessions, Summer and Winter; a new Programme being issued for each prospective Session.

EXAMINATIONS AND PRIZES.—At the close of a recent Session twenty-three Students competed at the Examinations instituted by the Society of Arts, London, with which Society the School is in connection by Subscription. Of these, eighteen were successful in obtaining Certificates—viz., five third-class and four second-class in Arithmetic; four third-class and one second-class in French; two third-class in Book-keeping; one second-class and one third-class in Geography; one third-class in English History; one third-class in Domestic Economy; one third-

class in Latin, Mensuration, Logic, and Mental Science; and one first-class in theory of Music. Prizes are also awarded by the Institution for proficiency in particular Studies.

FEES.—For each Class 5s. per Session; or 7s. 6d. to any two Classes. A Matriculation Fee of 1s. is payable by each Student.

Secretary, ROBT. T. SCOTT.

Dollar Institution.—Owes its origin to the munificence of JOHN MACNAB, who died in London in 1802. It was erected in 1818, and placed under Trustees by Act of Parliament in 1847. It is situated in a beautiful and healthy locality, of easy access by Railway, and within a short distance of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Course of Instruction is so regulated as to prepare Pupils for the UNIVERSITIES, for ARMY or CIVIL ENGINEERING APPOINTMENTS, or for Commercial Pursuits. The Engineering Course is recognised by the Secretary of State for India as adequate for the preparation of Candidates for Civil Engineering appointments in that country.

There are special written Examinations throughout the year, and near the close of each Session. Examiners, sent by the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, subject all the Classes to a strict Examination, and report to the Trustees. Medals, Prize-books, and Certificates of Merit are conferred on the most deserving Pupils at the end of each Session.

YOUNG LADIES' CLASSES for English, French, German, Italian, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, and Sewing, meet at separate hours, and there is every facility for obtaining instruction in Music.

FEES.—The Fees for Parishioners are very moderate, and vary according to circumstances that can best be locally ascertained. Extra Parochial Pupils pay a general Fee of £5 5s., or in the Junior School £2 10s., and a Tuition Fee of £2 2s. per annum. Boarders are received by most of the Masters, and by other respectable residents, at terms varying from £40 to £60 per Session, inclusive of School Fees. There is an excellent Library in the Institution free to Pupils and residents, and open on Saturday from 9 to 11. The Session is divided into two half-yearly terms, beginning about the middle of September and the 1st of March.

Principal, REV. WM. BARRACK, M.A.

Hartley Institution, SOUTHAMPTON.—Founded 1859 by the bequest of the late HENRY ROBINSON HARTLEY; opened 1862, by the late LORD PALMERSTON. The Institution provides Classes for systematic instruction in various branches of Science and Art. Courses of Lectures on subjects of Literary, Scientific, or Artistic interest; and Meetings for the encouragement and diffusion of useful knowledge. A Laboratory for instruction in Physical Science and the pursuit of experimental investigations. A Museum to illustrate the Natural History of the district, the various branches of knowledge taught in the Institution, and the more important Arts and Manufactures. A Library of works of general interest and reference; and a Reading Room, in which are provided the leading Journals of Science and Literature. A Society for the cultivation of Literature and Science, by the reading of original papers, demonstration of specimens, and other appropriate means. A Department has lately been added to provide Preliminary Medical Education. Arrangements are in progress for the addition of a Fine Art Gallery, and also an Observatory and a Botanical Garden.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.—The object of this Department is to provide systematic instruction for Students who, having left School, require to carry on their Education generally, or to pursue a Course of advanced study in any especial branches ; or to prepare for the various Competitive Examinations in the Home and Indian Services ; for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the Line ; for the Preliminary Examinations of the different Professional Boards ; or for Graduation at either of the Universities. Attached to the Institution is a suite of rooms for Drawing in all its branches, which, in common with a considerable portion of the building, have been erected under the supervision of the GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, under whose general superintendence the Classes in both Science and Drawing are placed.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND TECHNICAL SCIENCE.—In this Department Students are prepared by a graduated course of instruction in theoretical and applied Science for the professions of Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying, for Manufacturing pursuits, and for the Examinations for appointments in the Public Works Department, and the Telegraphic and Forest Services of India, and for the Whitworth Scholarships. The Course is arranged to cover a period of one, two, or three years, according to the requirements of the Student. It is the special object in this Department to train young men not only for Engineering and Architecture as distinct professions, but for all other occupations in which a knowledge of the principles of Applied Science and Practical Mechanics is useful. Hence it is calculated to be of great value to all who have any prospect of emigrating or of entering into any branch of manufacturing business. In the advanced portion of the Course the Student will be afforded opportunities for obtaining a practical acquaintance with Building and Engineering Construction in connection with works in actual progress, and with the construction and use of Steam Machinery in connection with one of the large Packet Companies attached to the Port. They will also be instructed in laying out work, taking out quantities, drawing specifications, book-keeping, &c. It will be thus seen that such a Course, whilst combining most of the advantages of ordinary apprenticeship, will enable the Student to acquire a knowledge of subjects which can only be properly studied in a regular educational institution.

In connection with this Department there is a Special Course on TELEGRAPHY, which may be taken on payment of a Special Fee, and is of two grades : the first deals only with the construction and working of the ordinary instruments employed in the transmission of Telegraphic messages, and is intended to qualify Candidates for appointments as Clerks and Operators ; the second includes a full Course of theoretical and practical instruction in the construction and maintenance both of land and marine Telegraphic Lines, and in the nature and use of the instruments employed in connection with them : this Course is intended for Candidates for appointments as Telegraphic Engineers in the Home and Indian Telegraph Services.

THE COURSE OF PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF TOOLS, &c., is carried on in the large Works of Messrs. Bull and Sons, Contractors, Southampton, the resources of which have been placed at the disposal of the Institution for this purpose, and which, from their extent, and

from the variety of work undertaken by the firm, afford the Student opportunities, which it would be very difficult for him to obtain elsewhere, for acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge in building construction in all its details.

The DEPARTMENT OF ART is organised as a School of Art, under the supervision of, and upon the Regulations laid down by, the GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The DEPARTMENT OF PRELIMINARY MEDICAL EDUCATION has been instituted with the following design:—The object of this Course is not to supersede the regular curriculum prescribed by the Medical Council, but to prepare Students for it, and to bridge over the interval which intervenes between the age when they generally leave school, and that at which they should commence the curriculum. This interval was formerly filled by the system of apprenticeship, but that system has now fallen into almost complete disuse; and whilst, on the one hand, nothing has been provided in its place, on the other, both the number and the scope of the subjects which are included in the curriculum have so increased that it is scarcely possible for a Student who commences it without previous preparation to obtain an adequate acquaintance with even a majority of them in the time allotted for the purpose. Arrangements have been made by which Students during this part of the Course will be permitted to attend the Medical and Surgical Practice of the Royal Infirmary of Southampton, containing upwards of one hundred beds, under the supervision and instruction of the Medical and Surgical staff of that Institution. They will commence their Course in the Infirmary by receiving instruction in dispensing—a certificate of having studied which for three months is required by the Examining Boards. They will then, provided they have had some preliminary instruction in anatomy and physiology, be allowed to attend such portions of the practice, under the Medical and Surgical Officers of the Institution, as they can, with advantage, follow. Whilst so doing, they will receive instruction in bandaging and other simpler operations of dressing, and those who make sufficient progress to justify this step will be selected to act as clerks and dressers. In addition to its other educational apparatus, the Institution contains a fine collection of anatomical models, presented to it by Sir W. Fothergill Cooke, and also a medical library presented by the late Dr. Bullar.

EXHIBITIONS.—With the view of assisting Parents of limited means to provide for the Education of their Children, and especially of promoting the advancement in life of such Children as may exhibit marked capacity or industry, it is proposed to establish, in connection with the Hartley Institution, a certain number of Exhibitions which will provide a Free Education in the Institution, without Board, for the Students to whom they may be awarded. The Exhibitioners will be required to provide their own books, and also to defray the expense of any materials which they may use in the Laboratory, Drawing Class Room, or Workshop, the cost of which, however, is very small. The Exhibitions, which may be held either in the Department of General Literature or in that of Mechanical and Technical Science, are tenable for one year, at the end of which they will be renewed for another year, and so on, if the conduct and progress of the Exhibitioners in each case have been satisfactory during the interval, but an Exhibition may be forfeited before

the expiration of the above period by misconduct, irregularity, or want of progress on the part of the Exhibitioner. No Exhibition will be awarded unless one or more of the Candidates shall obtain not less than half of the aggregate marks assigned in all the subjects in which they may present themselves for Examination.

A *Whitworth Exhibition* of £25 has been placed at the disposal of the Council by Sir Joseph Whitworth.

DISCIPLINE.—In addition to weekly Examinations in the different Classes, a General Examination is held at the close of each term in all the subjects studied during the term, which every Student is required to attend, and the results of which are forwarded to his friends. Although the Students pursue their studies in Class, and therefore, to a great extent in common, the particular object for which each is working is steadily kept in view, and every pains is taken to enable him to compass it as *rapidly* as is consistent with the attainment of *sound* knowledge.

The Academical year, which lasts from the first week in October to the end of July, is divided into three terms, viz., from the first week in October to the third week in December, from the third week in January to the second week in April, and from the first week in May to the last week in July.

Each Student in the Department of Engineering and Science is required to be at work daily for six hours, viz., from 10 till 1, and from 2.30 till 5.30, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when work ceases at 1 o'clock. The Laboratory, Workshop, and Drawing Class Room, however, remain open on Wednesday afternoons, when those Students who wish to do so may work in them. The observance of the above routine will be rigidly enforced in the case of all Students, unless where exemption is granted for any special reason by the Principal; and any Student who refuses to comply with it will be dismissed from the Institution. The arrangement of the hours of work is such that, as a rule, the mornings are devoted to theoretical work in the Class Rooms, and the afternoons to practical work in the Drawing Class Room, Laboratory, Workshop, or in the Field.

EVENING CLASSES.—These classes are intended to meet the requirements of Engineers, Clerks, Apprentices, Artisans, and others, who are engaged during the day. The subjects of the current Session are Mathematics, Navigation, Book-keeping, Mechanics, Chemistry, Drawing, Steam, Light, Heat, Sound, Electricity, and Magnetism; Physiology, French, German, and Shorthand. The Students at these Evening Classes are admitted to compete for the Prizes of the Science and Art Department; and Prizes are also given by the Council of the Hartley Institution.

FEES.—The Fees vary according to the subjects and the period for which instruction is required, but average £10 for the term of three months, or £25 for the Academical Year, for a complete Course in all the subjects. Students may enter for one or more Classes at their option. Those who wish to prepare for any Special Examination may pay a composition fee, which varies according to the nature of the Examination, and the period for which they will require instruction. In addition to the above fees, each Student is required to pay annually a fee of 10s. 6d., which entitles him to the use of the Library and Reading Room of the Institution, and also admits him to the course of Public Lectures. In the Engineering Department the fee for the complete Course, exclusive of the workshop, is £10 for the term; or £25 for the Academical Year. Students may also take out any portion of the course, for which they

will be charged a fee according to arrangement. Students will be provided with the tools and apparatus required in the Course, except Drawing Instruments, but they will be required to pay for materials which they consume either in the Laboratory, Workshop, or Drawing Classes. In the Medical Department the fees for the portion of the course of instruction which is carried on in the Institution are the same as those in the Department of General Literature and Science, any of the Classes in which the Student is at liberty to attend. Indeed, it is specially recommended that all Students who can afford time to do so should attend the classes in French, German, and Drawing, unless they have already attained a fair degree of proficiency in these subjects. The fee for the Infirmary Course, including dispensing, is £5 5s. for six months, or £10 10s. for perpetual attendance. Students while attending this Course may also receive instruction in Vaccination, as required by the Examining Boards, the fee for which is £1 1s. The fees for the Evening Classes are generally 5s. per term. Students come from distant parts to avail themselves of the advantages of the Institution: there are Pupils at present from Ireland, Scotland, and India. There are four Houses in connection with the Institution in which Students may be Lodged and Boarded at from £6 6s. to £7 7s. per month.

Principal, FRANCIS T. BOND, M.D.

Eton College.—Founded by HENRY VI. for five-and-twenty Scholars. At present the constituent body is formed of a Provost, seven Fellows, a Head Master, a Second Master, three Chaplains, with numerous Choristers and Lay Clerks, and seventy Foundation Scholars. The King's or Foundation Scholars are elected by the Provost and two Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. Candidates are required to be apt for study, of good morals, and competently skilled in reading, plain-song, and grammar. No one is to be elected who has not completed his *eighth* year, nor who has exceeded his *twelfth*, unless, being under *seventeen*, he has made such progress that, in the judgment of the electors, he can be made a sufficiently good grammarian before completing his eighteenth year. Preference is given to Candidates born on the College estates; but this preference, and other restrictions as to birth and physical disqualifications, will in all probability be abolished or modified at an early date. The Collegers were formerly admitted by nomination; they are now required to undergo a competitive Examination.

Besides the Founderers, the College is resorted to by many Non-Founderers, to the number of more than seven hundred. The Schools are divided into Upper and Lower; and these again into three Upper and three Lower Forms.

ADMISSION.—No Boy is admitted to the Upper School after *fourteen* years of age. Before being admitted, the Candidate must pass an Examination, consisting of easy translations from English into Latin prose and verse, and from Greek and Latin into English. The rejected Candidates usually enter through the Lower School, which admits any Boy who can read, and after a period rise into the Upper School, when past the age at which they could originally have entered there.

The Course of Instruction in the Upper School is at present Classical and Mathematical, the Classical element predominating. Boys may obtain extra teaching in French, German, Italian, Drawing, Music, and other optional subjects, from resident or non-resident Teachers. In the Lower School, Music and Drawing are now regularly taught.

EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.—There are numerous Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Prizes, including Scholarships at King's College,

Cambridge, the *Newcastle Scholarship*, and the *Tomline Prize* of Books, value £30, for Mathematics.

FEES.—The Expenses of a Colleger may be estimated at from £25 to £40 a year, A resident Oppidan for Board and Tuition, and some necessary Extras, about £150 per annum.

Principal, Rev. C. O. GOODFORD, D.D.

Harrow School, HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, MIDDLESEX. Founded by JOHN LYON as a Free Grammar School; chartered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The constitution of the School has lately been modified. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: the usual subjects of English Education, with French and German, and special subjects by Private Tuition.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—John Lyon's, Two of £30 a year for four years to either University. Mr. Sayer's, Two of 50 guineas a year for four years to Caius College, Cambridge. Mr. Neeld's, Two of £30 a year for three years to any College at Oxford. Isabella Gregory's, One of £100 a year for four years to either University. Earl Spencer's, One of £30 a year for three years to either University. Mr. Beriah Botfield's, One of £60 a year for three years to either University. Also Gold Medals. Four Prizes of £10, £5, £3, and £2 respectively, for Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. Four Prizes of £10, £5, £3, and £2 respectively, for Knowledge of Modern History and English Literature. Also Gold Medals and numerous other Prizes.

No Boy can be admitted into the School after completing his *fifteenth* year, nor (in any case) without a certificate of good conduct from the Master or Tutor under whom he has been previously educated. No Boy can be admitted into the School unless he is able to pass an Entrance Examination, showing that he has made some progress in Latin, in Greek, and in Arithmetic. No Boy can remain in the School after he is *sixteen*, unless he has reached at least the Shell; after *seventeen*, unless he has reached at least the Fifth Form; or after *eighteen*, unless he has reached the Sixth Form.

FEES.—School charges, per annum, £20; Mathematics, £4; French and German, £2 5s.; Private Tuition, £15: total per annum, for the School, £41 5s. Boarders are received by the Masters at £68, £75, and £135. To the above, Entrance Fees, amounting to £12, have to be added. A Day School has been added, to give Commercial Education to the sons of residents in Harrow, at £5 per annum.

Head Master, Dr. BUTLER.

Rugby School.—Founded 1567 by LAURENCE SHERIFFE, a native of Rugby, one of the Gentlemen of the Court of Princess Elizabeth, and afterwards a Grocer, and Second Warder of the Grocers' Company. The benefits of the Foundation had been originally confined to Rugby and four neighbouring parishes; but in the year 1777 an Act of Parliament extended these benefits to places lying within five miles of Rugby, and a number of Exhibitions were founded, which have since been considerably augmented, and which are open to the competition of Members of the School, without preference to any part of the Kingdom.

The School is divided for teaching purposes into five parts. The highest consists of the Sixth Form, with about 45 boys. The next is the Upper School, containing four Forms, or about 135 boys; the next is the Upper Middle School, with about 140 boys; then the Lower Middle School, with about 130 boys; and, lastly, the Lower School,

with about 50 boys. The average ages of the boys in these five divisions will not be far from 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, respectively.

EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES, &c.—The Exhibitions are at present Twenty in number, and of values varying from £80 to £40 a year, tenable for four years. They are vacated if the holders fail to keep the annual residence required by the Regulations of the Colleges or Halls to which they belong, commencing with the term immediately following their election. Five are regularly vacated each year, and to these, as well as to such broken ones as are vacated by the above conditions, Elections are made in July of the boys found most proficient in Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, Modern Languages and History, by Examiners appointed by the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to found an Annual Prize of a Gold Medal for an English Historical Essay. There are also numerous Prizes, varying from £3 to £10 in value, awarded upon Examination in Classical Subjects.

The **NATURAL SCIENCES** form a prominent feature in the School Tuition, and the following Prizes for the encouragement of Scientific acquirements, and open to the whole School, are worthy of mention :—

Physics. Three Guineas. Examination at the end of the Summer Term. Subjects for next Examination :—Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity.

Chemistry. Three Guineas. Examination at the end of the Summer Term. Subjects :—The Non-Metallic Elements, and the more important Metals.

Mechanics. Two Guineas. Examination at the end of November. Subjects :—The Mechanical Powers, Strength of Materials, Elements of Mechanism.

Geology. Two Guineas. Examination in the Summer Term. Subject :—Lyell's Principles and Elements.

Botany. Two Guineas. Examination in Winter Term. Subjects :—Special subject, the Buttercup, Rose, and Composite Families.

Practical Chemistry. A Prize, value Three Guineas, for proficiency in Practical Chemistry and Analysis.

Natural History. Prizes are given every year for Collections of Wild Flowers, Insects, and Fossils, made in the neighbourhood of Rugby.

A Prize for Collections of Dried Plants made anywhere in the Summer Holidays.

Special subjects are previously announced, and the Lectures by the Professors upon the subjects chosen are preparatory to the Prize Examinations.

ADMISSION.—Boys have to undergo an Entrance Examination. They are admitted from about the age of *thirteen*, and are placed in various forms of the School, according to their ages and proficiency. Copies of the Examination papers set on the last Examination may be procured by remitting seven postage stamps to Mr. Billington, Bookseller, Rugby.

FEES.—Entrance, £2 2s. Tuition, £22 1s. per annum. Board, about £60 per annum. Private Tutor, £10 10s. In addition to the School House, accommodation is provided for Boarders in the residences of several of the Masters. The year is divided into three Terms.

Head Master, Rev. HENRY HAYMAN, D.D.

Winchester College.—The Scholars on the Foundation are elected after a Competitive Examination. No Boy is received after completing his *fifteenth* year, except under special circumstances, and on condition of his being able to take a good position in the School. Boys under that age are required to join some Class in the School.

The **SCHOLARSHIPS** are open to the competition of all Boys who have reached the eleventh and not completed the fourteenth year of their

age on the 1st of July preceding the Election. An Examination graduated in difficulty according to the age of the Candidates is held at the College annually in the month of July. The relative proficiency of the Candidates, as exhibited in this Examination, determines the Election; in cases of equal merit, the choice of the Electors is influenced by the character of the Candidates, and their pecuniary circumstances as stated in the Declaration of their parents.

The EXHIBITIONS (eight in number) are open to all Boys under *fifteen* years of age, whether already in the School as Commoners or not. These are of the annual value of £50 each, and are tenable during the whole of the Exhibitioner's stay in the School, unless vacated by his subsequent Election to a Scholarship, or by forfeiture on account of misconduct. The Examination for the Exhibition is conducted at the same time as that for the Scholarships.

Notice of Candidates for the Scholarships or Exhibitions must be given on or before the 1st of June in each year.

Such Notice, addressed to J. D. Walford, Esq., College Street, Winchester, must be accompanied by the following papers:—1. Certificate of Baptism. 2. Certificate of character and conduct, specifying the length of time to which it applies, from the Schoolmaster or Tutor under whom the Candidate has been last placed.

A Declaration signed by one of the Parents of the Candidate, or, if both Parents be dead, by the person best qualified to give the necessary evidence. Forms of the Declaration will be supplied on application to J. D. Walford, Esq., College Street, Winchester.

The Candidates are examined:—1. In Elementary Religious Knowledge. 2. English Dictation. 3. Arithmetic. 4. Latin Composition, Verse and Prose. 5. Construing and parsing in Greek and Latin.

Besides the subjects specified above, others not declared beforehand are introduced from time to time; copies of questions set at previous Elections are not issued; nor are the particular Books in which the Candidates will be examined previously stated.

The Scholarships of New College, Oxford, are open to all Boys alike, who have received their education at the School of Winchester College, whether as Scholars or as Commoners.

FEEs.—The annual total of the three Terminal School accounts—comprising, besides the School charges and a general charge of 2 guineas for Medical Attendance, a boy's personal bills for books, clothes, &c.—averages, for a Scholar, £35; for a Commoner, £140. The Commoners are received in Boarding-Houses by the several Masters, each house accommodating about thirty boys.

Head Master, Dr. RIDDING.

Christ's Hospital School, LONDON.—[The system of the Hospital being at present under revision, with reference to the requirements and provisions of the "Endowed Schools Act, 1869," the General Court of Governors have decided to suspend for the present (1871) the usual issue of Presentations for the Admission of Children.] The principal Regulations hitherto prevailing have been,—that Children must be between *eight* and *eleven* years of age, and free from disease, as well as from any physical defect which would render them unable to take care of themselves; that their Parents (if one or both be living) have not adequate means of educating and maintaining them; and that the

Children have not such means of their own. The points as to health are ascertained by an Examination made by the Medical Officers at the Hospital the day previous to the meeting of the Governors for the Admission of Children.

A written statement—showing the amount of Income, with particulars of its source or sources, the total number of children in the family, and of these how many are still young and dependent, and any other relevant circumstances—is in each case required to be made in the Petition on the form of “Presentation,” for the consideration of the Court or Committee of Governors, who have the power to reject any case which they may not deem a proper one for admission to the charitable advantages of the Institution.

The form of Presentation is to be obtained from the individual Governor presenting; and the Child’s name in full is to be inscribed therein by such Governor, with a statement of his conscientious belief that the Child so presented is a proper object for admission into this Hospital. Certificates of the Parents’ Marriage, and of the Child’s Birth and Baptism, must in all cases be produced before the Child’s admission, and be *permanently deposited* at the Counting-House of the Hospital, with the Presentation. When a Child is brought to the Counting-House with a view to admission, *after the completion and deposit there of all the necessary documents*, the personal attendance of the Parent (if living) is required, to answer any further inquiries the Court or Committee may think proper to make as to the pecuniary or other circumstances of the case.

All Boys are required, as a preliminary to admission, to pass an Examination as to their previous attainments; such Examination being graduated according to age:—Boys between eight and nine must be able to read with facility any elementary book, to write legibly, and to say the multiplication table. Between nine and ten, to be able, in addition to the above, to spell fairly from dictation, and to work the four simple rules of arithmetic. Between ten and eleven, in addition to all the previous subjects, to have a fair knowledge of the compound rules of arithmetic.

ADMISSIONS of Children have hitherto taken place at Meetings of the Governors held in February, May, September, and November.

All Children are sent, immediately on their admission, to the Hospital’s PREPARATORY SCHOOL at HERTFORD; and from thence boys are drafted periodically, according to their progress, to the London Establishment.

A GENERAL LIST, containing the names of *all the* Governors, but not indicating their turns of Presentations, is published at the Counting-House of the Hospital, at a charge of 2s. 6d., and can be procured at any time. A LIST of the GOVERNORS in turn to bestow PRESENTATIONS has hitherto been published in March in each year, price 1s.; but in 1871 (the usual issue of Presentations not having taken place), no such List has been published.

Clerk, M. S. S. DIPNALL, Esq.

St. Paul’s School.—Founded for One Hundred and Fifty-three Boys by JOHN COLET, D.D. Governors: the Worshipful COMPANY OF MERCERS. “A free school, indeed, to all natives or foreigners, of what country whatsoever, here to have their education (none being excluded by their nativity, which exclude not themselves by their

unworthiness), to the number of one hundred fifty and three (as many fishes as were caught in the net by the apostle, John xxi. 11), whereof every year some appearing most pregnant (by impartial examination) have salaries allowed them for seven years, or until they get better preferment in the Church or University."—FULLER'S *Church History*, Book V. Cent. xvi. 13.

EXHIBITIONS.—The four following Exhibitions, from either the foundation of Viscount Campden, 1685, or the general income of the School, are given annually to Scholars proceeding to the Universities, who have been admitted under the age of fourteen, have remained four whole years, and are in the Eighth Class.

- I. One of £120 for four years, to Oxford or Cambridge.
- II. One of £100 for four years, to Trinity College, Cambridge.
- III. One of £80 for four years, to Trinity College, Cambridge.
- IV. One or more of £50 for four years, to Oxford or Cambridge.

These Exhibitions are awarded by the Court of Assistants of the Corporation of Mercers, after a strict Examination by two learned Examiners, and upon their recommendation and that of the High Master.

In the University of Cambridge there are the following Exhibitions:—

- I. Five Exhibitions at Trinity, founded by Mr. Perry, A.D. 1696, of the value of £13 a year.
- II. Two Exhibitions at St. John's, of the value of £10 a year, for the Sons of Clergymen, founded by Dr. Gower, A.D. 1711.
- III. An Exhibition, founded by Mr. Stock, 1780, at Corpus Christi, of the yearly value of £30, tenable until the person holding it shall be of standing to take the degree of B.A., or, if the Master and Fellows think fit, until he is of standing to take the degree of M.A., but no longer. Given to a Scholar recommended by the High Master.
- IV. Four Exhibitions, in the same College, value £10 a year each, founded by Mr. George Sykes, A.D. 1766, consolidated now in one Exhibition, value £36 a year.

There is also the "*Keen's Scholarship*," value £30, tenable for one year, given to the Scholar proceeding to Oxford or Cambridge who is most distinguished for proficiency in Mathematics.

The APPOSITION occupies usually seven days, the last, or Public Day, being the third or fourth Wednesday in June, when it is usual to commemorate the Founder by an oration in Greek, Latin, or English, Prose or Verse. This is succeeded by three Exercises in Greek Iambics, Latin Hexameters, and Latin Prose; for the two former of which there are Prizes, founded by the Governors,—for the last (the Latin Essay) the High Master's Prize, founded by the Rev. Dr. Sleath. Prizes are also awarded by the Surveyor Accountant after the Apposition to the Boys most distinguished in the several classes throughout the School, in the Mathematical and French, as well as the Classical Department, on the joint recommendation of the High Master and the Examiners.

The Lord Chancellor, Baron Truro, founded in 1851 a Prize, in grateful acknowledgment of the benefits derived by him from his education in St. Paul's School, investing for that purpose the sum of £1,000 three per cent. consols, the proceeds to be applied to the annual award of a gold medal, value ten guineas, and the remainder in books or money, to the writer of the best English Essay. Sir C. M. Clarke, Bart., the same year founded a Prize for an English Poem on a sacred subject, to be called "The Milton Prize."

Head Master, Rev. HERBERT KYNASTON.

Merchant Taylors' School.—Presentations to the School are in the Gift of the Members of the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company, in rotation. They are generally issued on the First Wednesdays in February, May, July, and November. A List of the Court may be

obtained, on personal application to the Clerk, at their Hall in Threadneedle Street.

ADMISSION.—No Boy is eligible for Admission into the School unless he is *Nine* Years of Age. He must be able to Read and Write pretty well, and have learned certain parts of the Public School Latin Primer, corresponding to the *Accidence* in other Grammars. He is also examined in the Church Catechism, and in the early Scripture History. If a Boy is over *Eleven* Years of Age, he must be further qualified to enter upon the Third Form. If over Thirteen, to enter upon the Upper Division Form. Failure to pass the Entrance Examination causes a Presentation to be forfeited.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.—All Boys who have been in the School Two Years are considered to be on the Foundation ; that is, are eligible to the Twenty-one Scholarships at St. John's College, Oxford, until the 11th of June preceding their Nineteenth Birthday, provided they have entered on or below a certain Form. Candidates for School Exhibitions may in some cases have passed their *Nineteenth* Birthday, but must have been a certain time in the School, and attained a certain rank in it, and passed certain Examinations.

The present Preferments attached to Merchant Taylors' School are as follows :—

1. *Twenty-one Scholarships to St. John's College, Oxford.* The Ordinance provides that when it comes fully into operation, three of these shall be filled up every year. That the value of each shall be £100 per annum, inclusive of all allowances. Candidates are to be under Nineteen years of age on the 11th of June, which is to be the day of Election, and must have been educated in the School for the two years at least last preceding. That the Scholarships shall be tenable for Seven Years, contingently on the holders obtaining towards the close of the Second Year, and also of the Third Year from their admission, a Certificate of satisfactory industry, proficiency, and good conduct.

2. *Six Exhibitions to St. John's College, Oxford, in value £60 per Annum,* founded by Dr. Andrew. Candidates must have been at least four years in the School, must not be under Sixteen or above Twenty years of age, and at the time of their Election must be members of the Table or the Bench. The Exhibitions may be held twelve years, but are vacated on marrying, or receiving Holy Orders, or engaging in any employment incompatible with the practice of the Civil Law. They are filled up on the 11th of June.

3. *One Exhibition of £60 per Annum at St. John's College, Oxford,* tenable for eight years, during residence, founded by Dr. Stuart. The Exhibitioner is nominated by the President of St. John's College, Oxford, and the Head Master of the School, but (if qualified by attainments and good conduct) the Senior Scholar who is superannuated is considered to have the option of this Exhibition. But he must have been at least five years in the School, and at the time of his leaving must be on the Head Form.

4. *One Exhibition to any College in Cambridge,* founded by Dr. Stuart. Tenable for four years during residence, is worth £61 11s. 4d. per Annum, and is now entirely at the disposal of the Court of the Company, who fill it up on the 24th of June. Regard is paid to the claims of such Superannuated Scholars as desire to go to Cambridge, and have been recommended on the previous 11th of June for merit and industry.

5. *Four Exhibitions of £50 per Annum each, to any College in Cambridge,* founded by Mr. Parkin. One is awarded every year to the best Mathematician about to leave for Cambridge, and is tenable for four years, during residence. An Examination for it commences on the second Monday before Easter, and Candidates must at that time be under Nineteen.

6. *Various Exhibitions of from £20 to £50 per Annum at any College at Oxford or Cambridge.* These are filled up by the Court as occasions or vacancies occur, regard being always paid to the character, ability, and distinctions of the Candidates at School, and at the University also, if they have already proceeded thither.

7. *One of about £62 per Annum, at Oxford*, called the School Exhibition, founded by contributions of old Scholars of Merchant Taylors'—tenable for four years. It is in the gift of three Trustees (who must be the President of St. John's, the Head Master of the School for the time being, and a Barrister who has been educated at the School), and is filled up on the 11th of June. There is nothing in the trust-deed to limit it to any particular College.

8. *Two Tercentenary Scholarships*, founded in 1861, by the old Scholars of Merchant Taylors', aided by the Boys then in the School, in commemoration of the three hundredth Anniversary. One of these is proposed annually, about the 11th of June, to any Boys then leaving the School for the University, who shall desire to compete for it. The annual value of each Scholarship is £30. They are tenable for two years (or for such longer term as the funds may hereafter allow), and the successful competitor for a Scholarship on each occasion is considered the Tercentenary Scholar for the year in which he is elected.

9. *Four New Exhibitions*, founded by the Court of the Company at the Tercentenary in 1861. These are intended for the encouragement of Mathematical Studies. One is given to the second best Mathematician leaving School in each year, if not otherwise provided with School preferment, and if recommended as worthy by the School Mathematical Examiner, and by the Head Master. If there is no such Candidate on the 24th of June, the Exhibition remains vacant, until adjudged by the Court to some other deserving Mathematical Student from the School, already at the University. When adjudged to a Student direct from the School, it is held for four years by him, if resident so long. When adjudged to any other Student, it is only held by him, under the same conditions of residence, for the residue of the four years since it became vacant. It is not restricted to Cambridge, but generally falls to that University, because the Mathematical Students who are unprovided with other School preferment usually go thither.

10. *Two of £30 per Annum*, founded by the Pitt Club in 1845, tenable for four years, with any other preferment, at any College at either University. They are to be awarded to "the best Scholars in the School who are proceeding to any College in either University, as certified by the School Examiners." These are filled up by the Court on the 24th of June.

11. *Five Exhibitions*, of £48, and one of £40, founded by Mr. Fish; Four by Mr. Vernon, and One by Dr. Wooller, of £10 each, at *St. John's College, Oxford*; and a Gift of £12, founded by Mr. Juxon, to a Scholar at Oxford and Cambridge alternately, for the purchase of books. N.B.—This Gift belongs in the even years to Oxford, in the odd years to Cambridge.

12. *Some Medical Exhibitions to St. Thomas's Hospital*, founded in 1855 and 1856, by the authorities of the Hospital and the Court of the Company jointly. An Exhibition is filled up on the 14th of July in each year by the Court, to whom the Head Master submits the names of the Candidates, with a comparative statement of their merits, as shown in the School Examinations. Each Exhibition is tenable for three years, and is worth £30 per annum.

13. *The Barnes Scholarship at Cambridge*, being the interest of £2,000, three per cent. Consols, founded in memory of Thomas Barnes, M.A., by his brother, came into operation in Lent Term, 1867. It is open to competition to Undergraduates in their first year's standing, who have been educated at, and come direct from, Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's School, or Merchant Taylors' School. Failing Candidates from these Schools, it is thrown open for the time to all Undergraduates in their first year.

Besides the above, the Court frequently vote gifts of Books, &c., to Scholars who have done well at the University, and present £3 to every Scholar who gains an open Scholarship or Exhibition while at School, or before actual residence of a whole Term.

In addition to the encouragements to industry mentioned already, the Court founded, in 1866, *Fifteen Scholarships*, tenable for five years, for boys actually in the School. Three are adjudged annually, two being of the value of £25, and one of £20 per annum. Candidates must have been one year at least in the School, and must be under Fourteen years of age on the 11th of June preceding the Examination, which occurs about the 19th of June in each year. They are expected to answer questions in the rudiments of Arithmetic, and in Latin and Greek Grammar; to translate into Latin a piece of English Prose, and some English Poetry into Latin Elegiacs or Hexameters, or both; to answer easy questions on the early Scripture History, on the History of Rome to the commencement of the First Punic War, and on the leading facts and dates of English History. Passages are also set from Euripides'

Hecuba, two books of Homer's Iliad, two books of Virgil's Æneid, and Sallust or the two Catilinarian Orations of Cicero, to be rendered into English. The portions of these Books are varied each year, and a notice of twelve months is given.

There are numerous Minor Prizes, including Medals and Books, awarded annually, the gifts of past and present Members of the Court.

FEEs.—The School dues are, an Entrance Fee of £3, and £10 per Annum paid Quarterly in advance.—The Sum of 5s. is also paid on the promotion of a Boy from a Lower to a Higher Form. This includes every charge for education, except books. There is no Boarding System directly recognised by the School, but Boarders may be received by the Under Masters, and by other persons in the neighbourhood, with the latter of whom arrangements can be made for Day-Boarders.

Head Master, Rev. J. A. HESSEY, D.C.L.

City of London School, MILK STREET, CHEAPSIDE.—Established by the CORPORATION OF LONDON, under the authority of an Act of Parliament procured in 1834, endowed with an annual sum derived from certain estates left in 1442 by JOHN CARPENTER, Town Clerk of the City. The School is under the government of the Corporation, and a Committee chosen by them. Provides a liberal Education for the Sons of respectable persons engaged in Professional, Commercial, or Trading Pursuits, without the necessity of removing them from the care and control of their parents.

ADMISSION.—Boys are admissible at any age between *Seven* and *Fifteen* years, and may remain until *Nineteen*. Candidates are required to possess sufficient knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, to be competent at least to enter a division of the Junior Class. The mode of admission is by an application according to a form obtained of the Secretary, which is required to be signed by the parent or guardian, and also by some member of the Corporation, either Alderman or Common Councilman. Members are not limited as to the number of recommendations they may sign.

The Course of Instruction includes the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German languages; Mathematics, Arithmetic, Writing, Book-keeping, Geography, History, Drawing, the elements of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and Vocal Music. The Scriptures are read and taught in the School, and the business of each day commences and terminates with prayer. The hours of attendance are from *NINE* to *THREE*, allowing an interval from *Twelve* to half-past for refreshment.

A **GENERAL EXAMINATION**, which is conducted by gentlemen from the **UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD** and **CAMBRIDGE**, and others experienced in Tuition, who are appointed for the purpose by the Committee, takes place previous to the Summer holidays, when Prize Books are distributed amongst the most deserving Pupils of each class. The following Prizes are also given annually in the School, viz. :—

For General Proficiency and Good Conduct, a Gold Medal of the value of ten guineas, the gift of Dr. Conquest, F.L.S.

Classical Proficiency, a Silver Medal (called Sir James Shaw's Medal), with Books.

Mathematical Proficiency, a Silver Medal (called the Beaufoy Medal), with Books.

Proficiency in Euclid, and the Elements of Algebra and Trigonometry, a Silver Medal and a Book (called the Edkins Memorial Prize), limited to the Fourth and Fifth Classes.

Arithmetic and Good Conduct, a Silver Medal, for Pupils below the two head classes; and for proficiency in Chemical Science, a Silver Medal, both the gift of Warren Stormes Hale, Esq., Alderman, originator of the School, and President.

The best Writer in the School, a Silver Medal, the gift of Charles Grimwade, Esq.

Proficiency in English, a Silver Medal, and a Book, the gift of the late John Mowlem, Esq.

Proficiency in French, a Silver Medal; and for Proficiency in German, a Silver Medal, both given in the name of the late Sir George Carroll, Alderman.

Proficiency in Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, a Gold Pen.

Proficiency in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, several Prizes.

Proficiency in Drawing, several Prizes.

Proficiency in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures and the Evidences of the Truth of Christianity, a Polyglot Copy of the Holy Scriptures, the gift of Benjamin Scott, Esq., F.R.A.S., Chamberlain of London.

General Proficiency and Good Conduct, Prizes of the total value of ten guineas, the gift of Thomas Quedstedt Finnis, Esq., Alderman; and a Prize of the same value, the gift of the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, late Head Master, for encouraging the study of the English language and literature.

The best Latin Composition in Prose or Verse, a Prize instituted by Richard Nathaniel Philipps, Esq., LL.B., F.S.A.

* Encouraging the Study of Political Economy, an Annual Prize of five guineas, established by James Innes, Esq.

English History Prize, value five guineas, the gift of the John Carpenter Club.

Prize for an English Essay "on the value of Local Self-government, as shown in the History of the City of London," a Silver Medal and Books (value about £7), established as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. John Stewart, C.C.

The "Mortimer Exhibition," for Proficiency in the Natural Sciences, about £14 10s. per annum.

For the encouragement of the study of the Works of Shakspeare, several valuable Prizes are also given annually, under an endowment established by the late Henry Beaufoy, Esq., F.R.S.

There is also a very large number of valuable SCHOLARSHIPS, which are filled up as Vacancies occur, some of them being tenable at the School, and others at certain Universities.

TENABLE AT THE SCHOOL.

Eight Carpenter Scholarships (in memory of John Carpenter, the founder of the School). Candidates must be between eleven and sixteen years of age, and have been at least three years in the School. The advantages are gratuitous education, and books to a value not exceeding £2 per annum; £25 per annum towards maintenance, &c.; and £50 on leaving the School, provided the Scholar continues therein three years after election, and obtains a certificate of merit and good conduct during that period from the Head Master.

If a Scholar proceeds to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or London, the allowance of £25 per annum is continued for a further period of four years.

The David Salomons Foundation Scholarship, founded by Sir David Salomons, Bart., Alderman, M.P., £31 10s. per annum.

Two William Tite Scholarships, founded by Sir William Tite, F.R.S., M.P., one £25, the other £20 per annum.

The Jews' Commemoration Scholarship, founded to commemorate the passing of the Act of the Legislature by which Jews are enabled to sit in Parliament; tenable for three years either at the School or at University College, London, £40 per annum.

The Warren Stormes Hale Testimonial Scholarship, founded to commemorate the eminent services of Mr. Alderman Hale as originator of the School and Chairman of the Committee, £43 17s. 6d. per annum.

TENABLE AT UNIVERSITIES.

The Tegg Scholarship, endowed by the Corporation with £400, paid in 1836 by the late Thomas Tegg, Esq., as a fine to be excused from serving the office of Sheriff, and an additional sum of £100, given in 1844 by that gentleman, in augmentation of the fund, £22 per annum.

- The Times Scholarship, established by the Committee of the Times Testimonial; for Oxford or Cambridge, £30 per annum.
- Four Beaufoy Scholarships, established by the late Henry Beaufoy, Esq., F.R.S.; for Cambridge, £50 per annum.
- The David Salomons Scholarship, founded by Sir David Salomons, Bart., Alderman, M.P.; for Oxford, Cambridge, or London, £50 per annum.
- The Travers Scholarship, established as a Testimonial to the memory of the late John Travers, Esq.; for the University of London, £50 per annum.
- The Lambert Jones Scholarship, established to commemorate the public services of Richard Lambert Jones, Esq.; for Oxford, Cambridge, or London, nearly £50 per annum.
- A Medical Scholarship, or Free Presentation to the Lectures and Medical and Surgical Practice of St. Thomas's Hospital (the gift of the Governors and Officers of the Hospital, 1853), tenable for three years. Aggregate value from £90 to £100.
- An Exhibition, given by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths; for Oxford or Cambridge, £50 per annum.
- Two Exhibitions, given by the Worshipful Company of Grocers; for Oxford or Cambridge, £50 per annum each.
- The Masterman Scholarship, founded by the Committee for a Testimonial to the late John Masterman, Esq., M.P.; for such University as the Scholar may select, £30 per annum.
- The Lionel Rothschild Scholarship, founded by Baron Lionel Rothschild, M.P. for the City, to commemorate his being returned to Parliament five times, and his taking his seat on 26th July, 1858; for an English or Foreign University, £60 per annum.

A Vacation of five weeks is allowed in the Summer, three weeks at Christmas, and eleven days at Easter; the other holidays, besides the afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays, are the Queen's Birthday, the Anniversary of the Opening of the School, and the Birthday of Warren Stormes Hale, Esq., Alderman, its originator (February 2nd), the Anniversary of the Founder (May 12th), the Birthday of the late Henry Beaufoy, Esq. (April 23rd), and Lord Mayor's Day. The School year is divided into three Terms; the first extending from Christmas to Easter, the second from Easter to the latter end of July, the third from the beginning of September to Christmas.

FEES.—The charge for each Pupil is £9 per annum, payable in portions of £3 at the commencement of each Term. Printed Books and Drawing Books are furnished as required, and are charged for at reduced prices in each Term Account. The only Extra Fee is for instruction in Drawing, 14s. per Term. Three of the Masters receive Boarders at charges varying from 40 gs. to 50 gs. per annum, exclusive of School Fees. They also prepare Boys for the Admission Examination.

Head Master, Rev. E. A. ABBOTT, M.A.

Charter House School, CHARTER HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON. The number of Scholars on the Foundation is fifty-four. Two *Foundation Scholarships* annually are open to competition; to the rest the Governors nominate in turn. Boys so nominated are admitted from *ten* to *fourteen* years of age. The Examination for the two Elective Scholarships takes place in the month of April. Candidates must be between the ages of *thirteen* and *fifteen* years, and must have been at least one year in the School on the 25th March next preceding the Examination. A declaration must be signed by the Parent or Guardian, to the effect that he requires some such assistance as is afforded by the Foundation in order to insure the completion of the Boy's education at one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and that, in case of the Boy being successful in the Examination, it is his intention to send him to one of these Universities.

The Talbot Memorial.—The friends of the Hon. J. C. Talbot, of Charter House and Christ Church, being desirous of connecting his name perpetually with the School at which he received his education, have raised a Fund for the establishment of a Scholarship tenable by Carthusians at any one of the four Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, or Durham, together with an annual Gold Medal and a Prize of Books. For the Medal and the Books all Boys who have been two years in the School may compete, but the Scholarship is confined to Oppidans.

The Havelock Exhibition, the proceeds of a capital sum of £700, is annually awarded after an Examination in Latin, Mathematics, French, History, and Dictation. There are also several Minor Prizes, including the Elder Memorial and the Walford Memorial. A Fund was raised in 1865 to perpetuate within the walls of Charter House the memory of William Makepeace Thackeray and John Leech, educated in the School. Part of this Fund was devoted to the establishment of two Prizes, one for English Literature, the other for Drawing.

The Course of Education includes DIVINITY, CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, FRENCH, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, &c. The Charge for Board includes the cost of medicine and all ordinary medical attendance, but does not include Consultation and Dentists' Fees. Private Tuition may be had, if desired, and its cost, varying with the place of each Boy in the School, and his want of individual attention, will be from Eight to Twelve Guineas per Annum.

All the Boys, whether Scholars on the Foundation or Boarders in the Masters' houses, are subject to precisely the same discipline, diet, instruction, medical care, and general treatment. There are three Terms. Boarders are received by the Head Master and the Second Master.

FEEs.—Board and Tuition, 80 gs. to 90 gs. per annum. Day Scholars, 20 gs. per annum.

Head Master, Rev. W. HAIG BROWN, LL.D.

St. Saviour's Grammar School.—Chartered by QUEEN ELIZABETH, A.D. 1562. Visitor: the LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER. This School, being partly endowed, is enabled to provide a sound and liberal Education on very moderate terms. Boys, *wheresoever resident*, are eligible for admission if at the age of *eight* years at least. There are no Free Scholars. The Classes are so arranged that Pupils are prepared either for Mercantile and Commercial Pursuits, for Government and Civil appointments, or for the Universities and Learned Professions. Parents therefore have an opportunity of choosing the kind of Education they wish their Sons to receive.

EXHIBITIONS.—Three School Exhibitions, Two of the value of £50 per annum each, and One of £20 per annum, tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge. Boys, wheresoever born or resident, who have been four years at least in the School, may compete for them as vacancies occur. The *Marshall Exhibition*, awarded annually, of the value of £50 per annum, tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge. An election takes place annually on or about June 9th. Marshall's Exhibitioners must be (if such can be found) born in the old Borough of Southwark, *i.e.* in the Parishes of St. George's, St. John's, St. Olave's, St. Saviour's, St. Thomas's, in Christchurch, Blackfriars, or in the Liberty

of the Clink; those who shall be attending St. Saviour's Grammar School having a preference over any others. If no Candidates born in Southwark apply for the Exhibition, Scholars attending St. Saviour's Grammar School, *wheresoever born*, have the next claim.

FEES.—Entrance, £1; Tuition, £1 10s. per quarter; Stationery and Library, 4s. 6d. per quarter; Drawing, 10s. per quarter, including materials. A few Boarders received at 50 gs. per annum.

Head Master, Rev. E. BOYER, M.A.

Tower Hill Grammar School, TRINITY SQUARE.—Founded 1687, by Alderman JAMES HICKSON. Trustees: the Worshipful COMPANY OF BREWERS. Provides a liberal and useful Education for the Sons of respectable Persons who are engaged in professional, commercial, and trading pursuits *in and near London*. The Course of Education includes the Truths and Duties of Christianity, the Latin, Greek, English, French, and German languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Writing, Book-keeping, Geography, History, and Drawing. A General Examination of the whole School, conducted by Gentlemen appointed by the Court of the Brewers' Company, takes place at their Annual Visitation at Midsummer, when Prizes are distributed for proficiency and good conduct. The number of Scholars is limited to Sixty. The School Rooms are lofty and well ventilated. There is a good Library, the books being lent to Pupils for home reading. Pupils are admitted between the ages of *eight* and *sixteen* by the Court of the Company, from time to time, as vacancies occur.

FEES.—Twenty of the fifty Pupils are educated *free*, viz.:—Fourteen belonging to the parish of Allhallows, Barking, and six to the parish of St. John, Wapping. The remaining forty are admitted as Pay Boys, without reference to the parish in which they reside, on payment of £6 a year, by three Term Fees of £2 each. A uniform charge of 6s. 8d. per term for Stationery is made to each boy, whether on the Foundation or otherwise. Books and Drawing Materials are charged at the usual prices. There are no Extras of any kind whatever. A deposit of £1 must be made with the Clerk of the Company, on account of each boy educated in the School, which will be returned on his leaving in compliance with the Rules.

Head Master, Rev. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Stepney Grammar School, TREDEGAR SQUARE, BOW, E.—Founded 1833. In connection with KING'S COLLEGE. Patron: the BISHOP OF LONDON. Provides a liberal Course of Instruction for Boys of the neighbourhood and elsewhere at very moderate cost. Great prominence is given to the study of Modern Languages, without, however, neglecting the ancient Classical tongues, in which Boys sent up from the School have uniformly satisfied the Public Examiners. The School, to which is attached a large Play-ground, is a noble structure, affording accommodation for 150 Boys. The Head Master is appointed by the Trustees, subject to the approval of the Council of King's College.

There are FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS of the annual value of £35 each; two for Mathematics with one Modern Language; and two for Classics with one Modern Language. During 1869—1871 ten Boys have passed the Oxford Local Examination—three in Honours, three for the title of "Associate in Arts" of Oxford, and four Juniors; one Pupil has also

passed his Preliminary Examination for College of Surgeons, and several from the School have obtained good situations in the City.

FEEs.—Day Scholars, 10 gs. or 12 gs. per annum, according to age. A few Boarders are received on moderate terms by the Head Master, who superintends their evening studies. There are no Extras, except Drawing and Drilling.

Head Master, Rev. O. G. D. FERROTT, M.A.

Tonbridge School.—Founded about 1553, by Sir ANDREW JUDGE, and given by him to the “Company of Skinners.” All Boys are Foundoners whose Parents (or Guardians, their Parents being dead) reside in Kent, within ten miles of Tonbridge. It is expected, however, that this restriction may be soon hereafter abolished. The revenues of the Foundation are at present sufficient to provide an almost gratuitous education for about 250 Boys, to maintain a large staff of Classical and Mathematical Masters who are Graduates of Cambridge or Oxford, and to give handsome Exhibitions to Boys who are annually sent to the Universities. Any Boy of the age of eight years who can read is qualified, without any restriction of creed, birthplace, or place of residence. There is a very beautiful Gothic chapel, in which service is performed daily, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England; but no one is excluded from the School on the ground of Nonconformity.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.—Sixteen Exhibitions of £100 a year each (four of which are awarded annually), to be held for four years by Boys going to the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge; to these *all Boys in the School are eligible*. The Examination is in the last week in July. One Scholarship of £100 per annum, at St. John’s College, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas White. One Scholarship of £20 per annum at Brasenose College, Oxford, founded by Mr. Henry Fisher. Six Exhibitions of £16 per annum each, tenable at any College of either University, founded by Sir Thomas Smith. One Exhibition of £2 13s. 4d. per annum, founded by Mr. Thomas Lampard. One Exhibition of £35 per annum (in default of Scholars from Sevenoaks School), founded by Mr. Robert Holmedon. Two Exhibitions of £50 per annum each, tenable at Jesus College, Cambridge (in default of Scholars from Sevenoaks School), founded by Lady Mary Boswell. Two Exhibitions of £6 per annum each, founded by Mr. Worrall. One or more Exhibitions are given annually of £50 each, tenable for five years, *in the School*. These are open to Boys under fifteen years of age.

FEEs.—Upper School, Non-Foundation Boarders, 76 gs. per annum, inclusive; Lower School, 73 gs.; Entrance, 5 gs. Foundoners pay 10 gs. less. There are three Terms. Arrangements can be made for those Parents who desire their Sons to be weekly or daily Boarders.

Head Master, Rev. J. I. WELLDON, D.C.L.

Whitechapel Foundation Commercial School.—The School was founded by a decree of the Court of Chancery, for the Sons of Professional Men and respectable Tradesmen, without the necessity of removing them from the care of their Parents. Such an education as will fit a Boy for any Commercial position at Home or Abroad is placed by this School within the reach of all; and while that sound Religious and Moral Teaching, which is the only basis of a really good Education, will be secured, particular religious views will be respected.

Chemistry and Physical Science form part of the regular Curriculum of the School. Pupils are taught both experimentally and theoretically. Rooms are fitted up for the purpose. There are no Boarders. Boys who pass through the School, and show average ability, have no difficulty in the ordinary Examinations now required for the commencement of professional pursuits. Several Pupils have gained distinction at the SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The admission is very simple. Boys can remain till *sixteen*. There are two Examinations in the year, conducted by Examiners appointed by the Trustees. These extend over nine days. The Reports are published from time to time.

Besides the School there is a SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETY, for the old Scholars who may wish to pursue their studies. The Lectures are given by old Scholars who have distinguished themselves in various branches of Science and Literature from time to time.

FEES.—The charge for those Boys who are resident within the Parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, will be 20s. per quarter, and for those not so resident 25s. per quarter.

Books, Stationery, and other materials will be supplied by the Trustees, and for the use thereof there will be a charge of 10s. 6d. per quarter for Boys in the Upper Classes, and 5s. 3d. per quarter for Boys in the Lower Classes. The Parents or Guardians of every Boy, upon his admission to the School, shall deposit the sum of £1 towards the payment of the value of such Books, &c., if lost or wilfully damaged; any balance remaining to be returned on the Boy's quitting the School.

Head Master, CHARLES JUDD, F.R.A.S., A.K.C.

Stationers' School.—Established by the Stationers' Company to furnish, at as small a charge as possible, a liberal and useful education for the Sons of Liverymen and Freemen of the Company, and also for other Scholars admitted under the sanction of the Court of Assistants, without the necessity of removing them from the care and control of their Parents.

The Course of Education comprises—Instruction in the Principles of the Christian Religion, the English, Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages, Mathematics, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Writing, Drawing, Vocal Music, Drilling, Chemistry, and Physical Science.

The Class Rooms are lofty, and thoroughly warmed and ventilated. The School-buildings are entirely secluded from the street; and there is a commodious play-ground attached, provided with benches, lavatories, and every convenience for the comfort and recreation of the Pupils during the interval, without the necessity of their leaving the premises.

The hours of attendance are from Nine to Three, with an interval in the middle of the day for refreshment; except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when the School closes at half-past One o'clock.

A Vacation of five weeks is allowed in the Summer, three weeks at Christmas, and one week at Easter. The other holidays are the Queen's Birthday, the Anniversary of the Establishment of the School (11th February), and Lord Mayor's Day.

A General Examination of the whole School, conducted by Examiners appointed by the Court of the Stationers' Company, takes place at their Annual Visitation, previous to the Summer Vacation, when Prizes are distributed to the Scholars most distinguished for proficiency and good conduct.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—The *Edmund Hodgson Scholarship*, of

the annual value of £20, with free education in the School, tenable for four years at any University in Great Britain, with liberty, in the event of the holder not proceeding to a University on his leaving School, to apply the proceeds to his advancement in life in any calling he may select, conditionally on his producing, on each annual payment, a certificate of good conduct from his Employer, Tutor, or Guardian. Founded by Edmund Hodgson, Esq., Master of the Stationers' Company in 1866-67 and 1867-68. The *Thomas Brown Scholarships*,—three, of the annual value of £20 each, tenable on the same conditions as the Edmund Hodgson Scholarship; established in 1869, out of the Income of a portion of the Charitable bequest of the late Thomas Brown, Esq., a member of the Court. For the encouragement of the study of the works of Shakspeare, and of good and tasteful reading (the successful Candidate being required to give a public reading at Stationers' Hall from a selected Play), a Prize, consisting of the complete works of Shakspeare; awarded annually, under an Endowment established by the late Henry Foss, Esq., 1861. Besides these, there are numerous Medals, Money Prizes, and presents of Books, annually awarded to Pupils who distinguish themselves.

FEES.—The Fee for the Course is £1 15s. per quarter, payable in advance. A fixed charge of 2s. 6d. per quarter for Stationery and School Materials is made for every Boy, whether on the Foundation or otherwise; and a similar charge is made for Drawing Materials in the case of those who learn Drawing, for which no extra fee is charged. The Sons of Liverymen and Freemen of the Company are entitled to priority of admission in the order of their application, as well as to the benefits of the Foundation, in accordance with the provisions of the scheme in Chancery. Other Pupils are admissible according to priority of application. Forms of admission will be furnished to applicants at the School, by the HEAD MASTER, from whom also any further information may be obtained.

*Head Master, A. K. ISBESTER, M.A., LL.B., Bolt Court,
Fleet Street, E.C.*

Dulwich College.—Founded by EDWARD ALLEYN, about 1619. The New College was opened June 21st, 1870, by their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES. There are three groups of buildings, connected by covered cloisters, comprising a Great Hall, Library, Lecture Theatre, Laboratories, and Class Rooms for the accommodation of 600 or 700 Boys. There is a College Chapel, and a Picture Gallery bequeathed by Sir Peter Francis Bourgeois, R.A., in 1811. The revenue of the College, which at the time of the Founder's death was £800 a year, amounted in 1869 to more than £15,000. The Picture Gallery has a separate endowment of £520 a year. The surplus income, after defraying the necessary charges for the maintenance of the Gallery, is applied to the purpose of providing instruction in Drawing and Designing in the Schools.

The EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION comprises two distinct Schools. In the Upper School instruction is given in the following subjects:—Religious Knowledge, English Literature and Composition, General History and Geography, the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature, French and German, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Drawing and Designing, Mensuration and the Principles of Civil Engineering, Mechanics, Chemistry, and the Natural Sciences, Vocal Music. The Lower School is for the instruction and benefit of children of the industrial or poorer

classes, resident in the Parishes of St. Giles, Camberwell; St. Botolph Without, Bishopsgate; St. Luke, Finsbury; and St. Saviour, Southwark. It is not a Junior Department, but a separate School, and is entirely distinct in its conduct and arrangement from the Upper School.

EXHIBITIONS.—Eight of the value of not more than £100 a year each, open to all boys who have not been less than two years in the School, and tenable for four years, provided that the holder be resident at one of the English Universities, or be “a student of some learned or scientific profession or of the fine arts.” These Exhibitions are limited at present to the value of £50 a year each.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.—Eight of £20 a year, awarded by competitive Examination, to boys belonging to the privileged Parishes, between twelve and fourteen years of age, and tenable during good behaviour so long as the boy remains at the College.

ADMISSION.—Applications for admission of Boys to the Upper School must be made to the Master of the College in a form provided for that purpose. Candidates must be between the ages of *eight* and *fifteen* years.

Every Candidate will be required to pass an Examination according to his age, in subjects of which particulars will be furnished on application. The Examination will be held at the College, and sufficient notice of the day and hour will be sent to the Parent or “next friend” of every Candidate.

The COLLEGE FEES, payable half-yearly in advance, are as follows:—For sons of residents in the above-named Parishes, if under thirteen years of age, £12 a year; if above thirteen years of age, £15 a year. For boys not belonging to the above-named Parishes, if under thirteen years of age, £15 a year; if above thirteen years of age, £18 a year.

Boys previously admitted to the College are received, with the sanction of the Master, as Boarders in any of the Authorised Boarding Houses, for sums varying from 40 to 55 guineas, exclusively of the College fees. Dinners are provided in the Great Hall for boys attending the Upper School. Charge for single dinners, 9d; per month, 15s.

Head Master, ALFRED J. CARVER, Esq.

London International College.—Unfettered by traditional usages, this College, while preserving what is good in the older Institutions, assigns a prominent place in its curriculum to subjects which, though commonly neglected, are of the utmost importance in our time. These are Modern Languages and the Natural Sciences. The study of Latin and Greek is commenced at a somewhat later period than usual, as it can be pursued with far greater advantage if a boy has previously been made familiar with the grammar of his own mother-tongue, which ought to form the foundation of all other linguistic studies.

The curriculum of the College occupies a period of from seven to eight years. A Pupil who has passed through it successfully will have received a complete liberal education; he will have been taught to write and speak two or three modern languages besides his own, and will have gone through an extensive course of instruction in classics, mathematics, and the natural sciences. If, therefore, a boy of average ability enters this College at the age of ten, he ought at the age of seventeen or eighteen to be qualified to proceed to a University, to pass the Examinations for the Civil or Military Services, or to commence

any other career, professional, industrial, or commercial. In the case of Parents wishing their Sons to receive part of their education in FRANCE, GERMANY, or ITALY, good Schools can be recommended by the Principal. It was with a view to facilitating intercourse with Continental Institutions that the London College assumed the designation of "International." Foreign Languages are, however, taught within the College by French, German, and Italian Professors.

The College is a spacious and elegant building, especially constructed for educational purposes. The grounds extend over eight acres; the soil is gravel, the situation is elevated and eminently healthful, commanding extensive views over Richmond and the surrounding country. Access is easy by the Loop-line of the South-Western Railway, which has a station near the College, at Spring Grove, Middlesex.

FEES.—Board and Tuition, 80 guineas per annum; Day Scholars, 24 guineas per annum. There is a moderate charge for the meals of Day Boarders. Lessons on the Pianoforte, £10 per annum. The only Extras are: School-books and Stationery; 1 guinea per annum for Medical attendance, including medicine; 1 guinea per annum for a seat in Church; and 3 guineas per annum for Washing. The scholastic year is divided into Three Terms.

Principal, DR. LEONARD SCHMITZ.

Collegiate School, St. JOHN'S WOOD.—Established 1848. In three Departments: 1. Collegiate. 2. Commercial. 3. Preparatory. Students prepared for the Universities, for the University Local Examinations, Military and Naval Services, Science and Art Department, and the College of Preceptors. Numerous Distinctions have been gained in the Public Competitions. Two Scholarships are given annually, of the respective values of twelve and fifteen guineas per annum, tenable for three years, competed for in January by Boys of not less than one year's standing in the School. A Course of POPULAR LECTURES is delivered to the Pupils during the Trinity and Lent Terms, to which the attendance of their Parents and Friends is invited.

FEES.—Boarders from 45 gs. to 65 gs. per annum, according to age, from ten years to above fifteen. Day Boys, 10 gs. to 15 gs. per annum. Extras: Drawing, Dancing, Drilling, German, and small charges for Library and Stationery. Preparatory School: Day Pupils, 9 gs. per annum. Day Boarders, 9 gs. additional. Three Terms.

Head Master, F. BERRIDGE, F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S.,
Eton Park, South Hampstead.

St. John's Wood School, ACACIA ROAD, N.W.—Pupils are prepared for the Universities, for the Public Schools, or for Mercantile Pursuits. The Course of Education comprises Religious and Moral Instruction; the Greek, Latin, French, German, and English Languages; Arithmetic, Writing, Book-keeping, and Mathematics; Ancient and Modern History and Geography. Pupils intended for Mercantile pursuits may omit the study of Greek. The School accommodation consists of one spacious and lofty room, with two commodious Class Rooms; and there is a large open play-ground. In the immediate neighbourhood are the Regent's Park and the Botanical and Zoological Gardens.

EXAMINATIONS take place at the end of each Term, and in the last week of July there is a Distribution of Prizes.

FEES.—Day Scholars, from ten to fourteen years of age, £3 10s., £5 5s., or £6 6s., according to age. Day Boarders, dining five times weekly, £3 10s. Boarders, including Tuition, from 50 gs. to 60 gs. per annum. German, Drawing, Singing, in Class, Piano, Fencing, and Drilling, are optional, at fees varying from 10s. 6d. to £2 10s. per Term. There are three Terms.

Principal, Rev. E. D. WARD, M.A.

North London Collegiate School.—President, the LORD BISHOP OF LONDON. Under the general superintendence of the Vicar and Clergy of St. Pancras. In two Departments: the Classical, or Professional; and the Mercantile, or Commercial. Pupils are prepared for Competitive Governmental Examinations; entrance to the Universities; and all those positions in life for which a good general Education is required. In the List of the Oxford Local Examinations, 1871, twelve Pupils out of fourteen passed. Four obtained the title of A.A. of the University, and three others were in the First Class Honours. Classes to prepare Candidates for Examination are in operation at the School. There is a JUNIOR School for younger Boys, preparatory to the other Departments.

PRIZES.—The *Camden Silver Medal*, presented by the Marquis of Camden, K.G., for proficiency in Mathematics; the *Camden Prize* for an English Essay, also given by the Marquis of Camden; the *Dartmouth Prize*; the *Southampton Prize*, given by Lord Southampton, K.T., for Latin; the *Llanover Prize* for History, founded by Lord Llanover; and various Minor Prizes for Theology, Drawing, Elocution, and Good Conduct.

FEES.—£3 3s. per Term, which includes Books and Stationery. Boys entering when fifteen, £5 5s. per Term. The Junior School, £2 2s. per Term inclusive. Entrance Fee, 10s. Drawing, 14s.; Shorthand, 7s. Boarders, 60 gs. Pupils residing at a distance may remain between the hours of morning and afternoon school to partake of refreshments, or may dine at the house of one of the Masters at £4 4s. per Term; or at any approved dining-room at 6d. to 9d. per meal. There are three Terms.

Principal, Rev. C. W. WILLIAMS, D.D., F.R.A.S.

Oriental Linguistic Institution.—For imparting a knowledge of the Languages essential to Competitions for the INDIAN SERVICES, and others. Here nearly all the leading Vernaculars of India are taught (including those of the Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Presidencies, the North-west Provinces, and the Punjab), as well as Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, and Hebrew. The Principal for many years was Missionary in Northern India; and he is assisted in his present duties by Native Teachers. Instruction is also given in Greek, Latin, and French, on very moderate Terms.

For the convenience of Lady Pupils living in the Western parts of the Metropolis and suburbs, the Principal has made arrangements with Miss White, the Superintendent of the INSTITUTE FOR GOVERNESSES, 31, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, to conduct there CLASSES FOR LADIES for the study of the Classical, Biblical, and Indian Languages. Terms vary from Two and a Half Guineas to Five Guineas per Quarter, according to number in Class and number of Lessons per week.

Principal, Rev. G. SMALL, 24, Wellington Street, Strand.

St. Mary's College, HANOVER PARK, PECKHAM RYE, S.E.—Visitor: the BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.—Established 1868, to provide, at a moderate charge, superior Commercial and Middle Class Education on Church of England principles. Classes are formed for Pupils preparing to offer themselves as Candidates for the Oxford or Cambridge Middle Class Examinations. The Religious Instruction is under the personal superintendence of the Wardens of the College. The College, standing in its own grounds of three and a half acres, is close to Peckham Rye Common, and within five minutes' walk of the Station, on the London and Brighton, and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways. The premises are specially adapted for the requirements of a first-class Institution. They contain large School and Class Rooms, and lofty well-ventilated Dormitories, which are so arranged that each is under the superintendence of a Master. Each Pupil has a separate bed.

There are TWELVE EXHIBITIONS of £8 each, tenable for three years.

FEES.—For Day Pupils, 6 gs. or 8 gs. per annum; and for Boarders, 31 gs. to 45 gs., according to age. These Fees are strictly inclusive. For Pupils above sixteen special arrangements must be made.

INFLUENCE OF PRIZES.

After distributing the Prizes awarded at the Midsummer Examination, 1871, the Lord Bishop of Winchester said:—It is a specially pleasing thing to me to see young faces animated with one feeling, and anxious to rejoice in the prizes which others have won. My boys, I should like to say nothing but words of encouragement. It is plain that many of you are exerting yourselves to profit by the advantages given to you in this place. The prizes show it. They show it for this special reason, that you have entered into a competition with other schools, have been examined by examiners not connected with your own college, and have carried off a very large proportion of the prizes. Nothing can be better than that, because perfect fairness in the award of the prizes is secured; and you are not brought in contact with those with whom you have mixed, who to a certain extent have become used to certain peculiarities of each individual mind, and who from association are not so well able to remove impressions as those entirely unconnected. As a man mounted on a hill can see further around than one who is in the midst of a valley, so those who have examined you, from being afar off, have had better opportunities of judging of your capabilities than those who have seen you close at hand. I only say to you, my boys, and especially to those who have carried off prizes, do not rest contented with what you have gained. A prize is a thing with which you may be well pleased, because it is fairly and honourably earned in a fair and honourable competition; because it is a mark like a milestone upon the road upon which you may rest when you have reached to a certain distance in the great journey before you. But suppose a person on a long journey when he came to a milestone were to sit down and say, "I have reached this milestone, and here I shall stop," do you think he would ever get to his journey's end? Now, to you I would say—Do not make the prizes milestones to be satisfied with, or you will never make progress. Do not stop, but put on double steam, and you will then get to the journey's end. If you do this, you will be devoting the prizes to their right purpose, for they will be an encouragement to you for further exertion, and I hope you will gain higher prizes still. There is one prize in to-day's distribution which I am always glad to see worthily gained, and that is the prize for good conduct. Prizes of this kind show the good bearing which a school maintains, and that a proper feeling exists between yourselves and those who are over you. They are indeed most valuable, and give promise of good citizenship and of useful lives hereafter. Talents may be thrown away, but good conduct never can perish.

Head Master, J. E. THOMPSON, M.A.

Islington Proprietary School.—Patrons: the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and the LORD BISHOP OF LONDON. The *object* of this School is to combine Domestic Habits with the advantages of Public Education; to furnish correct and sound Instruction at a moderate

expense, and to base the whole on Christian Knowledge and Principles; to train Pupils for the Universities, and to provide a sound and practical Education for those who are intended for Professional and Commercial Life. The Course of Instruction includes Theology in its different branches; the Latin, Greek, French, German, Hebrew, and English Languages; Arithmetic, and pure and mixed Mathematics; History and Geography, both ancient and modern; Chemistry and Natural Science; Writing; the use of the Globes; Drawing, and the Principles of Perspective.

At the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, Pupils educated at the School have gained the highest honours in Classics and Mathematics, and have been elected to Scholarships, Fellowships, and Tutorships. Increased attention has of late been paid to all the different branches of Education which those who are destined for Commercial Life especially require; more time has been given to Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, Natural Science, and Mathematics in general, as well as to Modern Languages, and English Composition, Grammar, and History.

But a *Special Department* has been instituted to provide a more direct training for the Civil, Military, and Naval appointments open to Competition.

FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS are attached to the School, called the *Islington Scholarships*: two of the value of £50 per annum each, payable half-yearly, tenable for three years at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, one of which is awarded every alternate year; and two of the value of £15 per annum each, payable half-yearly, tenable so long only as the holder thereof continues a pupil at the School, but not for a period exceeding two years, one of which is awarded every year.

FEES.—A Proprietor's Nomination must be obtained for each Scholar before admission, or a fee of £2 2s. paid; if more than one Scholar from the same family, then £1 1s. for each after the first. Terms, varying according to the proficiency of the Pupils, and their consequent position in the School, from 12 to 17 guineas per annum. Drawing Classes, £1 11s. 6d. per annum; Drilling Classes, 12s. per annum; Library, 2s. 6d. per annum and 2s. 6d. on entrance. Books and Stationery are supplied at the regular price. Boarders are taken by some of the Masters at about £50 per annum. There are Three Vacations.

Head Master, Rev. R. W. BUSH, M.A.

Chiswick Collegiate School.—In union with the COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, whose certificates admit to all the Learned Professions, the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Royal Veterinary College. The Head Master is a Licentiate and Fellow of the College of Preceptors, Member of the Council, and of the Board of Examiners. This is one of the first three Schools that submitted its Pupils to the test of Public Examination. Educates forty Boys, at charges varying from £40 to £60 per annum. There is a Preparatory Department, which educates thirty Boys between the ages of *seven* and *ten*, at an inclusive charge of £36 15s. per annum. There is an efficient Staff of English and Foreign Masters and Governesses.

Head Master, Dr. WHITE, M.A.

Philological School, MARYLEBONE ROAD, N.W.—Founded 1792. Patron, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. In union with KING'S COLLEGE.

The Course of Instruction embraces the principles of the Christian Religion as maintained by the Established Church, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Geography, and Drawing. In addition to the Foundation Scholars, the School receives as Contributory Scholars the sons of persons engaged in professional or commercial pursuits. These boys are admitted by the Head Master, subject to the approval of the Governors. Every applicant for admission must be able to read and write, and must know the multiplication table. Boys above the age of thirteen cannot be admitted unless they have some substantial knowledge of Latin and French. A large and well-selected Library is available to every boy on payment of a small subscription.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.—An Examination, conducted by gentlemen from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, appointed for that purpose by the Governors, is held annually before the Summer Vacation, when Prizes are awarded to those boys who have distinguished themselves by application, regular attendance, and good conduct. A Prize for general proficiency is also given by the Council of King's College. The distribution of Prizes takes place on the last Thursday in July, and is open to the parents and friends of the Pupils. There are Four Scholarships, each of the annual value of £30, tenable in the School for two years from the time of Election. Two of these are awarded at each Annual Examination to those Pupils who, being otherwise eligible, obtain the highest aggregate number of marks in the several subjects comprised in the Course of Education. Candidates must be under fifteen years of age, and must have been three years in the School. Minor Scholarships, worth £6 a year, are occasionally awarded to meritorious boys.

The **FEE** for the Education of Contributory Scholars is £3 a Term. This Fee includes the expense of all Stationery used in the School. Those Pupils who learn Drawing pay 5s. a Term for drawing materials, the use of models, &c.

Head Master, EDWIN ABBOTT, Esq.

Blackheath Proprietary School.—Instituted 1830. The Educational arrangements comprise a General Department and a Special Department. The former comprises Classics, Mathematics, History, Geography, Drawing, French, and such Modern Languages and other branches of Science and General Literature, as it may be deemed advisable to introduce with a view to preparing Pupils for the Universities, the Learned Professions, the Competitive Examinations for the Royal Engineers and Artillery and the Indian Civil Service, and the ordinary occupations of life. The latter comprises Mathematics, English Literature and Composition, Latin, French, German, History, Geography, the principles of Mechanics, and the rudiments of the Physical Sciences, Chemistry, &c., with Fortification and Military Drawing when required. This Department is adapted to the education of Pupils destined for the Military Examinations, the profession of Civil Engineering, and for Mercantile pursuits; especially to the preparation of Candidates for Direct Appointments in her Majesty's Service; for Cadetships in the Royal Navy and the Military College of Sandhurst; and for the Government Offices.

The Religious Instruction is in conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

TWO EXHIBITIONS of £50 a year each are usually given, annually, to the Pupils who pass the best Examination in Divinity; Classics, including grammatical criticism, translation; Mathematics, and History. These Exhibitions are tenable for three years from the commencement of the University Term next after the Election of the Candidates, or as long as they are respectively *bonâ fide* resident during the usual Terms. THREE SCHOLARSHIPS (one Classical, one Mathematical, and one for the Special Department), of £10 a year each, are given in each year; also three Boarding House Scholarships, under certain regulations on entering the School.

There is a Choral Class, a Gymnasium, and Cricket and Football are played upon a portion of the Heath.

ADMISSION.—There are three ways of admission to the School:—1. By the purchase of a £20 Share, which confers the right of nominating a Pupil, with this condition,—that if the Nominee be not a Son or Grandson of the Proprietor, the nomination must be subject to the approval of the Committee. 2. By obtaining a Nomination from a Proprietor, subject to the Committee's approval. 3. By Committee Nominations, under certain conditions, for which an Entrance Fee of £10 is required.

FEES.—The year is divided into three Terms, and the expense of tuition is £7 each Term, besides a further sum of 10s. per Term in aid of the EXHIBITION AND SCHOLARSHIP FUND. Boarders are received by the Principal and some of the Masters, at inclusive terms, from £70 to £80 per annum. Choral Class, 12s. 6d. per annum; Gymnasium, 6s. per Term.

Principal, Rev. J. KEMPTHORNE.

Crystal Palace School of ART, SCIENCE, and LITERATURE. In connection with the Crystal Palace Company, Sydenham. ADVANTAGES:—The acquirement of a liberal and finished Education on reasonable terms. The opportunity of improvement or study in any separate subject, such as Painting, Drawing, Modelling, Dancing, Singing, Pianoforte, Languages, History, Geography, Mathematics, &c., &c.; each Class being independently constituted, and supervised by an eminently qualified and experienced Professor. The whole of the Courts and valuable Collections of the Palace are used for the purposes of the Classes by way of examples or illustrations. Registered Pupils have free use of the Company's Reading Room and Library, which comprises, in addition to the Magazines, Newspapers, Serials, and Reviews of the day, a valuable collection of Educational Works and Books of Reference. Pupils have free admission to the Palace to attend the Classes, or the privilege, when duly registered, of purchasing, at half-price, a Season Ticket available on all occasions. Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, or for Matriculation at the London University. The Studios and Class Rooms are strictly private.

FEES.—The Fees consist of payments to Classes, which are numerous and varied, the charges ranging from £1 1s. to £12 12s.; Students paying only to those Classes which they avail themselves of.

Secretary, Mr. EDWARD LEE, *Crystal Palace, Sydenham.*

St. John's College, SURREY.—There are certain special features at this Institution. The Religious Instruction is unsectarian, based upon the broad truths recognised by all who profess Christianity. The General Course embraces a sound Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, or Mercantile Education. Pupils may be specially prepared for the Universities, the Public Schools, the Civil Service, the Army, Navy, Professional, or Local Examinations. An important feature in the system of Education is the prominence given to French and German, which languages are taught by resident Native Professors. The Pupils are restricted during a part of each day to one of these languages; thus facility is obtained in conversation seldom attainable in England. The Pupils attend the Historical and Scientific Lectures at the CRYSTAL PALACE, and have also all the advantages of its collection of Art Treasures, Libraries, Reading Rooms, Gardens, &c. The House is detached, and is situated in one of the most picturesque and healthy localities near the Metropolis, and contains spacious and well-ventilated Class Rooms, Dormitories, Lavatories, and Offices. The year is divided into Three Terms.

FEES.—According to age and requirements, from 45 gs. to 75 gs. per annum, inclusive. Day Pupils, 20 gs. per annum.

Principal, CHARLES WAITE, LL.D., Laurie Park South.

Wesley College, SHEFFIELD.—AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Founded for the purpose of imparting Education in connection with strict Religious and Moral culture. Physical Training is also provided by Drill and Gymnastics. The College is situated upon a healthy elevation, within an enclosure nearly six acres in extent, and close to the Botanical Gardens, to which the Pupils have access on very easy terms. There is a spacious Play-ground, and a large Swimming Bath in premises detached from the main building.

The RELIGIOUS COURSE consists of Instruction in the Evidences, Doctrines, Duties, and Privileges of the Christian Religion, as held and taught by the Wesleyan Methodist Church. A portion of every Sunday afternoon is devoted to the Reading of the Holy Scriptures. The English Bible and the Conference Catechism are taught from week to week throughout all the Classes, and in the Upper Section the Greek Testament and Whately's Evidences are carefully studied. Besides the attendance upon Morning and Evening Family Prayer, and upon the Public Services in the College Chapel, which is compulsory upon all, such of the Pupils as are Members of the Methodist Society are met in Class by the Governor; and Prayer-meetings are held by the Pupils themselves, under suitable direction. At the same time, no word of invidious distinction is uttered against those who do not belong to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, nor is any undue influence or persuasion used to force the Pupils into its Society; but they are taught to look, without suspicion or bigotry, upon the members of all Evangelical Churches as fellow Christians.

The Pupils are Classed in Three Divisions. The Commercial Division consists of Pupils who are intended for Mercantile pursuits. The Course embraces English Reading, Orthography, Orthoepy, Verbal Distinctions, Etymology and Composition, a bold and business-like style of Penmanship, Arithmetic (Commercial, Mental, Fractional, &c.),

Book-keeping, Mensuration, Land Surveying (Theoretical and Practical), Navigation; Physical, Political, and Descriptive Geography; Use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern History, French, German, Music, Drawing, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy.

The Professional Division consists of Pupils who are designed for occupations requiring a higher degree of Learning, and of those whose rank or tastes render it desirable that they should receive a more finished Education. Their Course (after the preliminary studies of the former Division) embraces in MATHEMATICS:—Euclid, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus, Mechanics, Dynamics, Optics, Hydrostatics, Astronomy, and the higher parts of Analysis: and in CLASSICS—GREEK:—Xenophon, Homer, Herodotus, Euripides, Sophocles, Æschylus, Aristophanes, Plato, Demosthenes, Thucydides, &c. LATIN:—Cæsar, Sallust, Cicero, Livy, Tacitus, Virgil, Horace, Terence, Juvenal, Persius, Lucretius, &c., &c.

In addition to these two Divisions there is a Third—the University Division. This includes Undergraduates of the University of London, and those who are studying to become such; Wesley College having been constituted by Royal Warrant a College of that University. The Pass and Honour Courses laid down in the University Calendar are pursued from year to year, and the efficient working of the system is attested by the results of various Public Examinations. During six years the names of Wesley College Students occur *nearly Seventy times* as successful competitors in the Matriculation, First B.A., Second B.A., Preliminary Scientific, M.B. and LL.B. Examinations; and of these more than *Ninety-one per cent. have passed either in Honours or in the First Division*. At University College an Exhibition of the value of £30 per annum was gained by a Wesley College man, and at the London University “First Boy” stood *second* in Classical Honours at the First B.A. Examination, and in the following year was at the *head* of the List, thus winning the *Classical Scholarship* of £50 per annum for three years, with the title of *University Scholar*; also, at the January Matriculation, 1870, when 318 competed as the selected representatives of the various affiliated Colleges and Schools throughout England, a “Third Boy” was classed *third* in Honours, and another *fifteenth*, thus winning Lycett Scholarships of £50 and £30 per annum respectively, in addition to an Exhibition awarded by the Senate to the former. At the similar Examination held in January, 1871, a “Fourth Boy” obtained the *eighth* place in Honours, and a prize of five guineas. At other public Examinations Wesley College Students have achieved distinguished honours during the same period; for example, at the General Examinations of the Inns of Court, four Studentships have been gained; namely, two of fifty, one of thirty, and one of twenty guineas, tenable for three years. The Studentships of fifty guineas are awarded only to the *first* in honours. At Cambridge, at the head of the Law Tripos List, 1867, or first in Honours at the LL.B. Examination, stands the name of a Pupil who received a seven years’ training at Wesley College, and who has since been elected to a Studentship; and a short time previously, at the same University, another Pupil took an *open* Scholarship of £75 per annum, and another was Tenth Wrangler.

The French and German Languages are taught by accomplished

Foreigners ; Hebrew and Syriac when required, by an eminent Oriental Scholar ; Drawing, Music, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy, by first-class Professors. All the Pupils have the advantage of attending the Weekly Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. These Lectures have of late been rendered increasingly effective by the introduction of systematic *class instruction* in Elementary Science. The subject of the following Lecture is anticipated as far as possible in the weekly lesson, and by this means the experiments and illustrations of the lecturer are followed with closer attention.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Sir Francis Lycett has endowed Two Scholarships of the annual value, respectively, of £50 and £30. These Scholarships are tenable for two years, and are awarded to the Students from Wesley College who stand highest in Honours at the Matriculation of the London University. Emulation is further promoted by Class Competition, and by the distribution of Gowns, Honours, and Prizes. There are Twelve Scholarships open to the whole College. The Prizes include Silver and Gold Medals, and Money Endowments of the value of Ten and Twenty Guineas.

The Ventilation of the premises is on the most modern and improved principle, and extends to every room in the College. In the Domestic Department every arrangement is made to secure the health and happiness of the Pupils. A medical man, standing very high in his profession, and an experienced nurse, are in constant attendance ; and a suite of well-lighted and thoroughly ventilated apartments is appropriated to the exclusive use of any who may require medical attention. The food is of the best quality, and liberally supplied ; and the whole internal economy is under the direct, constant, and watchful care of the Governor.

FEES.—For Pupils entering between Nine and Eleven Years of age, per annum, 35 gs. ; between Eleven and Fifteen, 40 gs. ; Fifteen and upwards, 45 gs. ; Medical Attendance, 1 guinea ; Washing, 2½ gs.

Music, German, Professional Chemistry, and Practical Mechanics, Four Guineas each extra. Drawing, Five Guineas. There are two Singing Classes open without charge to the Pupils who learn the Piano, Organ, Violin, or any other Instrument. For others there is an extra charge of Two Guineas per annum for Singing. The learning of extras is optional.

Governor, REV. JOHN HARVARD.

Western College, PLYMOUTH.—AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. For the Education of Ministerial and Lay Students, established in 1752, by the London Congregational Fund Board, “to counteract the tendency to Arianism.” The Course of Study, embracing the usual subjects of Theology, Classics, Mathematics, and Languages, is designed for Six Years, but may, under certain circumstances, be limited to Five Years. Students are prepared for the Examinations of the University.

ADMISSION.—Ministerial Candidates for admission must be single men, not under *eighteen* years of age, and of undoubted piety and earnestness. Every application must be made by letter to the Rev. J. M. Charlton, M.A. A series of questions, to be answered in writing, will then be forwarded to the Candidate, and the answers returned must be accompanied by testimonials to character and fitness for the Ministry from the Pastor and Church with which the Candidate is connected, and from at least one other Minister to whom he is personally known. One

or two written sermons are also required ; and much stress is laid on evidence of aptitude for public speaking, or the promise of it. These Testimonials and Papers being satisfactory, the Candidate is required to meet the Educational Committee, with a view to his being recommended to the General Committee as eligible for admission to the College ; and on the approval of the General Committee, he is admitted to a probation of four months, at the close of which, if satisfactory, the Candidate is fully admitted, and enrolled as a Student of the College.

The names of all Lay Students are submitted to the Executive Committee for their sanction, before they can be fully admitted.

FEEs.—All the Classes are open to young men above the age of *sixteen*, of good character, as Lay Students, and non-resident. The Fee for each branch of study is Six Guineas per Session, to be paid in advance. Sons of Ministers are at liberty to pay half-fees ; and Young Men intending to enter the College for the Ministry are received, if duly recommended, as Lay Students without Fees.

Principal, Rev. JOHN M. CHARLTON, M.A.

Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, TAUNTON.—AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Established 1843, for the purpose of securing at a moderate expense a sound Literary and Commercial Education, combined with Religious Instruction, in harmony with the doctrines of the late Rev. JOHN WESLEY. The interests of the Institution are watched over by a Board of Directors, chosen from among the Proprietors and the Wesleyan Ministers of the Exeter District. The Institution occupies an elevated and healthful site, one mile from the town of Taunton, and a mile and a half from the railway station. The health and comfort of the Pupils are provided for by large and well-ventilated Dormitories, by spacious open and covered Play-grounds, by a varied and liberal Dietary, and by a careful adjustment of the hours of Study and Recreation. A Drill and Gymnastic Superintendent attends twice weekly. A spacious Swimming Bath and a Gymnasium are accessible to all the Students, under suitable regulations. Although a Wesleyan Institution, no Sectarian bias is imparted to the Pupils, but Bible teaching is careful and thorough.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—The Students are arranged in three Schools or Departments, the Collegiate or Higher, the Commercial or Middle, and the Junior Schools.

In the Lower School the Studies embrace English Reading and Diction ; the Elements of English Grammar, History, and Geography ; Writing ; Arithmetic to Fractions ; Elementary Lessons in Latin, French, and Natural Science.

In the Commercial or Middle School the above-named subjects are more fully pursued, Euclid's Elements, Practical Geometry, and Book-keeping are commenced, and all have the benefit of Weekly Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, and Astronomy.

In the Collegiate Department the course pursued is, with little modification, that laid down by the University of London, and comprehends all those branches of knowledge which are in the present day considered essential to a liberal education. For admission into this Department Pupils must be prepared to pass a creditable Examination in—(1) English Grammar ; (2) Arithmetic, Commercial and Fractional ; (3) British History and Geography ; (4) the First Book of Euclid ; (5) Cæsar in

Latin; (6) French Grammar and Translation. The Institution having been, in the year 1847, connected by Royal Charter with the University of London, Students are prepared for the Matriculation and Degree Examinations of the University. Nearly all Candidates from this College have passed the Matriculation Examination in Honours or in the First Division, some obtaining the valuable Exhibitions of the University; and various Degrees with further Honours have been in due course secured.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—The following Annual Scholarships are established:—One of Twenty Guineas, one of £10, and one of £5 for the greatest proficiency in Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Studies. Books to the value of £30 annually are also given as Prizes to the Pupils most distinguished by Diligence and Good Conduct.

The Vacations are Five Weeks at Midsummer and Five at Christmas.

FEES.—The Terms for Resident Pupils, including Board and Education, are—

If entering between Nine and Eleven Years of Age	30 Guineas <i>per annum</i> .
" between Eleven and Fourteen	32 "
" above Fourteen	36 "
Use of Books and School Stationery	2 "
Washing (Linen only)	2 "
Library, Drilling, Pew-rent, and Sundries	2 "

No advance in Terms is made during the period of a Pupil's continuance in the Institution. Pupils the Nominees of Shareholders, Two Guineas less. Extras: Separate sleeping-room, 8 Guineas per annum; German, 4 Guineas; Music, 5 Guineas; Drawing, 4 Guineas; Practical Chemistry, 4 Guineas.

Head Master, THOMAS SIBLY, Esq., B.A.

Independent College, TAUNTON.—AFFILIATED TO THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.—Founded to elevate early instruction, by combining it with religious influence, and to insure a Course of Education equal to that of the best Public Schools at a moderate cost. New Buildings were erected in 1870 to accommodate 150 Resident Pupils. Being in union with the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, the Students who contemplate proceeding to the University enjoy the privileges of Undergraduates, and are eligible for the Examinations, Scholarships, and Honours of the University. The result of more than twenty-two years' experience has fully sustained the sanguine expectations of the Proprietors. Throughout that time the average number of Pupils has been 120. Many have graduated at the University, and have obtained Honours; and many are now engaged in the Christian Ministry, and in Professional or Commercial pursuits.

The Play-ground is in the midst of an estate of twenty-five acres in extent, and is provided with a Gymnasium, covered Play-ground, and a Swimming Bath.

VACATIONS.—There are two Vacations only—Five Weeks at Christmas, and Six at Midsummer. The Terms usually commence the first week in April, and the first week in October. No Pupil can be admitted under *eight* years of age.

FEES.—Boarders under eleven years, 28 guineas per annum; above eleven and under fourteen, 30 gs.; above fourteen, 36 gs.; Washing, Drilling, and Pew-rent, 4 gs. Daily Boarders, under fourteen, 16 gs.; above fourteen, 20 gs. Daily Pupils under fourteen, 8 gs.; above fourteen, 10 gs. Extras—Music, 4 gs.; Drawing, 2 gs. No charge for Books.

Principal, Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

Queen's College, BIRMINGHAM.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament, and AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The UNIVERSITY holds an Annual Matriculation Examination at the COLLEGE in the month of June for Students residing in Birmingham and the neighbourhood. There are Three Departments—ARTS, THEOLOGY, and MEDICINE. The Arts Department is Preparatory to the Theological and the Medical. The supervision of Students in the Preparatory Department is entrusted to the Warden, by whom each Student is examined on entrance.

FEES.—The expenses in the Preparatory Department are, for In-Students, Tuition, 15 gs. ; Furnished rooms and Commons, £50 per annum. Out-Students, 15 gs. per annum. Instruction given, if required, in Chemistry, Botany, French, and Drawing, for additional Fees of 4 gs. each per annum.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—**OBJECT**—To afford, at a moderate expense, to Young Men intended for Holy Orders, systematic and practical training in the various branches of Theology, by a Course of Study extending over Two Years. Three descriptions of Students are received—Graduated Students, who may be admitted for one year only ; Members of the Arts Department of the College, who have passed the requisite Examination ; and Literates. Every Candidate for admission is required to sign the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and a Declaration that he will conform to all the Rules and Regulations of the College. He must also produce the usual Certificates of Baptism, and of character from the Clergyman of his parish, and a recommendation from a Bishop, or from three beneficed Clergymen, countersigned by the Bishop of their Diocese. The following are the leading Regulations affecting Theological Students :—

All Students, except Graduates, are subject before admission to a Preliminary Examination, which embraces—1. The Scripture History of the Old and New Testaments. 2. The construing of the Gospels in Greek. 3. A Grammatical Knowledge of one Greek and one Latin Classical Author. 4. Elementary Knowledge of the Teaching of the Church of England, as comprised in the Prayer Book.

Opportunities will, with the consent and co-operation of the Parochial Clergy, be given for gaining practical knowledge of Parochial work. All Students are expected to attend the Chapel Service daily, and the stated courses of Lectures and Examinations.

Residences are provided in the College, in which the Students are supplied each with a furnished room, and with board ; and all Students (except Graduates, or whose homes are in Birmingham or the immediate neighbourhood) must be prepared at any time to occupy vacant rooms. The expenses in this Department are—

1. For In-Students :—

Furnished Room and Commons, £50 per annum.

Fees, 15 Guineas per annum.

2. For Out-Students :—

Fees, 7 Guineas per Term.

An Examination is held in each Term, on the subjects of the Lectures, and such other subjects as the Warden may appoint. The final Examination in Divinity, held at the close of the second year, will embrace—1. A portion of the Old Testament in Hebrew. 2. One or more of the Epistles in Greek. 3. The Articles of the Church of England. 4. Portions of Ecclesiastical History. 5. Biblical Criticism and Interpretation. 6. The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. 7. Controversy with the Churches and Sects differing from the discipline and doctrine of the Church of England.

No Student (except a Graduate) can present himself for the Final Examination until six Terms shall have been kept from the time of his entrance.

A Testimonial, under the seal of the College, signed by the Vice-President and Warden, and addressed to the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Student applies to be admitted as a candidate for Holy Orders, will be granted to each Student who has

passed the Final Examination, and whose conduct throughout his collegiate residence has been satisfactory.

The *Warneford Theological Scholarships* (four in number) will be annually awarded at the close of Trinity Term to those In-Students, of not less than three Terms' standing, who shall, in the judgment of the Committee, be the most deserving.

Clergymen in Deacon's Orders, desirous of preparing themselves for Priest's Orders, may, with the consent of the Warden, attend any portion of the Lectures and Examinations for that purpose.

Students intended for Holy Orders, under the age of twenty-one years, or above that age who shall not be able to pass the Preliminary Examination, may be admitted into the Preparatory Department; and Classes are established for affording the necessary instructions preparatory to the Theological Course.

The Academical Year consists of three Terms, viz. :—Michaelmas Term; from the first Monday in October to the week before Christmas. Lent Term; from the middle of January to the end of March. Trinity Term; from the first Monday in May to the end of July.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Students may enter as Matriculated Students, or those who enter for their entire Medical Education; as Occasional Students, or those who enter for one or more Courses of Lectures; as Junior Students, to prepare for the Preliminary Examination required by the Licensing Bodies, before entering into the Medical Department. (See these Examinations, ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS and ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.)

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—Two *Warneford Scholarships* are awarded under certain conditions to Students of the Medical Faculty after Examination. The *Sands Cox Prize*, of the value of £20, is given annually in the Medical Department, in accordance with the Act of Parliament, "in commemoration of the exertions of Mr. WILLIAM SANDS COX in founding and supporting the College." This Prize is open to Students who have completed their Curriculum, and is awarded after Examination in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery. Every Candidate is required to produce a Certificate of good conduct from the Warden. The *Warden's Prize*, of the value of Five Guineas, offered by the Rev. T. E. ESPIN to the most proficient Student of the first year. The *Percy Prize*.—Books of the value of Five Guineas are offered by Dr. PERCY, Professor of Metallurgy in the Government School of Mines, to the Student attending Lectures in German who may pass the best Examination in two German works. *Class Prizes*.—Medals and Certificates of Honour are awarded annually in each Class after Examination. *University Scholarships*, &c.—Students of Queen's College are qualified to compete for all Scholarships, Gold Medals, and other Prizes offered by the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Apothecaries' Society.

HOSPITAL PRACTICE.—The Hospitals in connection with the College are the GENERAL HOSPITAL and the QUEEN'S HOSPITAL. Students attending the Lectures upon Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery are privileged to attend the EYE HOSPITAL.

The Academical Year consists of two Sessions,—Winter, from October 1 to March 31; and Summer, from May 1 to July 31.

There are connected with the College Museums of Anatomy and Pathology, and a Library, open to Students free of charge.

FEES.—The Composition for all the Lectures required by the University of London, the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, and the Apothecaries' Society, is Fifty Guineas, payable by two equal instalments: the first on entrance, and the second at the commencement of the second year. The Lectures upon Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Dental Surgery, and Comparative Anatomy,

are not included in the Composition. The Fees are £3 3s. for one Course on each subject, or £5 5s. for two Courses. The Fees for particular Courses may be ascertained from the Warden. The Hospital Fees amount to £10 10s. for six months; £15 15s. for one year; or £31 10s. Perpetual.

Warden, Rev. T. E. ESPIN, B.D.

Spring Hill College, BIRMINGHAM.—AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The College was instituted for the Education of Students preparing for the Ministry in Congregational Churches. It now, however, assumes a wider sphere of operations, by aiming to meet the circumstances of two Classes of Students—those contemplating the Ministerial life, and others not contemplating the Ministry, but seeking the advantages of a University Course, under religious influences.

The THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT comprises two Courses of Study, one properly Theological, which occupies four Sessions, and one comprising Hebrew and the Aramæan dialects, Greek and Roman Classics, English Literature, Mathematics, and Mental Philosophy, in which Students remain as long as is necessary to prepare them, in the way of information or discipline, for the studies more immediately connected with the Ministry. In conformity with this arrangement, applications are received from young men who, either at a University or elsewhere, have obtained proficiency in the branches of study just enumerated, for admission to the Theological Course only; and from others for admission to both Courses.

Every application for admission must be made by letter, addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Education, stating briefly, but explicitly, the Candidate's age, his belief respecting the doctrines specified in the following Rule, the length of time he has made a religious profession, his motives for desiring the Ministerial work, his previous occupation, and the extent to which his education is advanced. It should also be accompanied by a letter of recommendation from his Pastor, a certificate of health from some medical practitioner, and such other testimonials as he may be able to procure. If, through circumstances not affecting his character, a pastoral testimonial should not be obtainable, the deficiency must be supplied by that of some other minister sufficiently acquainted with him to warrant a judgment on his application.

Every Candidate is, at the time he is received on probation, and as a term of admission, required to make a declaration in writing to the effect that he is a Dissenter from the Established Church; and that he believes in the Unity of the Divine nature—the Divinity of Christ, the Atonement made by His death for sin—the Divinity and Personality of the Holy Spirit—the necessity of the Spirit's influence for the illumination of the understanding and the renovation of the heart—the plenary inspiration of the Holy Scriptures—and the Divine authority of Infant Baptism. He may do this in his own words if he please; but his statement must include every particular specified. He must also engage to observe the Rules and Orders of the College; and that, unless a special exception be made by the Board in his case, he will remain in the Institution till he have completed the prescribed Course.

Every Candidate should expressly state in his letter whether he applies to be received on the Foundation, or he or his friends propose

to defray the whole or any part of the expenses of his board and education. When any friend of the Candidate engages to do this, the party so intending should state the fact in a letter accompanying the application. It is indispensable that Students' private expenses should be borne by themselves or their friends.

THE LAY DEPARTMENT.—The Course, if fully carried out, would comprise the whole of the Studies which are necessary in order to obtain the M.A. degree of the University of London; a Course which occupies four or five years. But, to afford every advantage which the College Curriculum admits of, Students may be received for the B.A. Course, which occupies but two or three years; or even for a single Session, in cases where such an opportunity of improvement is desired as a preparation for studies more immediately professional, or for business. Should, however, a Student who had entered for the M.A. or B.A. Course desire to quit the College at an earlier period of his studies, a written statement to that effect, addressed to the Board of Education, by his friends, or by himself with their sanction, would authorise his leaving accordingly.

Every Student, on the ordinary termination of his Course, will, independently of any University Degree or Certificate which he may obtain, receive a Testimonial from the Board of Education as to his character and conduct as a Student.

Young men of Dissenting Families, professing Evangelical principles, who have attained the age of *sixteen* years at least, are eligible for admission, provided they are of unexceptionable moral character, have made sufficient preparation for the regular College Course, and are properly recommended. They will be required to pay £80 a year, or being Ministers' Sons £50 a year, for Board and Education.

All applications for admission must be made to the Chairman of the Board of Education, from whom particulars of Preliminary Examinations, terms of Probation, and the internal discipline and arrangements of the College, may be obtained.

Chairman, Rev. R. W. DALE, M.A.

Primitive Methodist School.—A Jubilee School of the Primitive Methodist Denomination. While due attention is given to those Languages which form the basis of our English tongue, to Mathematics and other subjects which tend to train the intellect, care is taken that the more elementary parts of an English education are not neglected, so that those Pupils who remain a reasonable time shall be able to write and speak their own language correctly, and have as full a knowledge of Mercantile affairs as can be communicated at School. Thirty Certificates have already been won at the Oxford and Cambridge Examinations—some of them in Honours. The Religious welfare of the Pupils is sought by the communication of Scriptural knowledge by a weekly Lecture, by the use of Connexional Catechisms, by brief daily exhortations, and by regular family worship. The Pupils are required to attend the Primitive Methodist Chapel on the Sabbath, and family worship twice a day. Those who are under religious impressions, and conduct themselves with propriety, are met in Class by the Governor, and a great majority of the Pupils have hitherto availed themselves of the privilege.

The situation of the School is pleasant and salubrious, and the apartments are light, lofty, and healthy. A Bath-room, a Lavatory, and all requisite conveniences have been provided, and no expense has been spared to secure the comfort and well-being of the Pupils. Above £4,000 has recently been expended in enlargement and other improvements. A beautiful field is used as Play-ground, a Gymnasium has been erected for the exercise of the Pupils, and a large shed for their use in wet weather. The Dormitories are most pleasant and comfortable, and the Diet is wholesome and abundant.

FEES.—Board, Lodging, and Tuition, for ages from less than twelve years to more than fourteen, 22 gs. to 32 gs. per annum. French, German, Music, and Drawing, each 4 gs. extra. Nothing extra for either Greek or Latin. Two Vacations, Midsummer and Christmas.

Governor, Rev. THOMAS SMITH, Elmfield, near York.

St. Chad's College, DENSTONE.—In connection with St. NICHOLAS' COLLEGE.—Denstone is in the very centre of the Midland districts of England. The site of the School is about a mile and a half from Rocoeter Junction, to which station boys can be conveyed by the Churnet Valley Railway for a few shillings from Macclesfield, Manchester, and all the great manufacturing towns of Lancashire. By the North Staffordshire they can come from Cheshire, Shropshire, and the Potteries. The new line from Stafford to Uttoxter brings them from Wolverhampton and the Black Country; while the Midland provides easy means of access from Birmingham, Burton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, and the High Peak.

It is anticipated that this School at Denstone will before long be subordinate to some greater establishment like Lancing, which will form a centre for the supply of the educational wants of the Midland Counties. To this will be added a *Lower Middle School*, where boys will be boarded and educated for £14 14s. a year.

A *Middle School for Girls* will also be founded, similar to that at Bognor.

Rev. HENRY MEYNELL, Denstone, Ashburne.

St. Edmund's College, WARE.—AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The College is situated on elevated ground, about a mile and a half from the Station at Standon, and twenty-six miles from London. The building was expressly erected for its present purpose; the Dormitories and internal arrangements are therefore in every way adapted to secure the health and comfort of the Students. The Course of Education includes every branch of instruction which is necessary for Young Men intended for Business or for any of the Learned Professions, or who are preparing to enter upon the Ecclesiastical state. It comprises the Classical Languages, Greek and Latin; the Modern Languages, English, French, Italian, and German; the higher branches of Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy. The age of admission is from *ten* years.

PRIVATE TUITION.—Twenty rooms are reserved for Young Men requiring Private Tuition, with a view to higher studies, or to the Civil Service and other employments. The pension in these instances varies according to the requirements of the case.

There are two Vacations in the year : one of six weeks at Midsummer ; another of about two weeks' duration at Christmas. No additional charge is made for those who remain at College during the Vacations, nor any deduction for absence.

FEES.—The Pension, for Students under the age of twelve, is £50 per annum ; above that age £60. In the School of Philosophy there is an additional charge of £10. Extras : Italian or German, £4 4s. per half-year ; Instrumental Music, £3 3s. ; Drawing, £2 10s. ; and a few optional minor charges.

President, Very Rev. MONSIGNOR PATTERSON, M.A.

Huddersfield College.—AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—All Pupils of two years' standing are entitled to compete for the Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals, and Prizes of the University ; and also to present themselves for Examination for the various Degrees in Arts, Laws, and Science. The College was instituted in 1838, for the purpose of affording a superior Collegiate and Commercial Education, upon a Scriptural basis. It is divided into two Schools, the Lower and the Upper. The Lower School is preparatory to the Upper, and Pupils are expected to pass from the Lower to the Upper School, after having their fitness for promotion certified by the Principal. The Subjects taught in the Upper School are the English, Latin, Greek, and French Languages ; Ancient and Modern History ; Geography ; Arithmetic ; Book-keeping ; Mathematics ; and Natural Philosophy. Pupils intended for Commercial Pursuits may relinquish the study of Latin (if desired by their Parents) at a certain Stage of their Progress, and take extra lessons in German and Natural Science instead of Latin and Greek.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.—In addition to the privileges attainable through successful Examination at the London University, a Scholarship (biennial) of the annual value of £40, tenable for two years at one of the English Universities, will be awarded to the Candidate who shall distinguish himself most in the Honour Matriculation Examination of the University of London. Only such Students as have attended the classes of the College at least the two years immediately previous to the Matriculation Examination will be eligible for competition. Two Exhibitions (annual) of the value of £10 each, in connection with the Local Examinations of the University of Cambridge. Competitors must have been Students in the College for at least twelve months previous to the Examination. There are also Gold and Silver Medals for Essays, and Proficiency in various branches of Scholarship, besides minor Prizes and Certificates of Honour and Merit. Pupils are also prepared for the Examination of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington.

OBJECT OF GOOD SCHOOLING.

At a recent Prize Distribution held at the College, Dr. SIMON addressed the following remarks to Parents and Pupils :—

It seems to me that the great object of a school may be summed up in three things. The first is to sharpen boys' tools ; the second is to put tools into their hands ; and the third is to inspire them with a love of good work and good workmanship. There is a very mistaken idea amongst a great many parents ; and I am afraid it prevails in a great many schools, that the great object of a school is to give information and general knowledge. There is no knowledge so vague and useless as what people

commonly call general knowledge. I think the first object of a school is to sharpen your tools. You know what your tools are, and the sort of tools, at all events, that your teachers have to endeavour to sharpen on their grindstone, and it is not always a very pleasant process. A little useful friction has occasionally to be applied, but the tool that has to be sharpened particularly is the intellect. That is the first object. You may be said to be here serving your apprenticeship; and the first thing a boy has to do, when he goes to any mechanical trade to serve his apprenticeship, is that he should know how to apply himself. That is the first thing you have to learn. The second is that you should have tools put into your hands. You have masters endeavouring to discipline your minds, and endeavouring to sharpen your tools, the tools that God has given to you. He has put tools into your hands. What are the most useful tools? If you are going to be scholars, or literary men, the great thing is to put into your hands and teach you how to manage such things as Latin, Greek, German, and French. If you are going into science, you must get the elements of science. If you are going into such branches as astronomy, you must get mathematics. If you are going into commercial life, you ought to have arithmetic, geography, physical geography, natural science, and French and German. Now these are the things you are to get hold of here. But I think the main thing that has to be learned, and which is being given to you at this institution, is the love of good workmanship—the love of work. I am afraid there is not much love of good work amongst the younger generation in the present age. I hear of young men that they think much more of dawdling about, having new ties of the best fashion, of having the smartest hats, the loudest patterned trousers, the shortest jackets, and all those kinds of things, but they don't love work. They want to enjoy themselves. Why, the great enjoyment of life is to work; and the man who has once tasted of that kind of enjoyment would like, instead of making, as our workmen of all sorts seem to wish, a day of ten or eight hours, to work twenty-four hours a day. If I could work twenty-four hours a day—with decent consideration for my body—I should certainly like to do it. There is one thing I hope you will learn—to love work. Don't let the idea get into your heads that it is a respectable thing to be dawdling about the streets with your hands in your pockets, your hat on one side, a bit of your handkerchief sticking out of the pocket of your coat, and making yourselves what people call—excuse me speaking plainly—a swell. Those swells, as they term themselves, and are termed by their companions, remind one of the frog in the fable. It was “a swell,” and you know the end it came to.

There are two considerations to which I should like to call the attention of parents and the friends of this and any other similar institution in connection with the great object of school and school life—I mean the bearing of the kind of work done, of the tone of the work done, in such a school on, first, the love of work in after life, and its bearings especially on the moral life. I believe that a great part of the dislike of work that characterises too much the young men of the present day is the result of the slipshod way in which they have been taught at school. If they had been under the hands of masters such as yours are, who themselves are thorough, and who try to make you thorough, they would have got into them such a dislike of slipshod conduct at school that afterwards they could not have reconciled themselves, or at all events only in a minority of instances, and that with great difficulty, to the kind of idle life which they seem to delight to lead. If you will only get the spirit of work here, I am confident you will like work hereafter. But then there is another aspect of it which is perhaps of greater importance, and which is far too little borne in mind. It seems to me a boy or young man, at school or at college, who has got into thorough habits of intellectual discipline and work, has provided himself with one of the best safeguards against the moral temptations and dangers which he will have to encounter in after life. I believe, if we had to go through this country at the present moment, that we should find those who are occupying honourable positions not only in commerce, law, and elsewhere, but those especially who are distinguished by their earnest moral character, are those who have been workers at school and college, and who have been thoroughly trained. This relation of intellectual discipline to moral discipline is not sufficiently heeded by us in any department of life. God has bound the two together, and what God hath bound together let not man put asunder. If you put them asunder, it is at your own risk. Therefore, in the interest even of the future moral career of pupils and students, I rejoice that the discipline being given here seems to be of so high and valuable a character. And I trust you yourselves, boys—my fellow-boys, for I am an old boy if I am not a young boy—and fellow-pupils, for I am a learner as well as you; in fact, we only begin to learn when we leave school—do set to work and thoroughly give your hearts to it. Get your own

intellect and will thoroughly in hand; be like a good coachman, have the reins in hand, so that you can drive your team instead of being run away with. If you do attend thoroughly to your classes and lessons here, that will be your position, and depend upon it the reward will come. You will gain the esteem of your fellow-men, if you do not rise to occupy high positions as men of science, learning, and literature, and men of the public councils.

Principal, SAMUEL SHARPE, Esq., LL.B.

Owens College, MANCHESTER.—In connection with the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. Principal, J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A. Founded 1851, by the late JOHN OWENS, Merchant, of Manchester, who bequeathed £100,000 for the purpose of “providing or aiding the means of instructing and improving young persons of the male sex, and being of an age not less than *fourteen* years, in such branches of Learning and Science as were then, and might be thereafter, usually taught in the English Universities.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—The Students are distinguished as *Regular* and *Occasional*. Regular Students are required to go through a specified Course of Systematic Study, and on the completion of such Course are entitled, under regulations stated in the *College Calendar*, to receive a Diploma, conferring the title of Associate of the College. Occasional Students may attend any one or more of the Classes. The Classes are generally divided into Lower Junior, Higher Junior, and Senior, and comprise Greek, Latin, English Language and Literature, History, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Practical Physics, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Jurisprudence and Law, Chemistry, Analytical and Practical Chemistry, Mineralogy, Natural History, Oriental Languages, Modern Languages, Free-hand Drawing, &c. The College is recognised by the Secretary of State for India in Council, “as possessing an efficient class for instruction in Engineering with a view to the preparation of Candidates for admission to the Competitive Examinations for Appointments in the Indian Public Works Department.” The Lectures on Chemistry are recognised by the University of London for its Medical Degrees, by the Royal College of Surgeons, and by the Apothecaries’ Hall.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—Entrance Exhibitions, Four of the value of £15 each, to be competed for by persons not previously Students of the College, and being not less than *fifteen*, nor more than *eighteen* years of age. One Scholarship of £50 per annum, tenable for three years; one of £13, tenable for three years, to be competed for by Scholars of the Manchester Free Grammar School, &c. Numerous Scholarships tenable for one or two years, varying in value from £20 to £50, and Prizes of minor value.

LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—The following Provincial Examinations of the University are held in Owens College:—Second B.A. Degree, Second B.Sc. Degree, Matriculation, First B.A. Degree, First B.Sc. Degree, Preliminary Scientific M.B. The Courses at Owens College prepare Students for all these Examinations. The Matriculation is among those Examinations of which some one must be passed by every Medical Student on commencing his professional studies, and by every person entering upon Articles of Clerkship to an Attorney, any such person matriculating in the First Division being entitled to exemption from one year’s service. Bachelors of Arts of the London

University may be admitted as Attorneys and Solicitors after *three* years' service under Articles.

FEES.—Admission, £1 1s. *Arts Course*—First Year, £16 16s.; Second, £16 16s.; Third, £15 15s. *Science Course*—First Year, £16 16s.; Second, £23 2s.; Third, £23 2s. *Engineering Course*—First Year, £12 12s.; Second, £15 15s.; Third, £13 13s. These Fees are modified for limited attendance, and there are Special and Moderate Fees for single Courses of Lectures, varying from 10s. 6d. to £4 4s. The Library is open to all Students free. The College has no accommodation for Residence, but some of the Officers of the College receive Students to Board with them at their own houses. Dinners are provided in the College daily, except on Saturdays, at 1.15 p.m., and other refreshments by the Steward, according to regulations and charges posted in the Hall.

Secretary, J. H. NICHOLSON, Esq.

Liverpool College.—Founded 1840. Principal: Rev. GEORGE BUTLER, M.A. Consists of UPPER, MIDDLE, and LOWER SCHOOLS. Designed to supply, at a moderate expense, to Three Classes of Society, sound education, based upon principles of the Church of England. A Junior Department is attached to each School, in which the younger Pupils are separated from the others during the hours of study, and are under the training of special Masters. The construction and arrangement of the College are such, that the Pupils of the separate Schools are kept apart during study and play hours. The Lower Schools are not intended to be preparatory to the Upper: the course of instruction in each is complete. The College is recognised as a Local School of Art by the Government, and enjoys the advantages consequent upon that recognition.

UPPER SCHOOL consists of two Divisions, in which the Pupils are on terms of social equality, viz.:—1. The *Classical* and *Mathematical*, in which an education similar to that in the great Public Schools of England is given to those who are destined for the Universities and the learned professions. 2. The *Modern*, in which Pupils are prepared for general and mercantile pursuits, as well as those connected with engineering, architecture, &c. The course of instruction in the *Classical Division* comprises Greek, Latin, Classical Composition, Mathematics and Arithmetic, French and Drawing, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, English Composition, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry. In the *Modern Division* more time is devoted to French, Drawing, Writing, and Book-keeping, &c., and German takes the place of Greek. Provision is also made for *Military* and *Naval* Pupils. In connection with this School there are Six UNIVERSITY EXHIBITIONS, varying in annual value from £22 to £50, tenable at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, for periods varying from two to four years. Also various Scholarships (*i.e.* education without charge), Special and Class Prizes.

FEES, per Annum.—For Boys above the age of Ten, 22 guineas; Boys below Ten, 17 guineas; modifications of terms for sons of Clergymen, or relatives of Donors; or where there are three or four sons from the same family. Copy-books, &c., 10s.; Fencing and Military Exercises, 10s. per annum. Pupils are required to live with a Relative, or with one of the Masters. Boarders are taken by the latter at from 45 guineas to 60 guineas per annum. The Boarding-house system is of such a character as to combine the comforts of a private home with the advantages of a public school education. Dinners for Day Pupils provided within the College at reasonable rates. The Rule as to Residence, &c., applies to the three Schools.

MIDDLE SCHOOL course of instruction comprises Greek (to senior

Pupils), Latin, English Composition, History and Geography, Mathematics, especially in their practical application, Arithmetic, Principles of Mensuration, French, Drawing, Vocal Music, Book-keeping, and Writing, with Natural History and Chemistry (to senior Pupils). There are several Scholarships; and two Exhibitions annually, entitling the successful Candidates to education in the Upper School, upon the terms of the Middle.

FEES.—Per annum, £11 11s. Modifications as before mentioned. Copy-books, &c., 8s.; Drilling, 6s. Same Rules as to Residence, Dinners, &c.

LOWER SCHOOL course comprises Latin (to senior Pupils), English Grammar, Composition, and History; Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, French, Drawing, Vocal Music, Writing, Chemistry, and Elementary Mathematics. Several Scholarships; and two Exhibitions annually, entitling the successful Candidates to education in the Middle School, at the terms of the Lower.

FEES.—Per annum, £5 15s. 6d. Copy-books, &c., 6s.; Drilling, 4s. Modifications as before mentioned. Same Rules as to Residence, Dinners, &c.

Secretary, J. GREGORY JONES, Esq.

In 1870 Mr. RICHARD PENDLEBURY, Exhibitor of the College, became Senior Wrangler at Cambridge. In 1869 six of the pupils obtained University Scholarships of the value of £2,000. The successes of the College at the Universities have been remarkable, between 1849 and 1869 no fewer than twelve Wranglers having proceeded from it, of whom five were placed in the Second Class of the Classical Tripos; and three First-class Classics. Its pupils have gained fifty Foundation and Open Scholarships, and six Fellowships. Four have been successful in the examinations for the Indian Civil Service—one standing fourth on the general list, and another first in Languages. Besides these honours, a considerable number of the highest University prizes in Theology, Mathematics, and Classics have fallen to their share.

THIS LIVERPOOL COLLEGE appears to me to possess the great excellence of combining two objects which have been very often considered antagonistic, namely—the education of boys for their station, and also with the view of enabling them to rise above their station. The ambitious flashy education of bygone times did neither. It gave that kind of little knowledge, that smattering which is proverbially a dangerous thing. It made boys discontented with the station in which they were placed, and unfit for any other. The education given at this College is complete wherever it stops, and, at the same time, a good foundation for something beyond. It takes, for instance, the boy intended to be a warehouseman, a clerk, or what not, and gives him that education which will make him the best of his class. It says, thus far shalt thou go; but it does not say, thou shalt go no farther. On the contrary, when it finds one in the lower class who has mastered all that can be taught him there, and evinces a capacity for a higher career, it opens wide the gate to him into the class above, without additional charge, and again into the class above that. It does more than this. It goes below the lower class, and in a similar manner opens a way into it for those who seem worthy of better things than a charity school can afford. And so it carries out the theory of the Constitution—a republic with a monarch at the head. There is no caste in this country; every man may aspire to the highest place under the throne; but, although the peerage has been reached by some who have risen from the ranks, yet, except to the wings of genius which no obstacles can impede, faulty education has made this constitutional theory little better than a mockery. Here, however, we have the continuous steps of the ladder enabling us to mount from the charity school to the highest place in Liverpool College. And what then? Then, I am proud to say, my old College at Oxford, Balliol, steps in to complete the good work, both by offering Exhibitions for the purpose of making an University course possible to those who distinguish themselves as Associates in Arts in Local Examinations, and by proposing to give the advantage of College Classes and Tutors to those who are desirous of avoiding College expenses by lodging in the town. [The Balliol Exhibition referred to has since been won by a Pupil of the Liverpool College Upper School.] Thus is carried out not only the constitutional theory of enabling the most worthy to rise, but the theory of good government (and the

education of the people is in a manner the governing of the people); namely—the greatest good of the greatest number.—*Speech of the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, M.P., at the College Prize Distribution, 1869.*

Liverpool Institute. [Established 1825. President, ROBERT TRIMBLE. OBJECT.—The Promotion of Useful Science and Learning. For which purpose there are provided—a Library for Circulation, containing about 10,000 volumes, to which a Reading-room is attached—occasional Courses of Lectures, on Science, Literature, and Art—a Gallery of Sculpture, Ancient and Modern—an Evening School, for the Elementary as well as the more advanced branches of Study—Day Schools, in which Youths of both Sexes receive a liberal, comprehensive, and thoroughly practical education—and QUEEN'S COLLEGE, established to afford young men adequate opportunities for obtaining Collegiate Instruction, and for acquiring University Degrees without residence out of Liverpool.

PRIVILEGES OF THE INSTITUTE.—The use of the Reading-room and Library, with free admission to the Sculpture Gallery. Members are also entitled to certain reductions from the fees charged in the Day Schools in favour of their sons, daughters, brothers, and sisters; they may also nominate Students to the Evening School at reduced fees. Ladies subscribing 10s. 6d. a year have the use of the Reading-room and Library; and Daughters of Members, under eighteen years of age, are entitled to these privileges on payment of 5s. a year. Library and Reading-room.—Non-Members have the use of the Library and Reading-room for a payment of 10s. 6d. per annum.

The Schools are divided into HIGH and COMMERCIAL; there is also a Government School of Art, a Girls' School, and an Evening School.

HIGH SCHOOL.—Head Master: Rev. J. SEPHTON, M.A. Affords a Liberal Education, adapted to prepare Pupils for the Universities, the Learned Professions, the Civil Service, and for Commerce. The Pupils are received into the Preparatory Department at the age of *six* years and upwards, or as soon as they can read words of two syllables. The instruction, which is specially adapted for children of that age, is imparted on the best principles of modern elementary education, and includes Reading and Spelling, Object Lessons, Writing, Arithmetic, the Elements of English Grammar, Geography, and Latin. Special attention is always given to the formation of habits of order and industry, in strengthening the sense of justice, and in cultivating feelings of forbearance and generosity. The Pupils are advanced from this Department to the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Lower-sixth, and Upper-sixth Forms, in the course of which progress they pass through all the requirements of a thoroughly Liberal Education. Dinners are provided for the convenience of Pupils who reside at a distance.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.—The *Yates Exhibition* to the University of London is of the value of £100, contributed by James Yates, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., &c. The *Holt Scholarship*.—In January, 1862, Mrs. Holt, the widow of the late George Holt, Esq., invested £1,000 to found a Scholarship, which is to be awarded, when vacant, to the best boy in the High School. This Scholarship is tenable for two or three years, at any College connected with any of the English Universities;

or the fund may be applied in other ways for the advantage in life of the successful Pupil. Institute Scholarships, value 12 guineas per annum, are given as rewards for eminent success in the University Local Examinations, and Prizes of Books are awarded yearly to the most deserving Pupils.

FEES TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.—For Pupils under the age of Eleven, per quarter, £2 7s. 3d.; for Pupils of and above the age of Eleven, £3 3s. The sons and brothers of members of the Institute are charged 2s. 6d. per quarter less than the above Fees. These Fees include the use of Slates, Copy-books, Pens, Ink, and materials for experiments for the Classes attending Chemistry. The books required for the preparation of lessons must be provided by the friends of the Pupils.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—Designed to afford to Parents in moderate circumstances the means of giving their sons, at the lowest possible rate of expense, an education such as may qualify them not only for entering into business as Tradesmen, Manufacturers, or Merchants, with a well-founded assurance of future success, but for taking, with honour to themselves and advantage to their fellow-men, those places in society which of right belong to the prudent, industrious, and well-educated citizens. Pupils are received at *six* years of age, and, as in the High School, pass from the Preparatory Department through a succession of more advanced classes.

PRIZES, &c.—Two Exhibitions to the High School, instituted by the Directors, are competed for annually in the Commercial School. Institute Scholarships are given as rewards for eminent success in the University Local Examinations, and Prizes of Books are awarded yearly to the most deserving pupils.

FEES.—For Pupils under the age of Ten, 18s. 9d.; for Pupils of and above the age of Ten, £1 2s. 6d. per quarter. The sons and brothers of members of the Institute are charged 2s. 6d. per quarter less than the above Fees. An extra Fee of 7s. 6d. is charged for French or Latin, the learning of which is optional.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Designed to afford to Parents the means of giving their Daughters, at a moderate expense, a thoroughly liberal and comprehensive Education, such as may qualify them for discharging usefully and creditably all those duties in society which usually devolve upon well-instructed and accomplished females. Pupils are received at the age of *six* years, and upwards, and attention is paid to their improvement in manners and deportment.

The **COURSE OF INSTRUCTION** embraces Reading and Spelling; the Meaning, History, and Derivation of Words; Grammar and Composition; Geography and History, Ancient and Modern; Writing, Arithmetic, Needlework, Vocal Music, Drawing, the Elements of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. French, Dancing, Calisthenic Exercises, and Instrumental Music are also taught, for extra fees, to such as desire instruction in these branches.

FEES.—£1 8s. per quarter; Daughters of Members, £1 5s. 6d. Books, Slates, Writing and Drawing Books, &c., are supplied free of expense. Extra Fees are charged—Instrumental Music (including the use of Piano Forte), £1 11s. 6d. per quarter if the Pupils are taught singly; 17s. 6d. if two are taught together. French, 12s. 6d.; Dancing, 10s. 6d.; Calisthenic Exercises, 5s.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART.—This Department comprises Day Classes for Ladies, on Mondays and Thursdays, from twelve at noon till half-past one; and Evening classes, for Males, on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, from seven to nine.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Freehand Drawing from Copies; Ornament and Figure, outline and shaded; Elementary Compositions in Colour; Practical Geometry and Perspective; Outline and Shading Ornament and Figure from Casts; Anatomical and Drapery Studies; Painting Landscape, Fruit, Flowers, &c., in Water Colour, Tempera, and Oil, from Examples and from Nature; Elementary Design, as applied to various branches of manufacture; Modelling Ornament and Figure from Casts or Drawings, and Flowers, Fruit, &c., from Nature. Instruction is also given to Engineers, Builders, &c., in Mechanical and Architectural Drawing.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.—The Students are entitled to the advantages offered by Government in all the Provincial Government Schools of Art, and to compete for Medals, Books, Studentships, Scholarships, and other Prizes.

FEES.—Ladies' Morning Classes, £1 is. per quarter; Evening Classes for Males, 6s. 6d. per quarter.

DINNERS are provided at a moderate charge for the convenience of Pupils of all the Day Schools who reside at a distance.

EVENING SCHOOL.—**COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.**—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and the Rudiments of Geography, and Arithmetic, for backward Boys or Adults; English Grammar, Composition, History, Geography, &c., for those more advanced; Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Navigation, &c. *Seamen may attend the Classes as opportunity may afford, while they are in port, forty attendances being equal to one quarter.*

FEE.—6s. 6d. per quarter.

EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES, &c.—Three Exhibitions to Queen's College, and other Prizes, are competed for annually. Royal Exhibitions, Gold and Silver Medals, Queen's Prizes, and Certificates, are awarded to successful Students in the Science Examinations, by the Government Science and Art Department. Prizes of money, Books, and Certificates are awarded to the successful Candidates in the Society of Arts' Examinations. Pupils may also compete for the Prizes offered by the Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Institutes.

BOARDERS are received by some of the Masters at from £30 to £45 inclusive.

Now, boys, you are going away for a holiday, and I hope you will take care to enjoy it. I say take care, because, at your age, your amusements are about the only things left in your own control, and they are of some consequence too. They often show what a boy is made of. Tell me how he spends his time when he can do what he likes with it, and I think I can guess what sort of a man he is likely to be. It is well said that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Perhaps it is equally true that all play and no work makes Jack a very worthless boy. We must have both, and do both well; and it is quite certain that the better we work, the more we enjoy our play. Amusement should make us more fit for work. It should refresh us, and make us healthier and stronger. If it does so, it is good amusement; if it does not, it is no amusement—it is sin, in some sort, rely upon it. When a boy is really and properly amusing himself, and doing no harm to any one else, he is quite as well occupied as when he is at work; and I am sure it gives quite as much pleasure to those who love him to see him so engaged, as to see him at his lessons. And this is a view of the matter you should never forget. *All your wants are provided for by your Parents, and they, or some who went before them, must have worked for and saved all the money now spent upon you. And you have also their best and strongest affection. There is not one of you who can go wrong, whether at work or at play, without making some loving heart sad.* We all of us hope much for our children, even after we have ceased to hope anything for ourselves. When the world has fallen all dull and dreary to us, we still try to think it will be bright for them; and

there is no grief so hard to bear as that which puts an end to such hope. All bad conduct in our children goes that way. We like to think well of them. Perhaps we often think better of them than they deserve. But, however this may be, their success is our success, their joys are our joys; and when they show by their conduct that they know this, and can act upon it, they more than pay us for all we can do for them. You have most of you shown that you can work as boys should work; now, try to amuse yourselves as thoroughly and as well.—*Speech of J. T. DANSON, Esq., at an Annual Examination.*

I have a few words of warning and advice to address to those who are about to leave us to commence their business in life. You must be prepared for many trials and temptations in your working life. There will be those who will try to lead you away from the paths of virtue and of truth. Try to avoid all such companions; be very careful whom you choose as your friends: a bad friend is to a young man an incalculable injury, and a good friend as incalculable a blessing. And do not be too much afraid of the ridicule of your companions. There are many young, yes, and old men, too, who do what is wrong, or abstain from doing what is right, because they are afraid of the sneers or banter of some vicious associates. There are many so-called brave men—men who do not flinch from danger, and who would face death on the battle-field, or on the stormy ocean, without shrinking—who are possessed by this worst of all cowardice, this moral cowardice, and who often dare not, from very fear, speak and act as they ought, if thereby they are to incur the ridicule of those with whom they have to do. Now, this excessive regard to the praise and the blame of men is the besetting temptation of most of us; and the antidote to it is the conviction that there is a blame more to be shunned and feared than the blame of man, and that there is a praise more valuable—ininitely more valuable—than the praise of man. Well, then, do not mind a little ridicule; fix your principles; see only that they be Christian principles, and then carry them out fearlessly, honestly, earnestly, consistently, and after a little while you will not be ridiculed; the bad of your associates will see what kind of men you are, and they will leave you alone. But beware of idleness; shrink from anything mean, dishonest, or false; be manly and straightforward in character, honest and upright in your dealings with others, truthful in all you say, doing what you do with all your might, and you will do well and be respected; and if you do get sneers from a few worthless and foolish young men, you will sooner or later get the praise of all whose praise is worth having; and better still, you will get the approbation of God.—*Speech of Rev. J. JONES, formerly Head Master.*

Secretary, CHARLES SHARPE, Esq.

Queen's College, LIVERPOOL.—AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, and subject to the Fundamental Laws that govern the Liverpool Institute. Principal, Rev. JOHN SEPTON, M.A. Founded in 1857 to afford to Young Men adequate opportunities for obtaining Collegiate Instruction in Science and Literature at a moderate expense, and to facilitate the acquirement by Students in Liverpool of University Degrees without residence elsewhere. For the latter object the College is connected with the University of London by Royal Warrant, and Examinations in connection with the University are held at the College. There is no accommodation for Students to reside in the College.

DAY CLASSES.—There are two Faculties, viz. :—I. Arts, comprising instruction in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, English History, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Hebrew, French, German, Latin, and Drawing. II. Science, comprising Experimental Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, and Applied Mechanics and Engineering.

FACULTY OF ARTS.—The instruction given in the Classes of the Faculty qualify the Students for the Matriculation, Bachelor of Arts, and other Examinations of the University of London; for the Entrance and Bachelor of Arts Examinations of the University of Dublin; for entering the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for the competitive

Examinations for open Scholarships in those Universities ; for the competitive Examinations for appointments in the Home Civil Service, the Indian Civil Service, and the Indian Engineers' Establishment ; for admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and for the Examinations for direct Commissions in the Army ; for the preliminary Examinations, in general education, of the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons, the Society of Apothecaries, and other Medical Boards ; and the Incorporated Law Society.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.—The instruction given will qualify Students for the Bachelor of Science, and Preliminary Scientific Bachelor of Medicine, Examinations of the University of London ; for the Bachelor and Master of Engineering Examinations of the University of Edinburgh ; for the Examinations of the Science Department of her Majesty's Government ; for entering the Scientific Professions.

EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES, &c.—Six Exhibitions and Prizes of the University of London, of the value respectively of Sixty, Forty, Thirty, Ten, Five, and Five Pounds, are awarded to successful Candidates under Twenty Years of Age ; and as Matriculation Examinations are held annually at Queen's College in June, other Prizes, of greater value, may be competed for at the subsequent Examinations of the University.

EVENING CLASSES.—The Evening Classes are adapted for those who are unable to attend in the daytime. All persons are admissible as Students, without previous examination, and without any restriction as to age. The Junior Classes are adapted for those who have had little or no instruction in the subjects taught therein.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, &c.—Exhibitions to the Evening Classes are open for competition in the Evening School of the Liverpool Institute. Of these the Canning Prize, value Ten Pounds, was instituted in 1844, in memory of the late Right Hon. George Canning. Students under Twenty-six Years of Age will be eligible to compete for the Whitworth Scholarships, ten of which, of the value of £100 a year each for two or three years, were competed for in May, 1871.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.—There is no accommodation for Students to reside in the College, but some of the Officers and others receive Students as Boarders. For information apply to the Secretary.

Students desiring tutorial assistance out of Class hours may obtain information with reference thereto of the Secretary.

FEES.—Sessional Fee for the Course required for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, £20. Fees for Special Day or Evening Classes may be ascertained from the Secretary.

In a community like our own, where commerce is the main business of life, and offers the attraction of riches, there are comparatively few, except amongst the wealthy and the sons of professional men, who would choose a professional career ; and so it is that the number of Students who come simply to further themselves in the professions is small. The great body of our Students are of a different class. The majority consists of young men, who, mixing with educated society, are inspired with a longing to be themselves educated ; who have the ambition to rise to any intellectual level which they see around them ; and who are dissatisfied that their brothers or their cousins, who have been at the Universities, or have had other means of study, should surpass them in acquired knowledge : of young men who find that the highest branches of their daily business require a fuller knowledge of Language or of Natural Philosophy than they themselves possess ; of young men who, looking on the world around them, see that *ignorance* is closely accompanied by *vice*, and that too in the middle as well as in the lower classes ; of young men who are hurning with intense

thirst for knowledge, and whose thirst, whatever be its cause, leaves them no rest unless they make some attempt at satisfying it. These are the classes of young men whom we like to see coming in increasing numbers every year; young men who would spend in self-improvement the evenings that would otherwise be devoted to cards or the billiard-room, or to some source of enjoyment questionable in its morality. And they must increase in number here and in other large towns, if England is not to possess an uneducated Middle Class.—*Speech of the Rev. J. SEPHTON, M.A., Principal.*

Secretary, CHARLES SHARPE, Esq., the College, Mount Street.

School of Engineering.—IN CONNECTION WITH QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.—The Course of Instruction in this Department is approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council, as one in which attendance for two years will qualify a Student, who has passed ONE year in practice with a Civil, Mechanical, or Mining Engineer, to compete for admission to the Engineer Establishment in India.

The Course also enables the Student to qualify for Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science in Engineering of the University of Edinburgh, and for the Whitworth Scholarships. A Certificate of Proficiency in Engineering Science—the details of which are not yet arranged—will be given to Students who attend the Lectures on Engineering, and pass an Examination in some of the under-mentioned subjects:—Civil Engineering and Mechanics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Inorganic Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Experimental Physics, including Acoustics, Light, Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity; Geology, Drawing, including Freehand, Mechanical, and Geometrical. The Class in Engineering is a Day Class. The Council, however, are prepared to establish an Evening Class if a sufficient number of Students present themselves. Day Classes are also held in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry. Students are at liberty to join any one or more of the Classes of their own selection. They may also enter Classes in other subjects taught in the College. Examinations for the Whitworth Scholarships will be held in May, 1872, and thereafter annually in the month of May.

LECTURES ON CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICS.—The Course, which extends from October to June, is intended to provide a means by which the Student may receive such instruction in the principles which form the fundamental laws of all branches of Engineering as, combined with the practical knowledge gained in the drawing office, workshop, or field, will enable him to undertake the original design of Structures and Machines, with confidence that he can obtain the required end in a truly scientific manner, and with the least possible expenditure of labour and material.

STRUCTURES.

STABILITY.—The Balance, Composition, and Resolution of Forces, with other static principles necessary in Engineering works of every description, exemplified in practice by the Equilibrium of Framed Structures—Suspension Bridges, &c.—in the Stability of Embankments and Retaining Walls, and in Piers, Towers, Arches, &c.

STRENGTH.—*Stress and Strain defined.*

Tearing Stress.—Strength of all pieces subject to a Tensile Stress, such as Tie Rods, Links of Suspension Bridges, Boiler Shells, Cylinders, &c.

Crushing Stress.—Resistance to Direct Compression—Strength of Short Pillars, Piers, Arches, &c.

Bending Stress.—Simple Beams supported and loaded in every variety of manner.

Shearing Stress.—Strength of Rivets, Webs of Girders, &c.
Twisting Stress.—Resistance to Torsion, as in Axles, &c.
Crushing and Bending Strength combined.—Strength of Boiler Flues, Struts, and all pieces in which the length is a considerable multiple of the thickness, when subject to compression.
Combined Stresses.—Strength of Roof Principals—of Tubular, Lattice, and other Compound Girders.

MACHINES.

PURE MECHANISM.—The Transmission of Motion by Rolling Contact, as in Friction Wheels—By Sliding Contact, as in Toothed Wheels, Cams, &c.—By Wrapping Connectors, as in Belts, Bands, and Chains—By Link Work, as in Cranks, Eccentrics, Ratchets, &c.

ENERGY AND WORK.—*Principles of Statics as applied to Machines.*—Mechanical Powers, &c.—Diagrams of Energy and Work obtained by Dynamometers—Useful and Wasteful Work of Machines—Friction.

Principles of Dynamics as applied to Machines.—Accelerated and Retarded Motion—Impulse and Momentum—Moment of Inertia—Its use in the Fly-wheel, &c.—Deviating Motion, as in the Centrifugal Governor—Centrifugal Forces in general—Balancing them in Machines.

PRIME MOVERS.—Water Power—Wind Power—Animal Power—Steam Power (see HEAT).

HEAT.

TEMPERATURE.—Specific Heat—Latent Heat—Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases—Conduction—Radiation and Convection of Heat.

Sources of Heat.—Combustion of Fuel—Total and Available Heat—Efficiency of Furnaces and Boilers, with special reference to the economical prevention of smoke.

STEAM ENGINES.—Their variety and efficiency.

HYDROSTATICS AND HYDRODYNAMICS.

Friction of Fluids—Flow of Water through Pipes and Channels—Contracted Vein—Specific Gravity, &c.

Many branches of Civil Engineering proper, such as Water Supply, Viaducts, Effects of Gradients, Tunnels and Sewers, which do not fall strictly under any of the foregoing heads, will be considered at intervals.

FEEs FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICS.—Per Term, £1 11s. 6d.; per Session, £3 3s.

HINTS TO ENGINEERING AND OTHER SCIENCE STUDENTS.

Never neglect the opportunity of seeing works which are being carried on in your neighbourhood. Watch workmen, whenever you have the opportunity, so as to be able to account for any method you see generally adopted. Visit manufactories, try to make out the action of every part of an engine, a machine; observe the forms of tools, ask yourselves why such a form is advantageous, examine the mechanical action of each. In all hand tools there is much information to be gained in this way. The same is true of all common mechanical contrivances; the fastening of a window, a common lock, the way in which the end of its bolt is made, the roller blind, the hinges of a door, the cranks of bell wires, are all at hand to be carefully studied, and affording examples of the application of mechanical principles, very often of a refined kind, of which those who daily use them do not think.

An acquaintance with *results* only, without a thorough knowledge of the way in which they are attained, is a very shallow one, and not useful in the way in which it ought to be mainly useful. Many men who are employed all their lives in the mechanical arts, who are intelligent and thoughtful, see what they imagine would be improvements. The machines which they use, and which they can put into order when any part goes wrong, become familiar to them in every part, and they think this part could be altered, or that part might be removed—and, no doubt, frequently they are right; and many ingenious improvements originate in the busy and shrewd brains of the mechanic and artisan. But often too they are wrong. Consequences follow from their proposed alterations which they had not foreseen. Before the machine has come under their control it has been the subject of many days and nights of anxious thought on the part of the designer and machine maker, and he has had objects in

view which they may have missed, so that they want to be sure of the soundness of their conclusions, to be well acquainted with principles; not only RESULTS, but the principles out of which these results have been drawn, ought to be known. A man to be sure of his object must be able to reason, to calculate, to foresee.

“Invention is the talent of rapidly calling before us the many possibilities, and selecting the appropriate one.”

An inventor must be able to tell what are possibilities, so as to bring his ideas to a rigid examination, and have the courage, if they do not stand the test, to discard them. All this requires a full and clear comprehension, an exact mode of reasoning, a determination to take nothing for granted for which a clear reason cannot be assigned.—*Lecture by the Rev. B. COWIE, M.A.*

I would advise you to get a knowledge of facts from actual observation. Facts looked at directly are vital; when they pass into words half the sap is taken out of them. You wish, for example, to get a knowledge of magnetism; well, provide yourself with a good book on the subject, if you can, but do not be content with what the book tells you; do not be satisfied with its descriptive woodcuts; see the actual thing yourself. Half of our book writers describe experiments which they never made, and their descriptions often lack both force and truth; but no matter how clever or conscientious they may be, their written words cannot supply the place of actual observation. Every fact has numerous radiations, which are shorn off by the man who describes it. Go, then, to a philosophical instrument maker, and give, according to your means, for a straight bar-magnet, say, half-a-crown, or five shillings for a pair of them, if you can afford it; or get a smith to cut a length of ten inches from a bar of steel an inch wide and half an inch thick; file its ends decently, harden it, and get somebody acquainted with the process to magnetise it. Two bar-magnets are better than one. Procure some darning needles. Provide yourself also with a little unspun silk; this will give you a suspending fibre void of torsion; make a little loop of paper or of wire, and attach your fibre to it. In the loop place your darning needle, and bring the two ends or poles, as they are called, of your magnet successively up to either end of the needle. Both the poles, you find, attract both ends of the needle. Replace the needle by a bit of annealed iron wire, the same effects ensue. Suspend successively little rods of lead, copper, silver, or brass, of wood, glass, ivory, or whale-bone; the magnet produces no sensible effect upon any of these substances. You thence infer a special property in the case of steel and iron. Multiply your experiments, however, and you will find that some other substances beside iron are acted upon by your magnet. A rod of the metal nickel, or of the metal cobalt from which the blue colour used by painters is derived, exhibits powers similar to those observed with the iron and steel.

In studying the character of the force you may, however, confine yourself to iron and steel, which are always at hand. Make your experiments with the darning needle over and over again; operate on both ends of the needle; try both ends of the magnet. Do not think the work stupid; you are conversing with Nature, and must acquire a certain grace and mastery over her language; and these practice can alone impart. Let every movement be made with care, and avoid slovenliness from the outset. In every one of your experiments endeavour to feel the responsibility of a moral agent. Experiment, as I have said, is the language by which we address Nature, and through which she sends her replies; and in the use of this language a lack of straightforwardness is as possible and prejudicial as in the spoken languages of the tongue. If you wish to become acquainted with the truth of Nature you must from the first resolve to deal with her sincerely.

In this thorough manner we must master our materials, reason upon them, and, by determined study, attain to clearness of perception. Facts thus dealt with exercise an expansive force upon the boundaries of thought;—they widen the mind to generalisation. We soon recognise a brotherhood between the larger phenomena of Nature and the minute effects which we have observed in our private chambers. As your studies advance, you will remark Nature makes no difference between her smallest and her largest phenomena; in the land of LAW, the links forged from the former are just as strong as those formed from the latter. The laws of molecular attraction are as perfectly illustrated by the curvature of a dew-drop as by the rounding of a moon. It would take the same exercise of power to dissolve the connection of the faintest cloud, or the lightest shower of rain, with its antecedents and consequents, as to abolish the force which holds the material universe together.—*Lecture by Professor TYNDALL, F.R.S.*

Secretary, C. SHARPE, Esq.

Liverpool Royal Institution School.—Established 1819. Under the Direction of the Committee of the LIVERPOOL ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Three Scholarships are attached to the School, tenable at either Oxford or Cambridge. Candidates are prepared for the Indian Civil Service (in which various past Pupils of the School have greatly distinguished themselves) and for the Army and other Competitive Examinations. The study of the French and German Languages is compulsory upon all who attend the School, and Spanish or Italian is optional without extra charge. Two Courses of Lectures on Scientific Subjects are annually delivered to the Pupils at a small extra charge. Lectures to Private Classes are delivered on Chemistry, Pharmacy, &c., in the Laboratory of the Royal Institution. A Gymnasium has been opened, in which the Pupils are regularly exercised. The Directors of Railways communicating with Liverpool allow Pupils to travel to and from School at reduced fares.

FEEs.—Entrance, 2 gs. ; Day Pupils, 25 gs. per annum ; Day Boarders, 14 gs. per annum ; Boarders in the houses of the Head and Assistant Masters, from 60 gs. to 105 gs. Drawing, 6 gs. per annum.

Head Master, Rev. D. W. TURNER, D.C.L.

Wellington College, FOR SONS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, Wokingham, Berkshire. Visitor, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. Head Master, Rev. E. W. BENSON, D.D. OBJECTS.—Founded by public subscription, in honour of the late Duke of Wellington, for the Education of Sons of deceased Officers of her Majesty's Army, or of the H. E. I. C. Non-Foundations are received, and eligible to the Scholarships. No distinction between Foundationers and Non-Foundationers. None but the Sons of Officers who, within five years of their death, had been either on full or half-pay are eligible on the Foundation. No boy can be admitted on the Foundation under the age of *eleven*, nor above *thirteen*; nor be allowed to remain after reaching *fourteen*, unless he has shown certain proficiency, stated in the Rules. Foundationers are elected after Examination by the Governors. Four Boys are also elected annually by competition; two under *twelve*, and two under *thirteen*. Non-Foundations cannot ordinarily be admitted above the age of *fifteen*, unless capable of being placed in the upper half of the Middle School, nor remain in the Lower School after the age of *fourteen*. The religious worship and teaching are according to the doctrine and principles of the Church of England, but attendance on such worship or teaching will not be required of Boys whose Guardians may object on the grounds of religious dissent.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—The education is not limited to any special or professional purpose, but is classical and general, upon the Public School system, with the introduction of modern elements as *regular* (and not as *extra*) portions of the school-work. The subjects taught are arranged as follows:—For all—Classics—(including History, &c.), Mathematics, and French. In Upper part of Middle School and in Upper School, German in addition to, or, if desired, in lieu of French. Drawing (optional, except for Modern School) and Singing. In Middle and Upper Schools Chemistry may be learnt. In Upper School (at least for Boys intended for the University) it is *generally* desirable that if they continue both German and French, it should be in alternate

terms. They ought by that time to be fairly advanced in French. In the Modern Department Latin Verse composition and Greek are discontinued, or the amount of them diminished, in order that more time may be devoted to Mathematics, Modern Languages, Modern History, or Science. Future Candidates for Woolwich, &c., may enter this Department on reaching the middle of the Middle School, or, if doing well in Classics, should enter it at a higher place in the School.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—There are eight Open Scholarships of the value of £55 a year each, tenable in the College for four years, two of which are annually examined for in September; these are open to all comers, *without restriction as to parentage*, being under fourteen years of age on the 1st of September. Wellesley Scholarships (open only to Members of the School), tenable at the School, apart from, or in addition to, any of the above, and *open to all* members of the School, without restriction, are—Four Junior Scholarships of £20 a year each, tenable for two years in the College, two to be competed for annually in February by Boys under sixteen years of age on the 1st of February. Three of £50 a year each, tenable for three years from the date of election, either in the College or at the University, and two Exhibitions of £30 a year. The Earl of Derby's Gift of £54, to be paid to such one of the Foundationers, above sixteen years of age, being then about to leave, or who during the preceding eleven months had left the College, as should during his residence have been most distinguished for industry and general good conduct.

FEES.—The charge for a Boy on the Foundation is £5, £10, or £15 a year, as may be determined by the Governors, with reference to the circumstances of the family. For Non-Foundationers, £110 per annum; or £80 per annum, if Sons of Officers of the Army, and who within five years, &c. These charges include Board and all branches of Education, Stationery used in School, Medical Attendance, and Washing. Each Boy has a private room, with bed, &c. There are separate Boarding Houses for Pupils, at £130 per annum; and a Private School at which Pupils are prepared for the College, at from £75 to £85 per annum, under the sanction of the Governors of the College.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.—Applications for admission of Non-Foundationers are to be addressed to the Head Master, Wellington College, near Wokingham, Berks. All applications for admission on the Foundation are to be addressed to the Secretary to the College, Treasury, Whitehall, London, S.W., from whom particulars and forms may be obtained.

Epsom College.—Chiefly designed for the education of the Sons of MEDICAL MEN, for whom the privilege of residence is ordinarily reserved; but Sons of persons not of the Medical Profession are received as Day Pupils. For the admission of Resident Pupils application must be made to the Secretary, at the Office, 37, Soho Square, London, W.; for Day Pupils, either to the Secretary, or to the Head Master, at the College. Boys will not be admitted under *eight* years of age, nor over *fifteen*; and no boy can remain after the end of the term in which he completes his *seventeenth* year, except on the recommendation of the Head Master and the Educational Committee. Each boy will be examined on entering school, and placed according to the result of the Examination; or, if he fail to meet the following requirements, he will be rejected. A boy under twelve years of age must spell correctly,

write moderately well, and show a fair acquaintance with the rudiments of an English education. A boy above that age must also know something of Latin and French. Boys who fail to pass the required Examination may either be sent back to their friends, or to the PREPARATORY SCHOOL (Clayton House, Epsom). The fees and regulations of this School are similar to those of the College.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.—In six regular Forms boys are trained for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. They are taught English, French, Latin, Greek, German, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Drawing, and, if their friends desire it, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. There are, besides these, *three special Forms*, one to prepare boys for business, one for the Preliminary Examination of the College of Surgeons, and one for Matriculation at the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. Examinations of the Boys take place each Term, and Prizes are rewarded for proficiency.

There is a LIBRARY, and a MUSEUM is in course of formation; a Play-room and Ground, and a Cricket-field. There are three Terms.

FEES.—Pupils who reside in the College pay £15 per term (£45 a year) for education, board, lodging, and washing, inclusive of the use of books and school materials. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Dancing, and Instrumental Music are extra. Day Pupils pay £4 per term if sons of medical men, and £5 per term if not sons of medical men, for education, inclusive of the use of books and school materials. They can dine in the College Hall on payment of 5s. per week. Each Pupil, whether Resident or Day, pays an entrance fee of £2 2s. and (after his first year) a fee of 7s. a term, to the Exhibition and Scholarship Fund. Boarders who attend as Day Scholars are received by some of the Masters.

Head Master, Rev. W. DE LANCY WEST, D.D.

Albert Middle-Class College, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK. President, the EARL OF STRADBROKE, Lord Lieutenant. Founded in 1864 as a Memorial to the late Prince Consort. Incorporated by Royal Charter. The object of the Founders is to provide for the Middle Classes, at a moderate cost, a practical training which shall prepare the Pupils for the active duties of Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial life. The Course of Instruction is thus arranged:—I. Religious instruction in accordance with the doctrines and practice of the Church of England. But special exemption from distinctive Church of England teaching, and from Sunday attendance at the parish church or chapel, is granted to sons of Dissenters upon application to the Head Master. 2. The elements of English, viz., Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar and Composition, History, Geography. II. Any or all of the following subjects, according to the wishes of parents, &c.:—Latin, French, German, Mathematics, Surveying, and Book-keeping; Elements of the Natural Sciences, Agricultural Chemistry, Geometrical Engineering, Model and Architectural Drawing. Extra subjects:—Greek, Drawing, Pianoforte, each 21s. per Term.

FEES.—Including Board, Tuition, Washing, Medicine, Attendance, Stationery, and School Books, &c.:—

FOR SUFFOLK BOYS.

	THREE TERMS IN THE YEAR.	
Under Twelve Years of Age	£27 per Year.	£9 per Term.
Above Twelve	30 "	10 "
When two brothers are at School together, the younger, if above Twelve Years of Age	27 "	9 "

If under Twelve Years of Age	£24 per Year.	£8 per Term.
Boys nominated by Pembroke College, Cambridge, for Board only	18	6

FOR OUT-COUNTY BOYS.

Under Twelve Years of Age	£33 per Year.	£11 per Term.
Above Twelve	36	12
When two brothers are at School together, the younger, if above Twelve Years of Age	33	11
If under Twelve Years of Age	30	10

No boy is admitted under *Nine* years of age, nor above *Sixteen*, except by special arrangement.

EXAMINATIONS.—The College is a Centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations, and has attained to high distinction. It has gained 82 Certificates in four Examinations, viz., 18 Senior and 64 Junior; and has had its boys distinguished for Religious Knowledge, English subjects, French, German, and Drawing. In the latter it has gained special commendation, two of its boys standing 1st and 2nd in order of merit out of 427 Candidates. Prizes for Efficiency in Learning, and for Athletic Sports.

It appears to me that the only wise, the only truly liberal, and the only practicable course, is that which we pursue at this College—to offer a sound distinctive education according to the principles of the Church of England, but allow those parents who object, to withdraw their boys from such instruction. I think it is not a bad preparation for after-life that boys should be brought in different ways to mix together in school. If they have played together, and formed friendships together, it will tend to remove what is a great evil of so-called religious bigotry—that is, an indisposition to look with a friendly eye upon those who differ from us. As to the social and intellectual aspect of the education given at this College, I hold that boys educate one another nearly as much as they are educated by their masters; and I also hold that the boys educate their masters nearly as much as masters educate the boys. It appears to me to be a great mistake, when parents are looking out for a school to which to send their boys, to think that the only thing that signifies is—by what master they will be taught, what will be the books they will learn from, and the subjects they will study; an equally important consideration is—*what kind of boys they will come in contact with at the school.* We know in common life the immense influence of public opinion. I suppose there is nobody who has not been greatly influenced by the honest and sound opinion of the public. Boys are exactly the same. Take a boy and put him into a school where there is a high tone of honour, truthfulness, manliness, and good feeling, where everything that is mean and base and sneaking is scouted: he must be a bad boy and strong in his badness if he resists the influence of the public opinion of a good school. Another point I venture to lay down is, that the boys educate their masters. Do you think it can be the same thing for a master to sit in a dark back room with half-a-dozen stupid boys with no life and no energy, as it is to be master of some two hundred or three hundred boys full of intellect and energy? Such a school as the latter has great influence upon a master, and he takes an interest in the boys which the other cannot do. In a large school of this kind a master learns a good deal of life and of human nature from his spirited and warm-hearted boys, and he goes to his work not half asleep—he goes to his work full of life and energy, and so you see the masters and the boys react one upon another. That applies to all large schools, and I have a strong opinion of the value of such schools, especially when you think of the particular condition of our own agricultural county, where there are no stirring manufacturing towns, and where boys must live in retired parishes where there is so little going on. It is important that such boys at the age of six or seven years should be brought together in numbers, and those who have had anything to do with education know the difference between the town boy and the country boy. The town boy is constantly coming in contact with men of business, men who are active and stirring, and he gets a natural quickness and sharpness of apprehension. The poor country boy, who perhaps never sees anything but a solitary plough-boy, either whistling or standing on a gate for amusement, and nothing faster than the muck-cart going along the muddy lates, if he

has nothing to counteract that, he grows nearly as heavy as the old cart-horse itself.—*Speech of the Venerable LORD ARTHUR HERVEY, Governor of the School.*

Head Master, Rev. A. C. DAYMOND, Framlingham, Suffolk.

Somerset College, BATH.—Visitor, the Very Rev. the DEAN OF NORWICH, D.D. Founded 1858, to provide a Course of Education similar to that of the best Public Schools, but with more attention to INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS than the large forms of those Schools render possible. Whilst both Classics and Mathematics are thoroughly taught in preparation for the Universities, and the Woolwich and other Examinations, very considerable attention is paid to History and Geography, and to French; a class for Natural Science has been established, and a Laboratory provided; and every effort is made to instruct the Pupils in the Holy Scriptures, and to render that instruction practical. The Pupils have the use of a gravelled Play-ground, a covered Fives Court and Gymnasium, and a Cricket and Foot-ball Field of several acres. The Quarter Days are April 15, Midsummer Day, October 20, and Christmas Day.

The efficiency of the Special Preparations for Competitive Examinations may be evidenced by the fact that since 1861 twenty-five Pupils have left the College for Oxford, Cambridge, or Woolwich; and, in addition to College Prizes and Third Classes, have attained the following Honours: Twelve Open Scholarships; One Fellowship; Three University Prizes; Seven First Classes; Twelve Second Classes; Fourth and Seventh Places, Woolwich; First Commission Royal Engineers; Pollock Medal; and Regulation Sword. Only thirteen of these twenty-five Pupils have completed their career; therefore the number of Distinctions may be considerably increased.

FEES.—Day Pupils under eleven years of age, £12 12s. per annum; between eleven and sixteen, £15 15s.; above sixteen, £18 18s.; optional, French, German, Drawing, and Physical Science, at Fees from £3 3s. to £5 5s. Boarders are received by some of the Masters upon payment of from £50 to £80 per annum, in addition to the College Tuition Fees. Special Private Instruction may be obtained, in addition to the College Course, upon the payment of Extra Fees.

Head Master, Rev. HAY S. ESCOTT, M.A.

Bath College.—Visitor, the Right Rev. LORD BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS. The College is a Proprietary Institution, designed to provide for the Sons of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, a sound Classical, Mathematical, and General Education, in strict conformity with the principles of the Church of England. The Profits of the College are devoted to the advancement and interest of the Pupils.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, while it is adapted to the standard of Classical and Mathematical attainments required at the Universities, is such as to secure the complete preparation of Candidates for entrance into Woolwich and Sandhurst, and for Marine and Naval Cadetships. The College also is recognised by the Secretary of State for India in Council as possessing an efficient Class for Civil Engineering.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION is held before the Summer Vacation. An Exhibition of £50 is awarded at this Examination to that Pupil proceeding to the University of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, who shall be pronounced by the Public Examiners to have shown sufficient

proficiency in his studies. A Scholarship of £20 a year, with a free nomination, is also offered at this Examination. This Scholarship is open to all, whether Pupils of the School, or others eligible to become Pupils, whose age on the 1st July shall not exceed fifteen years, and may be held for four years, or for such time not exceeding four years as the Scholar may be a Pupil of the College.

A SANATORIUM has been established, in which provision is made for the immediate reception of Patients, in the event of Pupils being attacked by infectious disease; under which circumstances they receive Medical care, and every comfort and attention.

“The highest and most useful office of education is certainly to train and discipline; but it is not the only office.” Education fairly includes imparting such knowledge as will be useful for the several professions of practical life. These two offices may, at all events with considerable success, be discharged by one and the same institution. The school, therefore, that attempts such a combination, besides the general moral and intellectual training, which forms its most important duty, must, in the present day, make its course of instruction sufficiently elastic to secure for its pupils admission to the Universities and to University prizes and distinctions, to prepare them efficiently for the respective Examinations of the Public Service, Civil and Military, at home and in India, and also to meet the case of that large class of boys who are destined for early professional life. The Bath College endeavours to attain these objects. The members of the Junior Classes, without exception, pass through the same general course of instruction. In the Upper Classes a deviation from the usual plan of studies is allowed; certain portions may be discontinued in order to enable boys, who have special reasons for doing so, to pursue other portions further than the ordinary course permits; *e.g.*, boys who are preparing for an Examination at the University may give up a part or the whole of their modern subjects; while those, whose future destination requires it, may be released from some or the whole of their classical work. The system admits of various modifications, and must often be supplemented by private tuition, which is given by the College Staff.

FEES.—Pupils under eleven years of age, £10 10s. per annum; between the ages of eleven and sixteen, £14 14s.; Seniors, £18 18s. Pupils admitted by Council, not being nominated by Proprietors, £2 2s. per annum, in addition to the above terms. Extra Subjects: French, German, Geometrical Drawing, Freeband Drawing, and Natural Science, £3 3s. each per annum. **BOARDERS** are received at the COLLEGE, under sanction of the Council, at from £35 to £40 per annum, exclusive of tuition. The Vice-Principal receives into his house a few Boarders at higher terms, for special preparation, and has a Class at the College in the evening; with a view of giving extra Instruction to those Pupils who are preparing for the Military, Naval, and Civil Examinations. For the convenience also of Parents who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity, Day Pupils are received at the College, from Seven until Half-past Eight in the Evening, so that they may have the same supervision in their lessons as the Boarders (£1 1s. a term extra).

Principal, Rev. W. R. SMITH, M.A.

Brighton College.—Conducted upon the general principle that the *basis* of good Education should be the same, whether its object be to prepare for the Universities, the Learned Professions, the Public Services, or the higher class of Mercantile or Industrial Employments. Special training is provided for particular pursuits. The principle adopted in the discipline is to give such liberty as may form manliness of character and habits of self-control, without exposing boys prematurely and unnecessarily to evil.

EXAMINATIONS AND PRIZES.—There are Examinations twice every Term. Prizes are distributed twice in the year, *viz.*, after the Midsummer and Christmas Examinations. An Exhibition of the value of £90 is open for competition every year to Candidates proceeding to Oxford or Cambridge, who have been Students for three years in the College.

Thomas Attree, Esq., of the Park, Brighton, in his lifetime, gave a house to the College to endow a Scholarship, to be called "*The Wakeford Attree Scholarship*," in memory of his son, the late William Wakeford Attree, Esq., Recorder of Hastings, and one of the Members of the Council of the College. Its value is £60 a year, and tenable for two years at the University of Cambridge.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—The Curriculum embraces a full Collegiate Course. The following are special features :—The religious instruction is according to the ordinances of the Church. Extra instruction is given by the Principal to Students requiring special preparation for either Oxford or Cambridge. Students who are not intended to proceed to the Universities may be exempted from such studies as in their case may be unnecessary ; and additional instruction in subjects suited to their future professions will be given. The Students are divided into Mathematical Classes, not necessarily coinciding with the Classical. They may therefore have the full advantage of Mathematical Instruction, whatever their position in Classics may be. Experimental Lectures in Chemistry and other branches of Science are given to all the Students. Complete Practical Instruction in Chemistry and Chemical Manipulation may usually be obtained on payment of the fee specified. It is intended that three Courses should comprehend all the Practical and Theoretical Instruction in this Science necessary for those who will not require it for their future professions. Students are prepared for the Military Academies and the Army by a course of study suited to the Military Examinations. Every Student, not specially exempted, is required to learn either French or German. The course of instruction in the Preparatory Class includes all the elements of a good English Education, French, and the Latin Grammar. All the boys in the lower form are taught Choral Singing.

The year is divided into Three Terms by Vacations of four or five weeks at Christmas, seven weeks in August and September, and two or three weeks half-way between the two longer Vacations. Every Student must be nominated by a Proprietor or by the Council.

FEES.—The *inclusive* Charges to be paid in advance are as follows :—For Students the Sons or Nominees of Proprietors—under ten years of age, £7 10s. per Term ; from ten to fifteen years of age, £9 per Term ; above fifteen years of age, £10 10s. per Term. For Students nominated by the Council, £10 10s. per annum in addition to the above fees. Extras : Drawing, £4 4s. per annum ; Practical Chemistry, £3 3s. per Term. OCCASIONAL STUDENTS may attend the Classes or the Chemical Lectures upon payment of Fees, which may be learnt on application to the Principal. Boarders are received by some of the Masters, and in a Licensed Boarding-House, upon payments varying from £45 to £60 per annum. A Parent or Guardian wishing to secure a Nomination may do so through a Shareholder, or by the purchase of a share at the price of £25.

Principal, Rev. JOHN GRIFFITHS, LL.D.

Clifton College.—President, the Honourable the EARL OF DUCIE. Established for the purpose of providing for the Sons of Gentlemen a thoroughly good and liberal Education, in accordance with the principles of the Church of England. The general constitution and discipline of the College are based as nearly as possible upon the model of the great Public Schools.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The *Guthrie Scholarship* of £50 a year, for two

years. One or more *House Master's Scholarships* of £65 a year, for two years. One or more *Council Scholarships* of £25 a year, for two years. The latter can be held by either Day Boys or Boarders.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is the same for all Pupils in the Junior School, and is such as to give a sound elementary instruction in Latin, Greek, English, and Arithmetic. Above this the College branches into two Departments, the Classical and the Modern. The former contemplates preparation for the UNIVERSITIES, and affords instruction upon all the subjects usually taught at a Public School, including French, German, and Physical Science. The latter provides instruction in Mathematics, Latin, Physical Science, Modern Languages, English History, Language, Literature, Composition, &c. Physical Science forms part of the regular work in all Forms, except the highest two in the Classical Department, where a choice is allowed; and in the lowest two Forms in the Junior School. There is a large Laboratory for instruction in Practical Chemistry, and four Masters are nearly altogether occupied in teaching Chemistry, Experimental Physics, and Natural History in its leading branches. Drawing forms part of the regular work; and in addition to the ordinary Classes for Freehand, Perspective, and Geometrical Drawing, there is a Special Class for those who require to be taught Mechanical and Engineering Drawing.

There are Special Classes to prepare for the WOOLWICH and the INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE Examinations, with the view of sending Candidates at once to compete, without the intervention of a private Tutor, or the sacrifice of School Discipline.

The Buildings and Play-ground occupy a space of about fifteen acres on the outskirts of Clifton, in the neighbourhood of Durdham Down. There is a large open Swimming Bath for the summer, and a covered Tepid Swimming Bath for the winter. There is a large Gymnasium, conducted by an experienced Professor. The Boarding Houses, excepting for the Junior School, resemble those at Rugby, with private studies distinct from the sleeping-rooms.

Boys are admitted on nominations of Shareholders, and every Share confers the perpetual right of nominating one Pupil. For the convenience of Non-Shareholders the Council have a limited number of Nominations at their disposal, which can be rented at the rate of £4 10s. There are three School Terms, and the Fees are apportioned in three payments.

The JUNIOR SCHOOL, like the rest of the College, is under the supervision of the Head Master, but the School Rooms, Play-ground, and Boarding Houses are separate. Boys are admissible at the age of *eight* years, and may remain until the age of *thirteen*.

FEES.—Tuition, £25 per annum; Board and Tuition, £90; Pupils under thirteen, £75; Laboratory (chargeable only to those who use it), £10 10s. Small charges in addition for the Sanatorium, Gymnasium, Baths, and instruction in Swimming. Junior School: Boys under eleven, £18 per annum; over eleven, the same as in the College. Board, £50 per annum.

Head Master, Rev. T. F. BROWN.

Marlborough College.—Founded 1843. Incorporated by Royal Charters, 1845 and 1853. Principal: Rev. G. G. HEADLEY, M.A. [The number of Applications exceeding that of the Vacancies, it is

advisable that communications should be opened at least two years previous to the time at which Admission is desired.] Pupils are admitted by Nomination, or without a Nomination by an additional annual payment of £5. A donation of £20 gives the right to a single Nomination. A subscriber of £50, or more, may become a Life Governor, and always have one Nominee on the College books for each £50 subscribed.

Whenever there are Vacancies to supply which Life Governors or Donors are not entitled or prepared to exercise a right of Nomination, the Council may admit Pupils either into the College, or as House-Boarders or Home-Boarders, without Nomination, upon the following payments:—Into the College, £85 per annum; as House-Boarders, £50 per annum; as Home-Boarders, £26. No Boy can be admitted till he can read English fluently, and has learnt the rudiments of Latin. When these have been accurately and carefully taught, a Boy may enter the Lower School with advantage at ten or eleven. In the case of a Boy above thirteen, a certificate of good conduct is required, together with a statement of the books which the Candidate has read and is reading, from the last Master or Tutor under whom he has been placed; and no Boy of thirteen can be admitted unless he can pass such an examination in Latin, English, and Arithmetic, as will qualify him for the highest Form in the Lower School. After the age of fourteen, no Boy can be admitted without qualifying for the Lower Fourth Form; nor is any Boy permitted to remain in the Lower School after the age of fifteen.

The COLLEGE is divided into THREE SCHOOLS—Upper, Modern, and Lower.

UPPER SCHOOL Education is chiefly intended as a preparation for the Universities, and is mainly Classical, with the addition of Mathematics, French, German, History, and Geography.

MODERN.—The instruction consists of Mathematics, Latin, French, German, the Elements of Natural Science, History, Geography, and English Composition. Special Classes for the subjects of Examination at Woolwich.

LOWER SCHOOL is preparatory for the Upper and the Modern. Boys who belong to it are lodged and taught in a separate part of the College, and are, to a certain extent, kept apart from the rest of the School.

FEES.—The annual charge for Education and Maintenance, including all requisites, except such as are distinctly personal, is,—with a Nomination, £80; without a Nomination, £85. The annual charges for Home-Boarders, receiving education only, are £21 and £26; for House-Boarders, receiving partial board in the College, £45 and £50. There are small Extra Fees of £1 for Medical Attendance; £1 for Laundry (with which House-Boarders are not charged); Drawing (if required) forms a part of the instruction in each School; but an extra charge is made for Military Drawing, also for Fortification and Book-keeping. There are also Extra Fees for Special Preparation for any Examination, requiring the aid of a Private Tutor.

BOARDERS, &c.—The College Buildings (exclusive of the Lower School) are divided into six portions, each of which is assigned to a Special House-Master, who undertakes the immediate control of the Pupils placed under him in all matters of education and discipline. The Bursar has management of the Boarding. The House-Master's charges are 100 gs. per annum, inclusive of all Fees (excepting Nomination). Boarders in these houses dine in the College hall; their other meals are provided in the houses. They enjoy all educational and other advantages offered by the College, and are eligible for all Scholarships and Exhibitions. They only differ from the rest of the School in any advantages which attach to living under the care of a married Master, the use of a study, &c. Some of the Masters receive Junior Boys at £85 per annum.

EXHIBITIONS AND PRIZES.—There are Six Exhibitions, three of £50, and three of £40 a year, tenable for three years, at any College or Hall in Oxford or Cambridge. One Exhibition in each Class is vacant annually. There are also a large number of Scholarships and Prizes, particulars of which will be supplied in answer to inquiries. Pupils of the College have taken high honours at the Universities, &c.

Secretary, Rev. J. S. THOMAS.

Malvern College, MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE.—President, the LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER. Is on the model of the great Public Schools, but educates the Sons of Gentlemen at a moderate cost. Conducted in strict conformity with the principles and doctrines of the Church of England. Two Departments, CLASSICAL and MODERN. The Classical Course of Instruction has special reference to the Universities, Military and Civil Examinations, &c., embracing the Study of English Literature, in addition to the usual Curriculum of Public School Education. In the Modern Department the Course embraces Latin, Mathematics, English Grammar, Literature, and Composition, Modern History, Chemistry, Political and Physical Geography, Précis-writing, &c. Mathematics and Modern Languages enter into the Course of both Departments, French being considered a necessary part of the Course, and German voluntary. A Lower School, preparatory to either Department, is provided for the younger Pupils. The Course includes Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, and elementary teaching of all kinds. Pupils are boarded at the houses of the Under-Masters, unless resident with their Parents or Guardians.

NOMINATIONS.—There are 600 Shares of £40 each. A Nomination may be obtained in either of two ways: first, by the purchase of a Share; secondly, by an application to the Council, and the annual payment of £6 above the usual charge for Tuition.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—Two Scholarships, in Classics and Mathematics, each of the value of £90 per annum, tenable for two years at the Boarding Houses, and two of £90 for one year. Two Scholarships of £30 each, for three years, tenable at the Universities, and one of £30, tenable at the School.

FEEs.—The charge for Tuition is £35 per annum, if the Pupil be nominated by a Proprietor, and £41 if by the Council. The charge for Boarders, inclusive of all domestic extras, is £64 per annum. For instruction in Drawing, Geometrical Drawing, Music, and Experimental Chemistry, an extra charge will be made; as also for books, instruments, and stationery. An annual charge of One Guinea gives the Pupil the free use of the Library, Gymnasium, Fives Courts, Cricket and Foot-ball Clubs. A Drill Sergeant is placed on the permanent staff of the College, who gives instruction in Drill, Higher Gymnastics, Boxing, Swimming, &c. The extras are voluntary, and charged as follows:—Boxing, Fencing, or Single Stick, each per term, 6s. 6d.; Military Drill, or Gymnastic Course, per term, 3s. 6d.; Swimming, in Summer term only, 10s. 6d.

Head Master, Rev. A. FABER, M.A.

Cowley College, NEAR OXFORD.—Founded 1841, by the Oxford Diocesan Board, for the purpose of providing a good Education at as low a cost as possible. The College is situated about two miles from Oxford, and is from its position, and the geological character of the neighbourhood, remarkably healthy. The School Rooms and Dormitories are constructed and ventilated on a very efficient plan; ample recreation grounds surround the buildings; and at a convenient distance, a Cricket Ground, pleasantly situated, and nearly eight acres in extent, affords healthy recreation to the Pupils. The School is divided into Three Departments,—The SENIOR, the MIDDLE, and the JUNIOR.

In the Senior Department Pupils are prepared for the Army, Navy, Civil Service, or University Examinations; it is under the immediate charge of the Head Master. In the Middle Department are taught all

such branches of knowledge as are necessary in Commercial Pursuits, and there is a special Class for preparation for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. The Studies in the Junior Department are so arranged that the younger Pupils are prepared for the other two Departments, into which promotions are made according to individual proficiency. Boys are admitted at the age of Seven years. For Boys who do not learn Latin, French, Euclid, or Algebra, there is a *Special Class*, and the following are the subjects:—English History; English Composition; Dictation; Geography; English Grammar; Morell's Analysis; Arithmetic; Calculation of Invoices; Book-keeping, and Mensuration. Classes are formed in each department for instruction in French and German. The Religious Instruction is in accordance with the doctrines and principles of the Church of England. A Monthly Report of the progress and conduct of each Boy is sent to his Parents or Guardians.

There is a searching EXAMINATION, once a year, under the superintendence of a Committee appointed by the Oxford Diocesan Board of Education, by means of Printed Papers set by Members of the University, selected by the Board. Prizes are awarded to those Pupils who may have distinguished themselves in the Examination. A printed Report of the Examination, together with the Examination Papers, is forwarded to the Parents and Friends of each Pupil.

There are THREE TERMS in the year: from the end of January to Easter, when there is a Fortnight's Holiday; from Easter to about the end of July, when there is a Vacation of Six Weeks; and from the beginning of September to Christmas. Pupils may remain during the Easter Holiday time without extra charge.

The Pupils are all Boarders, they are treated liberally, and each Boy has a separate bed. The domestic arrangements are so ordered as to secure the greatest possible amount of regularity and comfort; the most scrupulous attention is given to health, and care is taken to provide in every department zealous and able tuition.

At a Public Meeting held in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, for the promotion of Middle Class Education, the Rev. the VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY in the Chair, this Institution was alluded to in the following terms:—By the Right Hon. W. GLADSTONE: "I need only remind you that your own Diocesan Board of Education in 1841, and in the first stage and very infancy of the great movement connected with popular education, at that early period obtained, perhaps, some title to the credit of originality in founding a Middle School at Cowley, *which from that day to this has been most effective for its great purpose.*" By the BISHOP OF OXFORD: "The allusion of my Right Honourable friend to what has been done in our own Diocese to meet this great necessity came gracefully from his lips. *Thank God, we have a School at Cowley doing good work for the Church and nation in every department.*"

FEES.—The ordinary Fee for each Boy is £30 per annum for Board and Tuition, *without any additional charge for School Books or Stationery.* The only necessary extra expenses are: for Laundress, Two Guineas a year; for Drilling, Half-a-guinea a year; and Half-a-guinea a year to the School Chapel Fund. There are no other charges except Medical Attendance, Tradesmen's Bills, or special requirements of Parents.

Principal, ROBERT HURMAN, Esq.

Christ's College, BRECKNOCK.—The Foundation Scholarships, which are tenable till Eighteen years of age, are assigned, on the joint recommendation of the Examiner and Head Master, to the most deserving competitors at the Midsummer Examination. The holders of

them pay no fees for Tuition from the date of their election. Boys are admitted between the ages of *eight* and *sixteen*, and are eligible for the Foundation Scholarships after *twelve* years of age. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, French, and Latin form the groundwork of instruction throughout the School. The system pursued in the Upper Classes is modelled upon the example of the great Public Schools, comprising the study of the best Classical authors, Latin and Greek composition, German, Mathematics, and Divinity. Those who are not intended for the Universities, or any of the Learned Professions, have the choice of studying Book-keeping, Mensuration, Drawing, and the several branches of a sound English Education. There are Three Terms, with Vacations at Easter, Midsummer, and Christmas.

EXAMINATIONS AND PRIZES.—A Public Examination, conducted by a Member of one of the Universities, takes place annually shortly after Midsummer. Among the Prizes are included the *Bishop of St. David's Classical Prize*, the *Bishop of Llandaff's Divinity Prize*, the *Lord Lieutenant's English Prize*, and the *Archdeacon of Brecknock's Prize*. The *Parry de Winton Exhibition* of £40 is awarded every three years, and is tenable for the same period at the University of Oxford or Cambridge.

FEES.—These consist of an entrance fee of £2, one half of which is devoted to the formation of a School Library; and a yearly capitation fee of £8, payable in equal portions at the beginning of each term. Boarders are received into the Head Master's house on the following terms, in addition to the Tuition Fees:—Above 12 years of age, 40 gs.; below 12 years, 36 gs.

Head Master, Rev. J. D. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Madras College, ST. ANDREWS.—The peculiar advantages which distinguish this Institution consist in the appointment of a Head Master, with a complete Staff of Assistants for each Department of Instruction. English, Writing, Arithmetic, Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Drawing, are each superintended by a Master whose professional training has been specially devoted to the subject which he teaches. By this arrangement Parents are enabled to secure for their Sons a First-class Education, either Classical or Commercial. Special Classes can also be attended in preparation for the ARMY, NAVY, and OXFORD EXAMINATIONS, and for FARMING and ENGINEERING pursuits. The moderateness of the Fees, and the proverbial healthiness of St. Andrews, form additional claims to the consideration of Parents and Guardians.

FEES.—The Class Fees are so moderate as to place a first-class education within the reach of persons of limited resources. The following are the charges per Quarter: In the Public Classes—Arithmetic, 1s.; Writing, 1s. 6d.; English, 3s.; English Grammar and Geography, 5s. In the Higher and Private Classes the quarterly charges are—from 3s. to 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 21s., the higher Classes being taught in Latin, Greek, French, and German, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Landscape, Mechanical, Military, and Architectural Drawing, Painting in Water and in Oil Colours. Information respecting Board, &c., may be procured from the Secretary.

Secretary, STUART GRACE.

Dover College.—President, the Right Honourable the EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The College has been instituted to provide Education of a high order, upon moderate

terms. It is also anticipated that the mildness of the climate, the good sea-bathing, and the economy of residence, will induce Parents to send their Children as Boarders, or to become Residents themselves.

A complete Classical Training will be provided; but, at the same time, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and certain branches of Science will hold a prominent place in the Course of Education, and be systematically taught throughout the School. The Head Master will be assisted in all branches of study by Competent Masters, who, with one or two exceptions, will be Graduates of one of the Universities.

The Head Master will be alone responsible for the general management of the school, the whole work of which will be under his immediate superintendence. A Report of the progress and general conduct of each Pupil will be sent to his parent or guardian at the end of each term.

There are Three Vacations in the year, corresponding with those of the Public Schools. A short Vacation at Easter; a Summer Vacation, beginning about the last week in July; and a Winter Vacation, beginning about a week before Christmas.

FEES.—For Tuition from the age of 9 to 12, £10 10s. per annum; from 12 to 14, £12 12s. per annum; above 14, £15 15s. per annum. These Fees are apportioned between the three School Terms, and are payable in advance. The charge for Boarders in the Head Master's house is £40 per annum, in addition to the Fees for Tuition.

PROPER COURSE OF MODERN INSTRUCTION.

At the opening of the College, in October, 1871, the Right Hon. EARL GRANVILLE spoke as follows:—I am glad to see by the report that the system of education to be pursued here is a most catholic one; that it will be of the highest character, and of a very progressive kind. I see that mathematics are mentioned; and I think it would be very unlikely that a distinguished member of Cambridge University would conduct such an institution without enforcing that study. I believe he will not disagree with me when I say that, in my belief, the study of mathematics is one of the most powerful means of training and disciplining the mind. The study is one which is immensely fitted to be conjoined to all others. I see also that there is to be a classical education of a high character. I own that when I was at school, and ever since, it has appeared to me that the great defect in our general upper class education is the almost exclusive attention which is devoted to classical pursuits; but, on the other hand, I believe the reaction which arose from the manifest absurdity of such an exclusive system of study has been wisely withstood by some of the most eminent men of this country, who think it a great misfortune that classical education should be entirely driven from our schools. I believe that the country owes a great deal of gratitude to a man with whom I have been connected, both officially and personally, for many years—that eminent historian and classical scholar (Mr. Grote), through whom the London University has exercised so great and successful an influence in so many schools in this country. While he was in favour of the most extended and comprehensive system of teaching, he steadfastly maintained that classical studies should not be neglected. In your case, which is more than an innovation, I see that you propose to attend to the study of science in the different departments. I believe this to be eminently wise; for it is a thing to which parents of the present age attach very great importance. The results are not only useful in themselves, but a real study of the different branches of science is one of the most desirable adjuncts of education you can possibly resort to. I remember reading a remarkable speech of Mr. John Stuart Mill, in which he described the different branches of education pursued in a Scotch University, and in his summing up he said that the study of science caused young men to think, while the study of classics gave them the power of expressing their thoughts. I own I have thought there is some little fallacy in the distinction drawn between the two departments. It is impossible for a man to be a really great scholar and acquainted with the language and ideas of a people who lived so many years ago without acquiring a great habit of thought. On the other hand, many of you who have had an opportunity of hearing some of the distinguished professors in scientific subjects, either lately dead or still living, will feel that they have conveyed their thoughts to their audiences

in such singularly clear and perfectly eloquent language that there must be something in the study of science which makes a man know thoroughly what he is talking about, and gives him an indisposition to use redundant and irrelevant verbiage. I believe that the union of the two systems of education is the one that is best. I am glad to see that modern languages, and I hope modern English, will be included in the education given. As to the study of English, I am glad to find there is a general feeling of admission that it is a shame that Englishmen should neglect their own mother-tongue, and refrain from cultivating a language which is not only spread all over the world, and which has followed commerce in every direction, but which an eminent German philologist has declared to be in conciseness and copiousness the best of all languages, not excepting his own.

Head Master, Rev. WM. BELL, M.A.

Victoria College, JERSEY.—There are two departments of the College: 1. Classical and General Literature, comprising instruction in the Greek and Latin Languages; Composition; Ancient and Modern History and Geography; Arithmetic; Mathematics; Drawing; French; and German. 2. Modern Literature and Commercial Instruction, embracing the English Language; Composition; History, especially of England and its Colonies; Geography; Arithmetic; Mathematics; Drawing; French; and German. Lectures are given to the more advanced Pupils upon the General History and Comparative Grammar of European Languages, and upon the other subjects especially required for the Queen's and Halford Medals. Students are especially prepared for admission to WOOLWICH and SANDHURST, and for Direct Appointments in all branches of the HOME and INDIA SERVICES, whether Military, Naval, or Civil. The Pupils are classified in four divisions—General Work, Mathematics, French, and German; and their position in each of these is determined solely by their proficiency in the several subjects. Religious instruction is given.*

EXAMINATIONS AND PRIZES.—Public Examinations are held yearly at Midsummer, and Prizes of considerable value are awarded. The *Queen's Exhibition*, tenable for three years, at any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or Dublin, of the amount of £30; for which any who shall have been Pupils at the College for the three years preceding may be Candidates. The Exhibition will be paid on production of Certificates of such residence having been kept by the holder of the Exhibition as the University requires. Three *Queen's Gold Medals*, given annually to the most deserving Scholar in each of the three following subjects respectively:—I. Ancient Languages; II. Modern Languages; Mathematics. The competition is open to all Pupils who have been at the College during the year preceding, at least. *Queen's Prize of Ten Pounds*, for English History, given in Books bearing upon the History of England, and stamped with the Royal Arms. Candidates must have been Students at the College for two years, at least. A *Halford Gold Medal*, given annually to the Student who, upon examination, shows the greatest proficiency in English Literature. A *Gold* and a *Silver Medal* for encouragement of the study of the French Language. A *Tonzel Prize*, for Students entering the British Merchant Service. The Student will receive a Prize of Books at the conclusion of the Examination, and a Star Quadrant, or other Nautical Instrument, on passing for Mate before the Marine Board in London or Liverpool.

The VACATIONS consist of six weeks at Midsummer, a month at Christmas, and a few days at Easter and Michaelmas.

FEES.—Department of Classical and General Literature : under 12 years of age, £8 ; above, £12. Department of Modern Literature and Commercial Instruction : Under 12 years, £6 ; above, £8. For Board, from £40 to £60 per annum.

Principal, Rev. W. O. CLEAVE, LL.D.

Elizabeth College, GUERNSEY.—Founded and endowed by QUEEN ELIZABETH, A.D. 1563 ; re-chartered by GEORGE IV. A.D. 1825, when the present spacious building was erected. The system of education, commencing with an Elementary Course in the Lower School, comprises Religious Instruction, Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages (English, French, and German), Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Writing and Arithmetic, and affords a complete preparation for the Universities, the learned Professions, and the various branches of the CIVIL and MILITARY SERVICES. French and German are taught in every class as a regular part of the School work.

The SCHOOL is divided into three Sections. I. Classical Department of the Upper School. In this Department Boys are prepared for the Universities, the East Indian Civil Service, and all branches of the Public Service where Classical Scholarship is required. II. Modern Department of the Upper School. Boys are prepared for Naval and Military Schools, Civil Engineering, and all branches of the Public Service where a competent knowledge of Modern Languages, especially French, is required. Book-keeping, Land-surveying, and Plan-drawing are taught in this Department. III. Lower School. The teaching is purely elementary. Boys are admitted as soon as they can read with tolerable facility.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES.—All persons who have been educated at Elizabeth College for at least two years immediately preceding the Election are eligible for the following *Scholarships*, on the Foundation of King Charles I. and Bishop Morley, varying in value from £75 to £100 per annum for four years :—Two at Exeter, Two at Pembroke. And on the next avoidance of King Charles I.'s Fellowship at Jesus College, Oxford, two *Scholarships* at that College will be awarded in the same manner. The *Queen's Exhibition* of £30 per annum for four years ; open to Natives of the Island, or Sons of Natives. The following are open to all Boys :—*Lord De Saumarez's Exhibition* of £15 per annum for four years. The *Maingay Scholarship* of £40 per annum for two years, open to all Boys above sixteen and under nineteen years of age, who have been at Elizabeth College for one year immediately preceding the Examination. This Scholarship is especially intended to encourage competition for the East India Civil Service, and therefore the subjects are arranged on the principles adopted for the E. I. C. S. Examinations. *Miller Prizes* for General Proficiency : for the Sixth Form, £20 ; for the Fifth, £15 ; Fourth, £10 ; Third £5. And several Minor Prizes of £5 and under, for Theology, Latin, French, English, and Geometrical Drawing and Engineering. The Academical Year is divided into Four Terms of ten weeks each. The Vacations are seven weeks at Midsummer, four at Christmas, and one at Easter.

FEES.—For Daily Students, including all the branches of Study except Drawing, which is an extra charge, under 10 years of age, £8 per annum ; above, £12. For Boarders, in the Principal's or Vice-Principal's houses, under 15 years of age, 60 gs. per annum ; above 15, 65 gs. For other Masters' houses, 45 gs. to 60 gs. These terms include the College Fees for Tuition.

Principal, Rev. JOHN OATES, M.A.

King William's College, ISLE OF MAN.—Endowment about £900 per annum; named, by express permission, after King William IV. Founded 1833, but most of the endowment dates back to about two hundred years ago. Chief Benefactors: Bishop Barrow, Mrs. Smitham, Mrs. Kelly, and Lady Buchan. The Course of Education embraces the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages; Mathematics, including Mensuration, Fortification, Navigation, Natural Science; Drawing; Arithmetic and Merchants' Accounts; Writing; History and Geography; English Grammar and Composition. Pupils are prepared for the UNIVERSITIES of England and Ireland; the Military Colleges; the CIVIL SERVICE; the Public Examinations for admission to the ARMY and NAVY and other competitive Examinations; and for Mercantile and similar pursuits. Pupils are also prepared for the INDIA CIVIL SERVICE Examination; and private instruction is given in Sanscrit. The greatest attention is paid to the Religious and Moral Training of the Pupils.

EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.—Four to Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, of £40 per year each, for four years; Four for the service of the Manse Church, of £40 per annum for five years, three years at some University, and two years in the Manse Church; Four Scholarships tenable in the School; Four of £25 per annum each, for natives, or sons of natives; Ten of £10 per annum each, for natives, or sons of natives; Five of £20 per annum each, open to boys ineligible to the other Scholarships.

PRINCIPAL HONOURS obtained in the last three years: Five Wranglerships, or First Classics; two Senior Opts. at Cambridge; six Scholarships at Oxford or Cambridge; two University Prizes at Cambridge; ten First Places in Examinations at Cambridge; three admissions to Woolwich, Sandhurst, &c.

The College Quarter Days are—January 20; April 1; August 1; and October 15. Pupils must have completed their *seventh* year at least, and be able to read and write.

FEEs.—In College Boarding-house, from 35 to 45 gs. per annum; in Masters' Private houses, from 50 to 100 gs. per annum. No extras, except for actual disbursements. For Day Boys: under 12 years, £8 per annum; over 12 years, £10 per annum.

Principal, Rev. JOSHUA JONES, D.C.L.

Abingdon School.—Founded 1563, rebuilt (on new site, with large accommodation for Boarders, extensive Play-grounds and Playing Fields) in 1870. The Course of Instruction is adapted to preparation for the Universities, the Military and Civil Services, and Mercantile life. The School has five Scholarships of £50 a year, and rooms rent free for five years at Pembroke College, Oxford. There are Vacations of one month at Christmas and a fortnight in April, and seven weeks in Summer.

The New School House is opened for the reception of Boarders. It has been specially built for their accommodation. The elder Boys have separate sleeping divisions, and there is an Infirmary entirely shut off from the rest of the Building.

FEEs.—Inclusive Terms for Board and Tuition, £63 a year. Day Pupils, £10 10s. Foundaioners, £4 4s.

Head Master, Rev. E. SUMMERS, M.A.

Archbishop Holgate's School, LORD MAYOR'S WALK, YORK. Patron, His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. (Formerly the York Yeomanry School, which was purchased by the Trustees of Archbishop Holgate's School.) COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Holy Scriptures, Greek, Latin, and French Languages; Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Land Surveying, Geography, Mathematics, Principles of Chemistry as applied to Agriculture and Manufactures; English Literature and Composition; Sacred and Profane History. Religious instruction daily. Pupils are admitted at the age of *Seven* years, if they can read and write, and have some acquaintance with the first four Rules of Arithmetic. Open to children of parents of all Religious tenets.

PRIZES.—There is a general Examination at the end of each half-year. The Midsummer Examination is conducted by a Graduate of one of the English Universities, who is appointed by the Trustees, and the boys who acquit themselves best receive Prizes.

FEES.—Every Pupil, Day-boy as well as Boarder, is required to pay a capitation fee of £6 a year. Boarders are received on terms just sufficient to cover the expenses of the boarding establishment, and these terms are fixed from time to time by the Trustees. The charge for board, including washing and medical attendance, is at present fixed at £22 per annum. The Head Master, assisted by other Masters, has charge of the Boarders.

Head Master, Rev. ROBERT DAWREL, B.D.

Shrewsbury School.—Founded by EDWARD VI., 1551; augmented by QUEEN ELIZABETH, 1571. Instruction in Classics, English, French, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and Writing. The *Scholarships* or *Exhibitions* appropriate to Shrewsbury School are in value about £1,200 per annum, and those contingent to it £840. About one-fourth of this amount is without limitation, and nearly the whole is open in default of qualified Preferential Candidates, whose number is small. Prizes are annually given for Composition in Greek, Latin, and English, to the best Classical Scholar and Mathematician, and to the most meritorious boys in each Form. This School stands pre-eminent among English Schools for the brilliancy of its University distinctions in proportion to the number of Pupils.

FEES.—Entrance, £2 2s. Tuition (the School Course), £15 15s. Board in Head or Second Master's House, £52 10s.; Washing, £4 16s.; Private Study, £4 4s. Drawing, Drilling, and Dancing are Extras.

Head Master, Rev. H. W. MOSS, M.A.

Cheltenham College.—Visitor, the Right Rev. LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL. Principal, Rev. T. W. JEX-BLAKE, M.A. OBJECTS.—To provide a Classical, Mathematical, and General Education of the highest order on moderate terms, in strict conformity with the principles and doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland. Religious Instruction forms a principal part of the teaching.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—The School is divided into Three Departments:—The CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT, the MILITARY and CIVIL DEPARTMENT, and the JUNIOR DEPARTMENT. In the Classical Department, as in other Public Schools, are taught all such branches of knowledge as shall prepare Pupils to enter the Universities or the Learned Professions. There is a Special Class for preparation for the

Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service. In the Military and Civil Department the Course of Study embraces Latin, French, German, Sanscrit, Hindustani, Mathematics, History, Geography, and Drawing; and (in the Upper Classes) Experimental Science. There are Special Classes for preparation for the Competitive Examinations for admission at Woolwich and Sandhurst, for Civil Engineers, for Direct Commissions in the Army, for the Navy, for Government Offices, and for Mercantile Pursuits. Pupils are not admissible to the College after they have completed the age of *fifteen*; but if it appear to the Principal that a Boy's acquirements are such as to enable him to take a proper position in the School, and that his personal character is satisfactory, the Principal has the power of suspending this rule in his favour. In the Junior Department the studies are so arranged that it may serve as a preparation for the other two Departments, into which promotions from it are made according to individual proficiency. Particular attention is given to English Grammar, Spelling, and Writing; to Arithmetic, History, and Geography; and to the rudiments of Latin and Greek. Classes are formed for instruction in French; and Elementary Mathematics are taught, in lieu of Greek, to such Boys as are intended to enter the Military and Civil Department. There is a Special Class for preparation for examination for Naval Cadetships. Boys are admissible to it at the age of *Seven* years; none may leave it before Eleven, nor remain in it after Thirteen, except by permission of the Principal.

A distinct part of the College Buildings is reserved for the use of Boys of this Department, and a separate Boarding House is opened for them. It is desired that all such Boys should be sent to this House, but it is open to Parents to send them to other Boarding Houses, if they desire to do so, by special permission of the Principal.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—An Election to Ten Scholarships every May, viz.:—Four Junior Scholarships of £40 a year, tenable for two years in four specified Boarding Houses. Two Junior Scholarships of £20 a year, tenable for two years by Day Boys or by Boarders in any House. Two Senior Scholarships of £40 a year, tenable for three years by Day Boys or by Boarders in any House. Two Senior Scholarships of £20 a year, tenable for three years by Day Boys or by Boarders in any House. The "Dobson Scholarship" of £50 or £60, tenable for one year; and numerous Prizes, from £3 to £10.

ADMISSION by the Nominations of Proprietors, a List of whose Names is published annually, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

FEES.—The charge for Education for Day Pupils (including the entire Course) varies from £16 to £20 per annum, according to the position of the Boy in the School, viz., in the Classical and Military Departments, £20; except in the Indian Civil Service Class, for which the Fee is £30 per annum; in the Junior Department, £16 per annum. For Instruction in the Sanscrit, Hindustani, and Persian Languages, Drawing, and Physical Sciences, there is an extra charge; and £1 is to be paid per annum by each Boarder for a Seat in Chapel. *No other extras whatever*, except for Books, Instruments, Stationery, and Play-ground, and Gymnasium Subscriptions. Boarding Houses are open for the reception of Pupils, under the sanction of the Council. The charge for Boarding (exclusive of the College Fees) is 50 gs. per annum; and in the Junior Boarding House, 45 gs. per annum; including everything except Medical Attendance, Tradesmen's Bills, and Money advanced by order of Parents. Certain Masters receive a limited number of Pupils. Day Boarders, 10 gs. per annum.

Secretary, W. L. BAIN, Esq.

Cheltenham Grammar School.—Founded 1578; remodelled 1851.—Provides a liberal and comprehensive Course of Instruction, preparatory to the Universities. Particular care is also bestowed upon the instruction of Pupils intending to offer themselves as Candidates for MILITARY or CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS. Instruction, qualifying Candidates for these Examinations, is included in the Classical Department. In the Upper Commercial and Civil Service Class, Arithmetic, Euclid; Algebra, Mensuration; English subjects to the standard of the Civil Service and the OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS; Elementary Latin; Chemistry; and Natural Philosophy, form the principal subjects of study. A large number of University and other Distinctions have been gained by Pupils of the School.

There is an EXHIBITION of £80 per annum for Four Years, at Pembroke College, Oxford. It will be vacant in 1873. Grants of Money are made to meritorious Boys whilst in the School.

Boys are admissible at ages from *eight* to *eighteen*.

FEES.—For Board and Education, including Stationery, Drilling, and place in Church, under eleven years of age, £45 a year; from eleven to fourteen years of age, £55; above fourteen years, £60. Boys admissible at all ages, from eight to eighteen. French, German, and Drawing, 2 gs. each; Fencing, 3 gs.; Vocal Music and Elementary Drawing, 1 guinea each; Instrumental Music, 8 gs. Sons of Inhabitants (non-Boarders) have privileges, which can be ascertained by inquiry at the School.

Head Master, H. M. JEFFERY, M.A.

Cheltenham Proprietary School.—For the Elementary Education of the Sons of Gentlemen, in conformity with the principles and doctrines of the Church of England. The School Course consists of Religious Instruction, English History, Grammar and Spelling, Geography, Arithmetic, Latin, Greek, French, and Drawing; the object of the School being to give Boys a good Elementary Education, preparatory to their proceeding to Public Schools. The plan of keeping young Boys together, and freeing them from the influence of older Boys, is successfully shown in this School. A special characteristic of the Pupils is their tone of truth and honour, the principles of which are rigidly inculcated. There are large Play-grounds attached to the School, and a Cricket Field within a short distance. The Boys are during their play-hours under the charge of the Drill Master.

The Pupils have won very many Scholarships and Exhibitions in the Public School Examinations. Even those Boys who leave without Scholarships take excellent places in the Schools to which they subsequently go, such as Harrow, Clifton College, Cheltenham College, Wellington College, Westminster and Rossall Schools, &c.

The School was established by means of Shares, of which a hundred were issued at £25 each. Proprietors are entitled to nominate one Boy to the Committee for admission to the School in respect of each Share they possess. Besides the Shareholders' Nominations, the Committee are empowered to issue Nominations at an annual charge of three guineas, whenever a Proprietor's Nomination cannot be obtained. Boys are admitted from the age of *six* to *fourteen*.

FEES.—Entrance without Nomination, £3. Tuition: Boys under eight years of age, £10; under ten, £13; over ten, £16 per annum. Boarders, 58 gs. per annum, exclusive of School Fees.

Head Master, Rev. C. E. LEFROY AUSTIN, M.A.

Perse Free Grammar School, CAMBRIDGE.—Founded by STEPHEN PERSE, M.D., Senior Fellow of Caius College, who by will dated 1615 bequeathed property in charge to his executors, to purchase divers grounds and tenements, to be applied, amongst other purposes, to that of erecting and establishing within three years (if possible) after his decease a convenient house capable of containing one hundred Scholars, to be used for a Free Grammar School, with apartments for a Master and Usher, who are required to be Graduates in this University; the former a Master, the latter a Bachelor of Arts at least. The *Free Scholars* are to be natives of Cambridge, Barnwell, Chesterton, or Trumpington.

The School is conducted under rules framed by the Court of Chancery, by which it is provided that the education should be of a Commercial and general nature, in which Reading with the mother tongue, with Arithmetic, and a knowledge of the science of Book-keeping as applicable to Tradesmen, shall be main ingredients, as serviceable to the class of persons partaking of the benefits of the Charity.

Every Scholar on admission pays *twenty shillings*, and to the Assistant Usher *ten shillings* entrance, and *ten shillings* each half-year, for being taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

The age of admission is between *ten* and *fourteen* years. No Free Scholar is to remain longer than till the Midsummer Vacation next after he has attained the age of *eighteen* years.

Non-Foundations are now admitted, and two additional Masters have been provided. There is provision for Boarders. Scholars not on the Foundation are admitted at the age of *eight*.

The School is examined annually at Midsummer by two Masters of Arts appointed by the Trustees, and Prizes are awarded according to merit.

In case of a vacancy in the place of the Master or Usher, preference is to be given to one who has received his education at the School.

In 1842 the old School-house was taken down, and new buildings were erected, comprehending a School-room, and houses for the Master and Usher. The School-buildings have been recently enlarged, so that there is now room for at least 150 Boys.

Head Master, Rev. FREDERICK HEPPENSTALL, M.A.

Loughborough Grammar School.—Founded 1495, reorganised 1849. The Pupils are thoroughly prepared for the Universities, or for Commercial life, by a Course of Instruction in the Holy Scriptures, Greek, Latin, French, German, and English Languages, Mathematics, History, Geography, Reading, Writing, Book-keeping, &c. The study of Greek is not compulsory. Boys who do not learn it devote more time to their Commercial Education. A Class has been established for affording a purely English Education. This is intended for elder Boys, who come late to School, and have but a short time to remain there before entering on business.

The House (which, together with the School, has been recently rebuilt at a cost of nearly £8,000) stands in a healthy situation outside the town, in sixteen acres of its own ground; it has large Play-grounds attached to it, and is admirably adapted for the accommodation of Boarders.

EXHIBITIONS AND PRIZES.—There are two Exhibitions of £30 a year each to Jesus College, Cambridge. Candidates must have been at least a year and a half at the Loughborough School immediately before going to Cambridge. Prizes for various Subjects are given annually. Numerous Scholarships and Exhibitions have been gained at the Universities. There are Vacations at Midsummer and Christmas, and Easter and Michaelmas; but Pupils may remain during the short Vacations without extra charge.

FEEs.—Boarders, 50 gs. per annum, which includes the charge for the whole Course of Education, for Washing, and Stationery; the only Extras being Books and Medical Attendance. A charge, not exceeding £1 per quarter, is made for any accomplishment not included in the Course taught during School hours. Drawing, 10s. per quarter; Gymnastics, 10s. per quarter. Day Scholars coming from a distance can dine with the Head Master by payment of 10 gs. per annum.

Head Master, Rev. J. WALLACE, M.A.

Leeds Grammar School.—Boys are prepared for the Universities, or for Professional or Commercial life. The Ordinary Course of Study comprises the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Writing, Freehand and Model Drawing, Arithmetic and Mathematics, History and Geography. Boys of the Second Class may substitute for Greek and Latin the study of either Modern History and Literature, Physical and Political Geography, or of Physical and Experimental Science.

EXHIBITIONS.—There are Four Exhibitions of £50 each per annum, tenable for four years at either of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham. Boys are also eligible to the *Hastings Exhibitions* at Queen's College, Oxford, value £75 to £90 per annum, for five years, of which two or three will be open for competition every year; and to the *Milner Scholarships* at Magdalene College, Cambridge, value £70 a year, tenable for four years. Candidates for the School Exhibitions must have been educated at the School for the four years immediately preceding, and those for the Hastings Exhibitions and Milner Scholarships for the two years immediately preceding.

EXAMINATIONS AND PRIZES.—Examinations are held at the close of every Term, and Reports forwarded to Parents; those at the end of the first and second Term are conducted by the Head Master; that at the end of the Summer Term by Examiners appointed by the Trustees, at which Class Prizes are awarded in the different subjects of study.

ADMISSION AND VACATIONS.—No boys are admitted under *eight* years of age, and they must be able to read English without difficulty, to write correctly and legibly from dictation, and to work sums in the first four rules of Arithmetic. The School Year is divided into three Terms, and the Holidays consist of Four Weeks at Christmas, Three Weeks at Easter, and Six Weeks in the Summer, commencing about the 1st of August. There is a good Cricket Ground and a Gymnasium attached to the School.

FEEs.—For boys neither natives of nor resident with their parents in the Borough of Leeds—if above fourteen, £16 16s.; if below fourteen, £14 14s. Boarding Pupils are received by the Assistant Master, in a large and convenient House near the School. Terms for Boarders are—for boys below twelve, 50 gs. per annum; below fifteen, 55 gs.; above fifteen, 60 gs.

Head Master, Rev. W. G. HENDERSON, D.C.L., Woodhouse Moor.

Rochester Cathedral Grammar School.—Founded by HENRY VIII. Twenty King's Scholars are educated free, and receive an annual allowance of £21 3s. 4d. Their Selection, after an Examination, is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, and any Boy between the ages of *nine* and *fifteen* is eligible. The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION comprises Classics, Mathematics, Writing, and Arithmetic. Optional (extras)—French, German, Drawing, Dancing, and Drill. Private Tuition if desired by Parents.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—The Boys are entitled to four Exhibitions, two at Oxford, and two at Cambridge, of the yearly value of £40 10s., during residence, paid by the Dean and Chapter. Also to two of the Gunsley Exhibitions, at University College, Oxford, of the yearly value of £45, during residence. The Electors are the Masters and Fellows of the College, and each Exhibitioner is allowed £20 per annum at School, from the date of his Election to the commencement of his residence at Oxford. Annual Prizes, to the amount of £10 10s., are given by the Representatives of Rochester to those Pupils who distinguish themselves most in Classics, Mathematics, and the French Language respectively. Also to the amount of £6 6s. by the very Rev. the Dean, and of £5 5s. by the Chapter Clerk, for the same purpose. Prizes are also given by the Bishop of the Diocese for English, and by the Member for Chatham for German.

FEES.—For the ordinary Course of Instruction per annum, £14; Entrance, £2; Board with Head Master, £40; Board and Tuition for Boys under *thirteen*, £45; Washing, £2 2s.

Head Master, Rev. R. WHISTON, M.A.

Ludlow Grammar School.—Original Foundation known to have existed in 1284. Modified by the Charity Commissioners in 1853, and now under the government of Trustees. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Greek, Latin, English, History, Geography, Algebra, Mathematics, Arithmetic. *Extras.*—Modern Languages, Music, Dancing, Water-colour Drawing, and Freehand and Geometrical Drawing. The School is open to boys whose parents or guardians, or persons acting *in loco parentis*, are or were at their decease inhabitants of the town of Ludlow, or within a radius of ten miles thereof. The Education now given is such as to fit Pupils for Trade, Professions, the Civil Service, and the Universities. Boys from beyond this radius are admitted on payment of a higher rate of Fees. The age of admission is not under *eight* nor above *sixteen* to the Foundation. Those not on the Foundation are not limited to *sixteen*. The advantages of Foundation cease after a Pupil has attained the age of *eighteen*. The qualifications for admission are Elementary Reading and Writing, and a certificate of good conduct from the last School if the Pupil is transferred from another.

EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES, &c.—There are three Exhibitions of the annual value of £50 each, and tenable for three years, so that there is a vacancy every year for a duly qualified Candidate. Those only are at present eligible whose parents reside within the limits, and who have been two years in the School. Also two Exhibitions at Balliol College, Oxford, of the annual value of £45. The conditions under which they are held depend upon the governing body at Oxford. There are also minor Prizes.

FEEs.—Foundationers, £3 per annum; Non-Foundationers pay £11. Boarders are received into the Head Master's House at from 45 gs. to 65 gs. per annum, according to age. Day Boarders, 12 gs. Each boy is provided with a separate bed.

Head Master, Rev. W. C. SPARROW, LL.D., M.A.

Nonconformist Grammar School, BISHOP STORTFORD.—The distinctive object of this School is to provide a Liberal and at the same time Religious Education. The Bible alone is the basis of Religious Instruction, and the reading of Scripture, with Prayer, precedes the commencement of each day's Scholastic duties. The Educational Course embraces Greek, Latin, French, German, and English Languages; Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, History, and Geography. Subjects not included in the School Course are taught as Extra Subjects by the respective Masters. The Pupils are thus prepared to proceed either to the Universities, the Learned Professions, or the various pursuits of Commerce.

EXHIBITIONS.—There are Three Exhibitions of £15 each per annum, tenable for two years by boys under *sixteen* years of age, who have been at least one year Pupils of the School, and have taken a first-class in the Non-Gremial Examinations of the University of Cambridge. The second year of tenure need not be necessarily spent at School, if the Exhibitioner be elsewhere *bonâ fide* studying for a learned Profession. The *John's Foundation Scholarship* is tenable for two years, by a Native or Resident at Bishop Stortford, or an adjoining Parish.

An Exhibition of £20 per annum, to be held for two years, by a Pupil proceeding direct to some College in the University of Cambridge.

The School Year is divided into Three Terms, commencing in January, May, and September. The Holidays consist of six weeks in Summer, four weeks at Christmas, and a fortnight at Easter. At the close of the Summer Term the whole School is examined by Gentlemen of ascertained Scholarship, and Prizes are awarded according to the merits of the Pupils. The Head Master will also at the end of each Term report to their Guardians upon the general conduct and progress of the Pupils.

FEEs.—According to ages: Boarders from 35 to 45 guineas per annum. Day Pupils, 8 to 10 ditto. Every Pupil must be nominated by one of the Proprietors, a List of whose names, and forms of Nomination, may be had upon application.

At a recent Prize Distribution, the Rev. T. RUDD, Head Master of Lewisham School, made the following observations:—He remembered a remark which he overheard at the commencement of the session when he brought his boy to this school. His son observed to a companion as he came from the station, "It is rather a long way to school," to which the reply was, "Yes, my boy, but you will find it shorter at the end of the half-year, when you go from the school to the station." (Laughter.) He was present that day, not so much in the character of a teacher as of a parent, and he had much pleasure in expressing the confidence which he felt that the children who were placed under Mr. Ailott's charge were not only well cared for in regard to intellectual development, but enjoyed all the advantages which they could desire for them in regard to Christian influences and Christian training. He felt when he left his son at school that he had committed him into Mr. Ailott's hands to take care of him bodily, mentally, morally, and spiritually. He sympathised with the anxieties of parents, but he felt sure that this was the spirit which parents should manifest towards the teachers of their children. Where they could not bestow that confidence they had better not place their children at all. Since he had had a child in that school the name of Bishop Stortford had had a charm for him which it never possessed before, and the school and its inmates were continually in his thoughts when he poured out his petitions at the throne of grace.

Head Master, Rev. R. AILOTT, B.A.

Bishop Stortford High School.—Visitor, the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF ROCHESTER. The Course of Instruction comprises:—Religious teaching in conformity with the Church of England; the Greek, Latin, English, French, and German Languages; Pure and Applied Mathematics; Land Surveying, Book-keeping, History, and Geography. Hebrew is taught to any Pupils of the fifth and sixth Classes who wish to learn. Instruction is given, by the Senior Mathematical Master, in Mechanics, and other branches of Physical Science, to any Pupils in the higher Mathematical divisions. Lectures, illustrated by experiments and diagrams, are occasionally given on scientific and interesting subjects. The duties of each day commence with prayers and the reading of the Scriptures, at which every Pupil must be present.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—An open Competitive Examination for two Senior and two Junior Scholarships, of the Annual Value of £15 and £12 for Day Boys, or £30 and £21 for Boarders, tenable during the whole time the holder remains in the School, is held on the second Wednesday and Thursday in July. Candidates for the Senior Scholarships must not exceed *seventeen*, nor for the Junior Scholarships *fifteen* years of age.

PRIZES.—Three Prizes are awarded in each class at the end of the Michaelmas and Easter Terms, viz., for Religious Knowledge, Classics, and Mathematics, if the Head Master is satisfied with the work of the class. At the close of the Easter Term, extra Prizes are awarded for various subjects, of which due notice is given.

During the last few years High School Pupils have gained at Cambridge one Fellowship; one first-class in the Classical Tripos; one Senior Optime; one second class in the Theological Tripos, with special mention for proficiency in Hebrew; two Chancellor's Gold Medals for English Poetry; five open Scholarships; one Sizarship at St. John's College; thirty-four Certificates for passing the University Local Examinations; no fewer than twenty-six boys obtained honours, many of them being placed in the first class. At the last Examinations the first place in Greek, and the eighth in Divinity of the Senior Candidates, and the first place in Latin, and the second in Greek, of the Junior Candidates, were obtained by High School boys.

FEES.—Day Boys, between nine and eleven years, £4 per Term; between eleven and fourteen, £5; above fourteen, £6. Boarders, including Tuition, £18, £20, and £22 per Term. Boarders who are Sons of Clergymen pay £3 per Term less than others. There are three Terms; a few special subjects are charged as Extras.

Head Master, Rev. GODFREY GOODMAN, D.D.

Mill Hill School, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.—Founded 1807 for the Education of the Sons of Protestant Evangelical Dissenters. Re-constituted by the present Governors, under the authority of the Court of Chancery, on the model of the great Public Schools, and now conducted on broad and liberal principles. The Classical Languages and Literature hold a principal place in the Course of Study. In addition to the study of the Classics, and to daily Scriptural teaching, every Boy receives instruction in the English Language and Literature; in the French Language and Literature; in Arithmetic and other branches of Mathematics; in Natural Science, Drawing, Choral Singing, and Drilling. Care is also taken to insure that the Boys acquire a good general knowledge of Geography, and of Biblical, Classical, and Modern History. Promotion in the School is according to proficiency; and after attaining a certain stage, a Boy is allowed to begin German, and—if a desire to that effect be expressed by his Parents or Guardians—to

devote less attention to the Classics and more to Mathematics and Modern Languages. The Head Master undertakes to arrange for private tuition in the case of Boys of the higher Forms who need to devote extra attention to special subjects. Lectures on a variety of useful subjects form a part of the general scheme of Education.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—Numerous Prizes are given as incentives to industry and good conduct. Scholarships have been instituted, tenable at the School, in value varying from £10 to £50 per annum. The *Bousfield Scholarship*, of the annual value of £50, is tenable for three years at University College, or for a Ministerial Candidate at New College, London. The Governors have also established two other Scholarships, worth £30 per annum, tenable for three years at any College or Hall at Oxford, Cambridge, or London.

The School is situated on high ground, about ten miles from London, is within a short distance of stations on the Midland and Great Northern Railways, and may be seen from both lines by Passengers approaching Mill Hill. The situation is one of the healthiest in the country, and rendered eminently inviting by the natural beauties of the scenery. The Boys have the advantages of a large field and play-ground, and the arrangement of the premises admits of the introduction of all modern improvements. The extent of the Estate is about thirteen acres.

FEES.—The Fees for Boarders, including Tuition and Lectures, vary with age from eleven to above fourteen, 18 gs. to 27 gs. per Term. Daily Boarders, 10 gs. to 13 gs.; Home Boarders, 8 gs. A limited number of Sons of Christian Ministers are taken at lower fees. There are three Terms.

INFLUENCE OF MONITORS AND TEACHERS.

The character of the mass of boys in any school being determined mainly by that of the elder boys, it is to be considered how in the elder boys that which is high-minded and generous is to be fostered and maintained. There are few natures, if any, so froward and so debased that there are no latent sparks of high and generous feeling which fitting nurture may develop; and nothing, I apprehend, tends more powerfully to fan these sparks into a flame than the recognition of their existence. Arnold taught the boys at Rugby to speak the truth by invariably giving them credit for doing so. To treat a boy as a liar is to make him one: on the other hand, few boys—very few—are of a spirit so mean and contemptible that they will tell a falsehood where they are sure of being frankly believed. To repose confidence in a boy, as soon as he begins to show the budding feeling of self-respect, and to give him ample liberty, with no needless and arbitrary restrictions, is one of the surest ways of fostering in him a noble and chivalrous sense of duty; and I know from convincing experience that such confidence will teach him to turn with loftiest scorn from all that is unworthy and dishonourable in word or deed. In like manner to entrust elder boys with authority over the juniors has a direct tendency to make them gentle and forbearing. Superior physical strength is less likely to be abused when it is associated with legitimate authority. And with a system well and carefully organised there will spring up a respect for law in the whole community, a public opinion in favour of order, the working of which is far more consonant with our English habits of thought and feeling than such modes of maintaining order as we see practised on the Continent. I am not unaware that there are, as experience has too amply proved, dangers attending the Monitorial System, especially when the prudence and good principles of the monitors have been insufficiently guarded and supported by the watchful care of the Master. But forewarned is forearmed; provided there be the moral courage to excise the evils, whatever form they may assume, and however painful the operation. As to general discipline, there is one principle on which I would lay stress. In a school where it has become the custom to inflict severe punishments, every punishment that is not severe fails of its effect; let light punishments be the rule, and the very lightest will be felt and will commonly be efficacious. Severity is sometimes necessary, but as a general rule it is better to govern by gentle means, and to allure to that which is right. I am persuaded that there is in all boys, in the depths of their nature, a fund of genial

lovingness which, even if it has been crushed down by bad early training and harsh treatment, yet needs only to be evoked, and it will appear. When a boy feels that he is loved, he loves in turn, and finds a pleasure in endeavouring to please. And even as to teaching, there is great truth in Xenophon's remark: "I venture to affirm that no one ever learns anything from a teacher whom he dislikes."—*Speech of the Head Master.*

Head Master, R. F. WEYMOUTH, D. Lit., M.A.

Bedfordshire Middle Class School.—The object of the proprietary is to give the Sons of the Agricultural and Commercial Classes a suitable Education, on the Public School System, at a moderate cost. It is intended to accommodate 300 Boys as Boarders. The School is situated in the parish of Kempston, adjoining the town of Bedford, on a gravelly soil. The buildings are of handsome elevation and great extent, having a separate Infirmary or Hospital detached from the building; and a covered tepid swimming bath within the walls. The buildings stand in twenty-two acres of land, of which sixteen acres are pleasure grounds, the rest ornamental. The religious instruction is that of the Church of England, which, however, is not obligatory. The Secular Instruction comprises the following subjects:—Reading, Writing, Mathematics (including Arithmetic), Land Mensuration, Surveying and Levelling, Book-keeping, History, Geography, Chemistry, and other Natural Sciences, the Elements of Political Economy, Elementary Drawing, Vocal Music, Classics, French and German, and such other subjects as the Directors from time to time direct to be added thereto. There is an annual Examination, and a Distribution of Prizes.

ADMISSION.—Boys to be admitted on the Nomination of Shareholders, only at the beginning of a Term, unless the Directors direct otherwise. Boys not to be admitted under the age of *eight* or above *fourteen*, except by special leave of the Directors, or to remain after *seventeen*. The Directors may require, before the admission of any Boy to the School, a certificate of his good conduct and character from his former master or tutor. Each Boy must produce evidence of his having been Vaccinated.

The School year is divided into two Terms, the first extending from the last Wednesday in January to the first Wednesday in July, when the Summer Vacation of six weeks begins, at the close of which the second Term commences, and ends on a day between the 18th and 25th days of December. Two weekly half-holidays are given.

FEES.—The School Fee for each boy is £30 per annum, which includes all charges for tuition, board, washing, and repairs of linen. All other School expenses—viz., use of books, ordinary medical attendance and medicine, repairs of articles of dress, and plain school caps—are included in an additional sum of £3 10s. per annum. Beyond these charges there are no extras.

Head Master, COWARD ELLIS MORRIS, M.A.

Bedford Grammar School.—Open to Sons of inhabitant Householders on payment of one guinea per annum. Boys must be above *eight* and under *fifteen* when admitted. Admission quarterly. Certificates of birth, vaccination, and of parents' marriage required. Instruction includes Classics, Mathematics, French and German, and Drawing. There are Two EXHIBITIONS annually, each of £80 a year for four years, tenable at Oxford, Cambridge, London, Dublin, or Durham.

Boarders are received by the Second Master and the Mathematical Master.

Total number at present 300. Number of Masters in various subjects fifteen.

Head Master, Rev. F. FANSHAWE, M.A.

Surrey County School.—Visitor: The LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER. To provide a sound and plain Education in accordance with the principles of the Church of England, and on the Public School System, to the Sons of Members of the Middle Class.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic; Religious Knowledge; English Language and Literature; History and Geography; Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Land Surveying; French, Latin, Greek, and German; Drawing and Singing.

SCHOLARSHIPS of £15 and £30 each, tenable in the School, are given after the Summer Examination. Two Annual Prizes of £5 each are given by D. D. Heath, Esq., to the Boys who pass the best Examination in two prescribed books. A Prize of £5 is given each year by Morton Sumner, Esq., for the best papers on Road-making or Drainage. A Prize of £5 is given each year by J. W. Thrupp, Esq., to the Boy who passes the best Examination in Commercial subjects, including Writing, a knowledge of Book-keeping, &c.

Boys are admitted from *nine* years of age. The Year is divided into Three Terms.

FEEs.—Education, Board, and Washing, £30 a year; Medical attendance, 15s.; Books and Stationery, about £2 5s. Entrance, for boys not belonging to Surrey, £3 3s. Instrumental Music, £4; Drill, 6s. per annum.

Head Master, Rev. J. MERRIMAN, M.A., *Cranleigh, Surrey*.

Queen Elizabeth's School, IPSWICH.—In the arrangements of the School there are two Departments or sides:—1. That of Classical and General Literature, in which the subjects taught are Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, German, the English Language and Literature, History and Geography, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Writing and Dictation. 2. The Modern Side, in which the requirements of Boys who are not intended for the Universities, including the case of Candidates for Sandhurst, Woolwich, and the Indian Civil Service, are specially kept in view. Except for purposes of instruction, there is no distinction between Boys on the Modern Side and those on the Classical Side. The principal subjects of instruction on the Modern Side are Mathematics, French, German, Latin, History, English Literature, and Physical Science. The Forms are examined periodically by the Head Master, who forwards a report of every Boy's progress to his Parents. The system of teaching Drawing is that adopted in the Schools under the Government Committee of Art and Drawing.

The School premises, together with the Gymnastic ground and Cricket field, occupy an area of about eight acres, on a hill not far from the town, overlooking the Arboretum and Christ Church Park, in a beautiful and healthy situation. The Buildings, erected in 1851, consist of two large School Rooms and two smaller Class Rooms, a School Chapel, and the Head Master's house, which has accommodation for fifty boys.

EXHIBITIONS AND PRIZES.—The *Albert Scholarship*, being the interest

of a fund of upwards of £1,050 (three per cent. consols), raised in 1862 to commemorate the laying of the Foundation Stone of the New School Buildings by the late Prince Consort in 1851, tenable for one year at any College or Hall in Oxford or Cambridge. *Martin's Exhibition*, value £25 per annum, for Scholars proceeding to the University of Cambridge, tenable for one year. It is expected that this Scholarship will in a short time be considerably augmented from the proceeds of the Martin Estate by the Endowed School Commissioners into two or more valuable Scholarships. The *Pemberton Exhibition*, value £50 per annum, tenable for three years at any one of the Universities in England. Two *Pemberton Scholarships*, value £20 per annum each, tenable during residence at School, open to competition by all Boys at the School between the ages of *fourteen* and *sixteen*. The *Steward Prize*, being the interest of the sum of £100 (three per cents.) raised in 1867 in honour of the Memory of Charles Steward, Esq., of Thirlestane Lodge, Ipswich, a benefactor of the School, given for proficiency in Divinity. A *Ford Studentship*, of £25 a year, tenable by a Pupil of the School at Trinity College, Oxford; and numerous minor Prizes. Numerous Honours have been gained at Oxford and Cambridge, besides admissions into Sandhurst and Woolwich, and appointments in the Indian Civil Service.

ENTRANCE.—No Pupil can be admitted under the age of *seven* years, nor any who cannot read fluently and write legibly; and no Boy is allowed to remain at the School after completing his *eighteenth* year, without special leave.

FEEs.—Per annum: Sixth form, £18 18s.; Fifth, Fourth, and Third forms, £15 15s.; Second and First forms, £12 12s. Board, including Tuition: Boys under twelve, £60 per annum; above twelve and under fourteen, £63; above fourteen, £66. Washing, £3; Chapel charge, £1; Library, 6s. Entrance Fee, £2 2s. The year is divided into three Terms.

Head Master, Rev. H. HOLDEN, M.A., LL.D.

Birkenhead School of Science and Art.—IN CONNECTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.—The School is intended to meet the requirements of all Classes of Society, with reference to the study of Science and Art, whether as applied to Industrial Occupations, Art Manufactures, or as a part of General Education. There is a large collection of the best examples of ancient and modern Art, consisting of Casts from the Antique, and from Ornament; Decorations of all Historic Styles; Paintings, Drawings, Photographs, &c.; and a Library containing many valuable works on Ornaments, Architecture, Engineering, Anatomy, Botany, &c.

There are Morning and Evening Classes for Males and Females, and separate Classes for Antiques. The Members enjoy all the privileges offered by the Government to Provincial Science and Art Schools. (See pp. 134, 139, and APPENDIX.) The large building erected for the School, at the cost of JOHN LAIRD, Esq., was opened in September, 1871.

The following Clause, providing for the EDUCATION OF APPRENTICES in the branches of Art or Science useful to the requirements of their trade, has been brought to the notice of Employers of Labour in all handicraft pursuits, as being suitable to the locality, and with a view to its incorporation in the Indentures of their future Apprentices. The

suggestion is worthy of adoption in all parts of the Kingdom where Science and Art Schools or Classes may have been or may be hereafter established:—"And the said A. B. shall at least — times in the space of every twelve months during the term of his Apprenticeship attend the Classes of the Birkenhead School of Art held in connection with the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education at a fee of not less than £1 4s. nor exceeding £2 2s. for each year of forty-two weeks each week, to comprise three evenings of two hours each the fee to be paid quarterly and in advance. And shall present himself at the Annual Examinations held by the Science and Art Department for the purpose of being Examined in the subject or subjects taught in the said Classes. And the said Master will permit him to attend the above-mentioned Classes at least — times in each year of his Apprenticeship and to present himself for Examination in the subject or subjects he has studied in the said Classes at the Annual Examinations held by the Science and Art Department. And shall consider the time spent by the Apprentice in such Classes and Examinations as time properly spent in his service &c."

IMPORTANCE OF TECHNICAL AND ART EDUCATION.

At the opening of the new buildings erected for the Birkenhead Science and Art Schools, Lord DERBY spoke as follows:—

Let me tell you that this School of Art and all similar institutions in these parts will have to grow, if they are to keep pace with the increase of that vast industrial community on both shores of the Mersey, of which Liverpool and Birkenhead are component parts. We have had five years, not exactly of scarcity, and certainly not of idleness, but years in which Lancashire was not as busy as Lancashire usually is. They are passed, the usual reaction has followed; and in most branches of industry we are doing more, I suppose, than we ever did before. Experience teaches us, however, that that also is a condition of things which will pass away; and experience is teaching us another disagreeable truth—that we have more to fear from foreign competition in all occupations for which technical or artistic skill is required than we had fifteen or twenty years ago, or than we are willing to admit at the present day. We have been making a great noise about teaching everybody to read, write, and cipher, and of course that is all as it should be; but book-learning is a small part of the practical education of life. What is called special or technical training is growing into greater importance every year, and for a very obvious reason. As civilisation goes on, as mechanical skill and scientific knowledge increase in importance, and at the same time become more widely diffused, the tendency in every art, in every branch of production, is to adopt more complex processes and more labour-saving devices; and these more and more require men who have been specially and carefully taught to manage them. The fewer human beings you want in order to produce, with such help as you can borrow from nature, a given result, the better, as a general rule, must be their training to meet the greater difficulty and delicacy of the operation they are engaged in. Now this training may be got after a fashion by practice only; but it is most perfectly and thoroughly attained by a combination of practice with theoretical instruction; and accordingly in various and very different professions you see the want of a special professional course of teaching recognised. The Naval and Military Colleges about which there is so much talk just now, the establishment which is to train Engineers for India, the College of Naval Architecture, the School of Mines in London, the Schools under the Science and Art Department, the Agricultural College in the West of England—which I heartily hope will find imitators elsewhere—are cases in point. They all start from the same leading idea, that if a young man is to learn his business thoroughly, and if that business is one of a complicated or difficult nature, he will understand it best by being instructed in the theory of what he is doing, instead of being left either to pick it up by chance, or to do without it altogether, and work by rule of thumb exclusively. To rely on theory only, is like trying to swim on dry land—to rely on practice only, is like learning to swim by jumping into the water without any one to show you what the attitude and motions of

a swimmer should be. Now, so far as practice goes, we in England can hold our own fairly with our neighbours; but, if one may trust the reports of those who ought to know best, the other part of English training is very scantily supplied. I was reading the other day an interesting work, by Mr. Scott Russell, upon this subject, published two years ago. He may, perhaps, overstate his case—I hope he does—but it is not a pleasant statement for an Englishman to read. When we are told that, in the Exhibition of 1867 at Paris, we, as a nation, were “beaten by some nation or other on nearly all the points on which we had prided ourselves”—that we were rivalled, if not surpassed, even in such articles as steam-engines—that notwithstanding the greater cost of material abroad, foreign work in iron and steel is imported here because its quality can be more certainly and safely relied on—when one of the jurors at the Exhibition of 1867 tells you that with regard to locomotives and railway works “our former superiority, whether in material or workmanship, no longer exists”—when Professor Franklin says in the different branches of chemical manufacture, his special subject, “foreign superiority in training is more than counterbalancing the advantages which this country possesses in raw material”—when these things are asserted on what seems to be competent testimony—and I am only picking a few samples, almost at random, out of a mass of evidence of the same kind which is on record—I think it is impossible not to feel that, though some of these judgments as to the present and apprehensions for the future may be exaggerated, they are, taken altogether, too serious and too well vouched for to be treated with neglect. In matters of art especially this superiority of foreign, and particularly of French, industry is recognised. One of those skilled witnesses who reported at the Paris Exhibition puts the case so briefly and strongly that I must quote his words:—“The Frenchman’s familiarity with art, and his early training in its principles, enable him to outstrip us. You are at a loss to know where they get all the art workmen; but the difficulty would not appear so great if you could read the large placards which are posted up in public places, informing workmen where they can be taught drawing and modelling every evening free of expense. If English workmen are behind in this respect, it is not because art genius is deficient in our nature, but because it is not developed and encouraged sufficiently. It is impossible to estimate the loss which is entailed upon England through the neglect of art culture in every department of our industry, through which we are reduced to be mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for other nations.” And what this witness says is substantially confirmed with hardly an exception—indeed, with no exception of importance—by fifty others, similarly reporting on their own branches of business. Now, this is for us a very serious matter. Our national prosperity, great as it is, rests on a more artificial basis than that of most countries. We do not even feed our people from our own soil. America has its boundless territory; France has double our area and a better climate. These are advantages which cannot be lost; but our national wealth is drawn mainly from trade and manufactures, and we all know by the experience of Holland and the Italian republics of the middle ages—not to go back to more remote dates—how these may pass from one country to another. We can only keep them by successful competition with our neighbours; and it is not enough that we are not falling off, because, if we are even advancing, and others at the same time are advancing more rapidly than we, that is to us a relative although not a positive decline. I say then that the teaching of art and of science too in its practical application—teaching not confined to a few great centres, but so diffused as to reach the whole body of the artisan class if they choose to avail themselves of it—is one of the requirements of our time. How far that work should be undertaken by the State and how far by private enterprise is a question on which I need not enter. Abroad the State does everything; but we must bear in mind that abroad large private fortunes are few, and the habit of giving freely out of private means to public objects is not one encouraged by the conditions of society. It is a mistake to copy servilely the arrangements of other countries, and I believe that the combination of central help and central inspection on the one hand, with local and individual initiative on the other, is for England in general the best. But that is a question which the Legislature alone can settle. What I urge upon you now is, not that technical education should be pushed on in this way rather than in that, but that it should be pushed on in some fashion. When people really want a thing done, they are not likely to quarrel long about the best way of doing it. I do not mean to imply that nothing has been accomplished in this matter. That would be far from the truth. We have at the present time in the United Kingdom about 187,000 persons receiving instruction in drawing from certificated teachers, and the total income of the various schools of art throughout the country is returned at nearly £38,000 for the year ending 1870. I cannot say that these figures taken by themselves seem very

satisfactory. If you were to take the corresponding figures in almost any small German State, they would probably require to be multiplied five or six fold at least in proportion to population. But when we compare ourselves as we were—when we see that the £38,000 of 1870 were represented by less than £27,000 in 1866, and that the 180,000 students were in 1866 only 105,000—we have evidence of growth and life and progress for the time sufficiently rapid. The people of Lancashire live in a very busy but not a very beautiful part of England. If the country continues to prosper, these districts will be still busier and still less pleasant to see. More than half our population now live in great towns, and these towns, I am afraid, are the ugliest as well as the biggest in Europe. Now, can it be a good thing for generations to grow up, one after another, seeing nothing, except on some rare holiday, save what is squalid, dirty, and mean? It seems to me absolute cruelty to give a man by artistic training a keen sense and appreciation of natural beauty, and then to set him down to live in the centre of—I will say even Liverpool, and still more of such places as the great towns on the coal-field. Is it a law of nature that things must always continue as they are in this respect? I do not see it. The smoke which obscures the sky, the chemicals which destroy vegetation, the unlovely sights which in any one of these towns meet you at every turn, are preventible evils, and preventible most of them at no very great cost. There may be persons who think a question of this kind very trifling and unpractical. I differ from them. All art imitates nature. If I were to look at it from an artistic point of view only, I should not be very sanguine of your being able to develop a real and a popular taste for art in places where natural beauty is driven away and destroyed. That, however, is a very wide subject, and perhaps in this part of the world it is rather a delicate subject. I leave it for others to dwell upon if they choose; meanwhile we shall all agree in wishing success to this School of Art, and that the example set here may be widely followed.

Head Master, J. BENTLEY, Esq.

Birkenhead School.—The Course of Studies is the same generally as that carried on in the principal Public Schools, embracing Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Modern Languages, and Drawing, as well as all the necessary elements of Modern English Education. New buildings, on a high and healthy site of four acres, capable of receiving 250 Boys, have lately been opened. Boys in the Lower School are required to pass through a regular course of elementary Classical instruction before they can be promoted to the Upper School. The latter is arranged in two Divisions, the Classical and the Modern, both studying the same branches to a certain extent, but the former working chiefly with a view to a University course; the latter devoting more time to the study of Mathematics and Modern Languages. It is left to the option of a Boy's Parents to decide in which division he shall be placed on being promoted to the Upper School.

PROMOTIONS are made by Examinations at the end of each Term. Special Examiners from the University are invited by the Managers to examine the School at the close of the Easter Term, when the Scholarships are assigned and the Prizes distributed.

AN EXHIBITION of not less than £20 per annum, tenable for three years, is offered for competition, annually, to Boys under *nineteen* years of age proceeding to the University, who have passed two years at the School. Three SCHOLARSHIPS (each equal in value to the remission of School Fees for one year), subject to certain limitations of age and standing in School, are awarded annually by Examination.

FEES.—Under fourteen years of age, £7 11s. 6d. per Term; upwards of fourteen, £8 11s. 6d. There are three Terms annually. Drawing, Singing Classes, Chemistry, and Drilling are Extras. Boarders are taken by the Masters, from whom the charges may be ascertained.

Head Master, Rev. J. T. PEARSE, M.A.

Rossall School, near FLEETWOOD, LANCASHIRE.—Visitor, the LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER. Founded in 1844, with the object of giving Education to the Sons of Clergymen and others, similar to that of the great Public Schools, but without the great cost of Eton or Harrow; and also for imparting an especially general Course of Instruction in Modern Literature and Science.

EXAMINATIONS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES.—There are Public Examinations in the School at Midsummer, conducted by Examiners selected by the Council, in all subjects, but especially in Classics, Mathematics, French, and German; in History, at Easter; and in English Literature and Physical Science at Michaelmas; in Divinity at Christmas. There are Three Exhibitions of £50 a year, called the Council, Beechy, and Osborne Exhibitions, tenable for three years at any College in Cambridge or Oxford, and another at Michaelmas of £10 a year in books, tenable for three years, founded by Lord Egerton of Tatton.

In order to excite greater emulation in the Middle and Lower Schools, a system of *Competitive Examinations for Private Tuition* was introduced in February, 1863, and has been continued in every August and February since. The successful Candidates will be entitled to receive Private Tuition *gratuitously* in the evenings of the ensuing year, with immediate promotion if his papers are beyond the average of the Class above him. The Council have founded ten of these Tuition Scholarships, of which five are vacated half-yearly. Seven Scholarships of £20 a year have been founded by the munificence of a member of the Council, and one of £20 a year founded by the Bishop of Rupert's Land.

The Play-grounds are forty acres in extent, besides an almost unlimited range of sands and sea-shore, and contain excellent cricket and foot-ball grounds for all ages. The cottages are now used for newcomers, or delicate lads, or those recently transferred from the Preparatory School. There is a Swimming Bath 122 feet by 30, which is warmed in the winter to summer heat by a Steam Engine, with a continual supply of Sea Water. Hot and cold water can be used at any time. Swimming is taught all the year round, and the sea is available during the Summer Months. A Gymnasium is available for the use of the Boys under the superintendence of Drill Sergeants. The Library is supplied with Periodicals, Newspapers, Chess-boards, Draughts, &c. It is open to the School generally on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Boys' Workshops are open daily, under the superintendence of the Clerk of the Works.

Among the SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS, having in view the future welfare of a large and increasing number of Pupils, the following Classes have been established:—

1. MILITARY CLASS, in preparation for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and direct Commission. *Special Subjects*:—Geometrical Drawing, Fortification, Surveying.

2. NAVAL CLASS.—*Special Subjects*:—Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.

3. CIVIL SERVICE CLASS.—*Special Subjects*:—Précis Writing and Book-keeping.

4. CIVIL ENGINEERING CLASS.—*Special Subjects*:—Mensuration and Surveying.

5. MERCANTILE CLASS.—*Special Subjects*.—Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence.

A PREPARATORY SCHOOL has been established by the Council to prepare young Boys for the Rossall School. The house is situated about a mile from Rossall, and placed under the charge of a married Clergyman, subject to the general supervision of the Head Master of Rossall. It is near the shore, and will accommodate, at present, twenty-nine Boys. The Council have built two Fives' Courts, and laid out part of the Play-ground for Cricket. There is also a house which can be used as a Sanatorium, should occasion require.

ADMISSION.—No Pupil is admitted under *Seven* years of age at the PREPARATORY, nor at ROSSALL under *Nine*, nor above *Fourteen*, except with special sanction of the Head Master.

FEES.—Pupils nominated by Donors pay, if Sons or dependent wards of Clergymen, £42; if Sons of Laymen, £55. Pupils not nominated pay, if Sons or dependent wards of Clergymen, £52; if Sons of Laymen, £65. A donation of 50 guineas entitles the Donor to a single Nomination. A donation of 100 guineas constitutes the donor a Life Governor, and entitles him to vote at all general meetings, and to have always one Pupil in the School on his Nomination. There are the following additional charges:—Admission Fee, £2 2s.; Medical Attendance, £1 1s.; Baths, £1 1s.; Chemistry (if learned), £1 1s.; Library (optional), £1 1s.; Needle Room, 10s.; Stationery, £1 1s.; Books; Breakages.

Head Master, REV. R. HENNIKER, M.A.

Edinburgh High School.—Under the Patronage of the LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and CITY COUNCIL. The date of the Foundation is unknown; probably in the early part of the twelfth century. At the time of the Reformation the "Grammar School of Edinburgh," as it was then named, was under the control of the Canons of the Abbey of Holyrood. In 1598, by the enlightened zeal of the Clergy and Town Council, it was established on a more comprehensive plan; and, from the special patronage vouchsafed it by James VI., it received the name which it still bears—*Schola Regia Edimburgensis*. It has long been at the head of the great Schools of Scotland. The subjects at first taught in the School were few, being principally Classics. In recent times various branches have been added, and in 1866, the Patrons, having had under their consideration the best method of making the School in all respects capable of meeting the intellectual demands of the country, resolved to carry out the following principles in the future management of the School:—

1. That each teacher be appointed for a special department; that, for instance, a teacher of Classics teach Classics and collateral branches only, and a teacher of English teach English and collateral branches only. The advantages of this principle are patent. The teacher who confines himself to the teaching of Latin and Greek can devote his whole energies to excellence in that department. He can give his undivided powers to attain eminence himself in Classical literature, and he can study with thoroughness the best modes of making his knowledge available for his pupils. In like manner the teacher of English can give his undivided time and attention to the study of the national language and literature, and can bring his scholarship to bear upon the illustration of these important branches.

In harmony with this principle, the staff of the School consists of three Masters, who give instruction in Classics alone—the Rector and two Classical Masters; of two English Masters, who teach English and Modern History and Geography; of a Mathematical Master, with Assistants, who teach Mathematics and Arithmetic only; of a teacher of Writing and Book-keeping, with Assistants; and of teachers of

French, German, Hindustani, Drawing, Gymnastics, and Fortification. Lecturers on Science also give lessons.

2. That a system of prescribed courses be established. It is not intended that these courses shall be absolutely imperative. Attendance on the Latin and English classes in the first four years, and on Latin alone in the fifth and sixth, is absolutely imperative. All other classes are optional. But it is desirable that all the pupils should follow the prescribed courses; pecuniary advantages accrue to those who take them, and it is expected that reasons be assigned for departure from them.

3. That every department of knowledge fitted for training the mind should be used in the school for that purpose, and that, therefore, the Natural Sciences be employed to educate. In harmony with this principle, Botany, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry are made auxiliary to forming the mind. The utmost care is taken to prevent these classes from falling into mere General Knowledge classes. They are used to bring out those powers of the mind, such as observation and reasoning by induction, which the Natural Sciences are best calculated to foster.

COURSE OF STUDY.—The Curriculum is designed to extend over a period of Six Years; and the School is therefore divided into Six Classes. The Educational work arranged for the progressive Classes may be thus briefly summarised:—In the first three years the Course of Instruction is the same for all. In the fourth the Pupil has a choice either of carrying out more completely his English or his Classical studies. In the fifth and sixth the arrangements are such that the Pupils may be prepared for the University, for the Artillery and Engineer competitions, or for the Indian Civil Service Examination. The Teacher of Engineering is a trained Engineer, both Civil and Mining, and he has had considerable experience in the practice of both Departments. The School is recognised by Government, as one in which gentlemen may be prepared for CIVIL ENGINEER appointments under Government in India and the Colonies. There is also a Special Class taught by the Rector, for reading the most difficult Greek authors, such as Pindar and Æschylus, and for Greek composition. The object of this Class is to fit for the INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE, and to help old Pupils in Competitions for UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS, FERGUSON SCHOLARSHIPS, or similar rewards of learning.

Quarterly Examinations are held, the Standards of Examination being adapted to the different stages of advancement, and Prizes, consisting of Gold and Silver Medals, and Books, are awarded. There is an extensive LIBRARY, a MUSEUM, a spacious PLAY-GROUND, and a CRICKET-GROUND in the Queen's Park.

ADMISSION.—Boys are admitted from the age of *eight* years and upwards. Pupils may join the School at any stage of progress. They are then examined by the Rector, and placed in the Class which appears most suitable to their degree of advancement.

The Holidays extend from the Exhibition Day to the 1st of October, when the School reassembles, and when the First or Elementary Class is formed.

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

PRESCRIBED COURSES.		IMPERATIVE.	
First Class	£2 2 0	First Class for Latin and English	£1 12 0
Second	2 10 0	Second Class do. . . .	1 12 0
Third Class	2 15 0	Third Class do. . . .	1 15 0
Fourth Class	3 0 0	Fourth Class do. . . .	1 15 0
Fifth Class	3 5 0	For Latin in Rector's Class	1 10 0
Sixth Class	3 5 0	For Latin and English in Rector's Class	2 0 0

OPTIONAL.	OPTIONAL BRANCHES.
Greek £0 12 6	Drawing, — Figure, Land- scape, Architectural, and Perspective :—
French, every day 0 12 6	Two hours a week . . . £0 10 6
French, two or three hours a week 0 10 0	Four hours a week . . . 0 15 0
German, every day 0 12 6	Fencing, Broadsword, and Gymnastics :—
German, two or three hours a week 0 10 0	One hour a week . . . 0 10 6
Mathematics 0 12 6	Fortification and Civil and Mining Engineering, for three hours a week 1 1 0
Book-keeping 0 12 6	Hindustani, for three hours a week 1 1 0
Arithmetic 0 10 0	
Writing 0 10 0	

If any of these subjects be taken in addition to the prescribed course, the Pupil pays 5s. for each branch.

MATRICULATION, 5s. per annum, payable at entry, for Library, Maps, Models, &c. Pupils not attending other Classes in the School will be admitted to the Classes of the French, German, and Mathematical Masters in the prescribed course, provided these classes do not number more than seventy.

Boarders are received by the Rector, 20, Great King Street, and the following Masters :—Mr. JOHN CARMICHAEL, 8, Picardy Place; Mr. MACDONALD, 9, Chalmers Crescent, Grange; Mr. MUNN, Gayfield House; Mr. MACMILLAN, 16, Buccleuch Place; Monsieur SCHNEIDER, Neuchâtel Villa, Grange Road.

Rector, Dr. DONALDSON.

Glasgow High School.—Under the Patronage of the LORD PROVOST, the MAGISTRATES, and CITY COUNCIL. Affords a very liberal Education at the smallest possible cost. There are Two Departments : 1. Language and Literature. 2. Science and Art. In the First there are Latin and Greek, French and German, and English Classes. In the Second there are Arithmetical, Mathematical, Geographical, Drawing, and Science Classes. The Departments are divided into numerous Classes, leading through to progressive attainments, as First Latin, Second Latin, Third Latin, &c. Parents and Guardians may select such studies as they deem most advantageous for the Pupil, without being compelled to enrol him in all Departments or Classes.

Pupils are prepared to compete for Honours in the UNIVERSITIES of GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, and ST. ANDREWS; and there are Public Class Prizes awarded, not merely upon proof of Scholarship, but with regard to diligence, good conduct, and regularity of attendance.

INSTITUTIONAL CERTIFICATES, signed by the Lord Provost and Convener, will be conferred on those Pupils who attend three Sessions in the Classical Department, three in the English, two in that of Foreign Languages, three in the Arithmetical Department, two in the Writing Department, and one in that of Drawing and Painting; but no Pupil can be considered as having completed the Course of Education which the High School affords unless he has passed through the Highest Classes of each Department.

FEEs.—Per Quarter: Latin, 15s.; Latin and Greek, 20s.; Latin, with Classical History and Geography, 20s.; French, 13s. 6d.; German, 15s.; Reading, Religious Knowledge, &c., 15s.; Geography, 10s. 6d.; Arithmetic, 12s. 6d.; Mathematics, Junior, 15s.; Senior, 21s.; Writing, 13s. 6d.; Book-keeping, 21s. (per Course of two Quarters); Drawing, 10s. 6d., 15s., or £1 1s. Private Classes: Drawing and Water-Colour, £3 3s.; Oil, £5 5s. per Course. Zoology, Geology, and Botany, 5s. per quarter. Fencing, Gymnastics, and Drill, 15s.; Gymnastics and Drill, 12s. 6d.; Drill only, 5s. Every Pupil pays an annual Entrance Fee of 2s. 6d. to the Janitor.

Convener, BAILIE SALMON.

High School of the Ewart Institute, NEWTON-STEWART.—Founded as a Public School, to afford to Families of the Upper and Middle Classes the advantages of a Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education of the First Class, at a moderate expense, the whole amount of the Endowment being saved to Parents by the reduction of Fees. The Course of Instruction is such as to prepare for the Universities, the Examinations for the Public Service, or the pursuits of General Business; and the organisation of the School provides that each Pupil shall receive special instruction and superintendence every hour of the day, and have the whole of his work examined by the Principal. French and German are spoken regularly. In the Upper Department of the School, Written Examinations are held monthly, and the written papers are transmitted to the Parents of the Pupils. Hitherto, the whole body of the Pupils in this Department have passed through the course of study prescribed for the Local Examinations of the Universities of Edinburgh and Oxford, and over nine-tenths of them have passed these Examinations. The one-tenth not examined and passed receive the whole of the same instruction.

The Studies of the Upper Class will in future include Special Preparation for the many Civil Service Appointments lately thrown open to National Competition.

There is easy communication by rail. The climate of Newton-Stewart is remarkably mild and salubrious, and the neighbourhood beautiful. The Institute itself is the finest Educational Edifice in the South of Scotland, and the accommodation for Boarders excellent, including well-lighted and ventilated Private Dormitories, excellent Swimming and other Baths, &c. The Hospital Cottage has never been used as such, not having been at all required, as the health of the Pupils has been almost perfect, while their growth and physical development have been greatly above average.

The Institute includes a Seminary for the EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, conducted by the Principal and Masters, assisted by accomplished and experienced Governesses. The Course of Instruction in this department embraces Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Modern Languages, and other accomplishments. Approved Lodgings or Board can be procured for Young Lady Pupils from a distance, whose evening preparations are carefully directed by the Head Master and his Assistants.

FEES.—The Tuition Fees vary from £4 4s. to £10 10s. per annum. Boarders, including Tuition, from £40 to £60 per annum. No Extras, excepting the Pianoforte. The Head Master receives a limited number of Private Boarders, to whom he gives Private Tuition, in addition to the Course of Studies in the Classes of the Institute.

Head Master, JOHN ST. CLAIR, Esq.

Dublin High School.—Founded in 1870, out of the revenues of ERASMUS SMITH'S ESTATE. Situated in extensive premises in Harcourt Street, adapted to the use of the Classes by the addition of a Hall and various School-rooms. There is a fine Library, containing a large stock of books of reference. The Governors are the leading Clergy and Laymen of Ireland. The instruction is on an English and Scientific basis, great stress being laid on Modern Languages; there is also a branch for teaching Latin and Greek. No boy is admitted under

nine years of age. The hours of attendance are from half-past nine till three o'clock, an interval from twelve till half-past twelve o'clock being allowed for recreation in the grounds attached to the Schools. The Endowment having been left for religious purposes, the Schools are opened daily with prayer, and the Scriptures are regularly taught.

FEES.—General Course, £7; Latin and Greek (joint fee), £3; French and German, ditto, £2; Advanced Mathematics, £3; Engineering, £4; Natural Sciences, £2; Drawing, £3; Stationery, 10s.; Library, 5s.

Principal, Rev. S. F. CRESSWELL, M.A.

Royal Schools, IRELAND.—There are Five Royal Schools, viz., ARMAGH, CAVAN, DUNGANNON, ENNISKILLEN, and TIPPERARY. They were founded by CHARLES I., and large tracts of the forfeited lands of Ulster were appropriated to their maintenance. They were founded chiefly with the view of educating the Sons of British and Scotch Settlers in Ireland. The general Tuition embraces the English, French, Latin, and Greek Languages; Logic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing and Arithmetic, Composition, and Poetry.

The Commissioners of Education in Ireland have founded THIRTY EXHIBITIONS, called *Royal Scholarships*, for Students who shall enter TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin, from the Royal Schools. The Scholarships are thus apportioned: Five of £50 per annum each for Armagh School; Five of £50 and Five of £30 per annum each, for each of the Schools of Dungannon and Enniskillen; and Five of £25 per annum each for Cavan School. The Scholarships are awarded upon Examination, and are tenable for five years from the time of their being obtained.

These Scholarships can be obtained by such Students only as have been at least three years in all, previously to their entrance into Trinity College, Pupils in some one or other of the Royal Schools. It is not, however, hereby intended to prevent Pupils from moving from one of them to another; but the Scholarships founded for the respective Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Cavan, can be obtained only by Students who have entered the University from the Schools for which such Scholarships have been founded.

Students when appointed to these Scholarships may retain them for five years from the time of their election; provided that, proceeding regularly with their respective Classes, they obtain in each year of their Undergraduate Course one Honour of the First Rank, or two Honours of the Second Rank; the Election itself to one of these Scholarships being reckoned as equivalent to one Honour of the Second Rank, obtained in the Junior Freshman year. A Moderatorship obtained in the Senior Sophister year,—a Scholarship, in whatever year obtained,—the Berkeley Gold Medal,—the Lloyd Exhibition,—the Wray Prize,—success in the First Indian Civil Service (competitive) Examination,—success at the Woolwich Entrance Examination, will rank as University Honours of the First Class. Obtaining a Respongency—Success at any of the subsequent Indian Civil Service Examinations—will rank as a University Honour of the Second Rank.

FEES.—The Fees for Tuition and Board at Cavan School are 40 guineas per annum. Entrance, £3 3s. There are no extras. A limited number of Private Pupils are received from 60 to 100 guineas per annum. The expenses of the other Royal Schools are probably about the same amount.

Communications to THE MASTER of each School.

Electric Telegraph School, 24, CITY ROAD, LONDON.—The rapid development of the Telegraphic System throughout the world has created a proportionate demand for the services of skilled operators at home and abroad. The new occupation is peculiar in this respect, that it offers remunerative Employment to both sexes, and that skilful manipulators, possessed of a fair amount of preliminary education, cannot fail to obtain appointments. In fact, from the continued extension of the Telegraphic System, and the necessary promotion of beginners to the more responsible offices, the demand for skilled operators must long continue in excess of the supply.

The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH SCHOOL is designed to facilitate the obtaining of Appointments by creating skilled Applicants, prepared at once to enter upon the active duties in which they seek to be engaged.

All the Systems taught, amongst which are those of Cooke and Wheatstone's needle, and Professor Morse's Printing, and Sir W. Thomson's Reflecting Mirror, as used by the Submarine Companies. For those who have in prospect superior Appointments, special arrangements are made for instruction in the higher branches of the subject. Special arrangements are made for teaching the use of Sir W. Thomson's new Siphon Recording Instruments.

A LADY SUPERINTENDENT directs the LADIES' DEPARTMENT of the School, which is separate from that of the Males.

FEES.—Ladies, £3 3s.; Gentlemen, Home Service, £5 5s.; Foreign Service, £10 10s. For Pupils requiring private instruction in the higher branches, £15 15s. Board and residence for Pupils from the country may be obtained at from 16s. weekly.

Manager, T. EVANS LUNDY.

Postal and Submarine Telegraph Institution, 123 to 125, NEW KENT ROAD, LONDON.—Since the opening of this Institution upwards of 550 Pupils have been instructed in the science and art of Telegraphy, who are now holding lucrative appointments both at Home and on Foreign Stations. No expense has been spared in the selection of the necessary Scientific Instruments, and the services of experienced Instructors have been procured.

The Systems taught are Varley's, Sand's, Cooke and Wheatstone's Single Needle, Bright's Acoustic Bells, Professor Morse's Printing (Inkers, Sounders, and Embossers), and Sir W. Thomson's Mirror (Reflecting Galvanometer), as used by the Trans-Atlantic, Indo-European, Anglo-Mediterranean, and all other Submarine Companies, with the use of the Galvanometer for Testing Cables, Overland Wires, Batteries, Instruments, &c.

There are separate offices for Ladies, under the supervision of a Female Superintendent.

FEES.—Ladies, £3 3s.; Gentlemen, for the Home Service, £5 5s.; for Foreign Service, £8 8s. These payments provide for three hours' daily instruction for three months, in which time a Pupil of ordinary capacity may become qualified for employment. Special Instruction to qualify for the higher appointments provided at an inclusive charge of £12 12s. Arrangements may be made for Resident Pupils, upon application to the Principal.

Principal, F. R. FRANCIS, T.E.

Army Regulations, under HER MAJESTY'S WARRANT, dated October 30, 1871.—Direct Commissions in the Army are henceforward to be given under six different categories. There is to be a perfectly open COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION in General Subjects. Candidates who have passed Responsions at OXFORD, or the Previous Examinations at CAMBRIDGE, or the corresponding Examinations at any other UNIVERSITY in the United Kingdom, are eligible for First Appointments. The Queen's Cadets and the Indian Cadets, Sons of distinguished Officers, and the Queen's Pages of Honour, are to be eligible for selection, but must undergo a professional Examination, as will also the Non-commissioned Officers. The rank of Ensign is to be abolished, and that of Sub-Lieutenant substituted.

I.—FIRST APPOINTMENTS.—SUB-LIEUTENANTS.

1. A commission as Sub-Lieutenant in our Army may be given :—

- (a.) To a successful Candidate at a Competitive Examination in General Subjects, to be held under such regulations as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State ;
- (b.) To a Student from the University of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, or the Queen's University, Ireland, who has passed " Responsions " at Oxford, the " Previous Examination " at Cambridge, or the corresponding Examination at the other Universities—under such regulations with respect to the age and manner of selection of such Candidates as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State ;
- (c.) To our Cadets, styled " Queen's Cadets ; " to those styled " Indian Cadets ; " and to our Pages of Honour. These Cadets and Pages of Honour shall pass such a qualifying Examination in General Subjects as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State ;
- (d.) To a Non-commissioned Officer who is recommended for promotion by our Commander-in-Chief, and who shall pass such a Professional Examination as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State.

2. Sub-Lieutenants, in order to qualify for the rank of Lieutenant, shall be required to serve satisfactorily for twelve months with one of our Regiments, and after such service (except in the case of Non-commissioned Officers promoted to be Sub-Lieutenants) to go through such a Course of Study, and to pass such a Professional Examination, as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State.

3. Sub-Lieutenants shall be removed from our service for moral or physical unfitness, or if they fail to pass satisfactorily through the prescribed Course of Study. They shall, except in the case of Non-commissioned Officers promoted to be Sub-Lieutenants, be required to pass the Professional Examination for the rank of Lieutenant within three years, failing to do which they shall be removed from our service. Their time for retirement on full or half-pay shall be reckoned from the date of their commissions as Lieutenants ; and in fixing the date of such commissions, such portion of their service as Sub-Lieutenants may be allowed as their conduct and qualifications may merit according to regulations to be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State.

4. Sub-Lieutenants appointed to a Cavalry regiment who are not qualified for service in the Cavalry may be transferred to the Infantry.

APPOINTMENT FROM THE MILITIA.

5. A Commission as Lieutenant in our Army may be given to a Lieutenant of one of our Regiments of Militia under such regulations as to age or otherwise as may be issued from time to time by our Secretary of State. The Officer shall pass a Professional Examination similar to that which will be required of a Sub-Lieutenant in our Army before he receives a Commission as Lieutenant.

II.—PROMOTION. LIEUTENANTS.

6. A Sub-Lieutenant in our Army may receive a Commission as Lieutenant—

- (a.) If he has been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant from the rank of Non-commissioned Officer—after a satisfactory service of not less than twelve months as a Sub-Lieutenant;
- (b.) In the case of other Sub-Lieutenants—after a satisfactory service of not less than twelve months with one of our Regiments, and after having gone through a Course of Study and passed a Professional Examination, as laid down in Article 2.

CAPTAINS.

7. A qualified Lieutenant shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Captain after two years' service in our Army. In the case of Officers entering our Army after the 26th August, 1871, this service shall date from the date of their Commissions as Lieutenants; in the case of other Officers from the date of their first Commissions.

MAJORS.

8. A qualified Captain shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Major after six years' service in our Army. In the case of Officers entering our Army after the 26th August, 1871, this service shall date from the date of their Commissions as Lieutenants; in the case of other Officers from the date of their first Commissions.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

9. A qualified Officer holding the substantive rank of Major shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

GENERAL RULES.

10. Every promotion shall be made upon the recommendation of our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State.

11. Succession to vacancies shall be regulated as follows:

(a.) If a vacancy shall arise—

- (1.) By the promotion of an Officer to the rank of Major-General,
- (2.) By the death of an Officer,
- (3.) By an Officer becoming supernumerary under Article 21, or
- (4.) By an Officer being promoted to fill a vacancy in another Regiment or Corps,

the promotions in the several ranks necessary to fill the vacancy shall, unless it shall be expedient that the vacancies

be otherwise filled, be given to the senior qualified Officer of each lower rank in the Regiment or Corps, except in the case of promotion to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in which case the vacancy shall be filled by a qualified Officer to be selected by our Commander-in-Chief with the approval of our Secretary of State ;

- (b.) If a vacancy shall arise from any other cause, it shall be filled by a qualified Officer of our Army who shall be selected by our Commander-in-Chief with the approval of our Secretary of State.

12. No selection shall be made in succession to any vacancy caused by the retirement of an Officer until such retirement shall have been completed and shall have appeared in the *London Gazette*.

13. Officers below the rank of Field Officer shall not be recommended to us for promotion unless they shall have previously passed such Professional Examination as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State. Officers serving with their Regiments at distant foreign stations may be provisionally promoted to vacancies previous to passing such Examination, but such promotion shall be cancelled should the Officer fail in his Examination. Captains now in our service may be appointed Majors without Examination, if specially reported to and approved by our Commander-in-Chief as having proved their efficiency for the rank of Major.

14. Lieutenants shall be required to pass the Professional Examination for the rank of Captain within five years of the date of their commission as Lieutenants, failing to do which they shall be removed from our service, and may receive a sum not exceeding one year's pay, provided that, in cases of exigency, our Secretary of State may enlarge the time allowed for their Examination. Officers now in our Service who received their first Commissions before the 26th day of August, 1871, shall not be liable to the provisions of this article.

III.—TENURE OF APPOINTMENTS OF MAJOR AND LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN A REGIMENT.

15. The appointment of a Major in a Regiment or Battalion shall, in the case of Officers so appointed after the date of this Warrant, be held in the first instance for five years, the Officer being eligible for reappointment. If not reappointed, he shall receive half-pay.

16. The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel of a Regiment or Battalion shall, in the case of Officers so appointed after the date of this Warrant, be held in the first instance for five years, and may be renewed if it appear to our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State, that such renewal is desirable for the good of our service. If the Officer be not reappointed, he shall receive half-pay.

IV.—ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

17. The foregoing articles of this Warrant, viz., Articles 1 to 16, shall not apply to our Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers.

V.—EXCHANGES.

18. Subject to the sanction of our Commander-in-Chief, Officers of equal substantive rank on full pay, serving in our Cavalry, Infantry of

the Line, and Colonial Corps, and Officers (below the substantive rank of Field Officer) in our Indian Staff Corps, may exchange from one Regiment or Corps to another, and Officers of equal substantive rank on full pay serving in Brigades of Royal Artillery, in Companies of Royal Engineers, or in Regiments of more than one Battalion, may exchange from one Brigade, Company of Royal Engineers, or Battalion, to another; providing that the Commanding Officers of the Officers exchanging certify that the desired exchange does not originate in any cause affecting the honour, character, or professional efficiency of the Officers, and provided also that a Certificate of a Military Medical Officer be transmitted in each case, declaring that the Officer is in a fit state to serve at the station where the Corps, Brigade, Battalion, or Company into which he applies to exchange is quartered. Each Officer shall also declare that it is his *bonâ fide* intention to join immediately and do duty in the Corps, Brigade, Battalion, or Company, to which he proposes to exchange; and no Officer shall be permitted to retire within six months of the date of his exchange, excepting in the case of ill-health or other emergency, which shall be specially considered.

19. An Officer so exchanging shall be permitted to defray all fair and reasonable expenses incurred through such exchange by the Officer with whom he exchanges, provided that the sum to be paid be approved by our Commander-in-Chief before payment is made.

20. An Officer exchanging into a Regiment shall be placed, for regimental seniority, below all Officers holding the same regimental rank at the time of his exchange.

VI.—SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

21. An Officer may be retained on the strength of his Regiment or Corps as a supernumerary—

1st. In case of a reduction in the establishment of a Regiment or Corps when his retention is authorised by our Secretary of State;

2nd. If, in the case of a Field Officer belonging to a Regiment or Battalion serving in India, he be appointed to a Brigade command, or to a Staff situation in that country, tenable by a Regimental Officer for the usual period of five years;

3rd. When appointed to be—

(a.) Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in a substantive Major;

(b.) Professor, Instructor, or other Officer on the establishment of our Royal Military College, Royal Military Academy, or Staff College;

(c.) Garrison Instructor, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Captain Instructor or Lieutenant Instructor of Musketry;

(d.) Adjutant in a Regiment or Corps of our auxiliary forces;

Or to hold such other appointments as may be fixed from time to time by our Secretary of State with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury.

22. An Officer supernumerary to the establishment of his Regiment or Corps shall retain his military position and be eligible for promotion

precisely as if he had remained on the active list of such Regiment or Corps.

23. A supernumerary Officer under Article 21, on being promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy or Majority in a Regiment or Corps, shall join the Regiment or Corps to which he may be promoted.

24. A supernumerary Officer who completes the term of service fixed for his appointment, or resigns it on satisfactory grounds, shall rejoin his Regiment as supernumerary in his rank, except in the case of a substantive Major, who shall receive half-pay until absorbed, retaining his regimental position.

25. A supernumerary Officer who resigns his appointment on unsatisfactory grounds, or is displaced therefrom for misconduct or incapacity, unless he be removed from our Army, shall receive a reduced rate of half-pay of such amount and for such period as our Secretary of State may decide, taking into consideration the length and character of the services rendered by the Officer.

26. If a supernumerary Officer shall die, be promoted, or retire, or if an Officer of the rank in which there is a supernumerary Officer waiting absorption under Article 24 shall die, be promoted, or retire, no promotion shall take place in succession to such vacancy.

27. Cases of reduction of establishment shall be specially considered, and such arrangements made for the gradual absorption of supernumerary Officers as may be approved by the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury.

VII.—PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

28. Cornets and Ensigns in our Army appointed before the 26th day of August, 1871, and Cornets and Ensigns in our Army appointed after such date who passed from our Royal Military College on the A list, may be promoted at once to the rank of Lieutenant. No greater number of Lieutenants than that allowed by the establishment which may be fixed for the year shall receive Lieutenant's pay; and no Officer shall receive such pay until he shall have passed the Examination required by the existing regulations for the rank of Lieutenant.

29. Other Cornets and Ensigns in our Army, appointed after the 26th day of August, 1871, Candidates who have passed the Examination for Direct Commissions before the date of this our Warrant, Candidates for Commissions in the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards, who are nominated to fill the vacancies which occur in such Regiments previous to the date of the first Competitive Examination for Sub-Lieutenants, and who pass a qualifying Examination, and Candidates from the Universities now on the list of our Commander-in-Chief, may receive Commissions as Sub-Lieutenants.

30. Such Sub-Lieutenants as have passed satisfactorily through a Course of Study at our Royal Military College may be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant after twelve months' satisfactory service with one of our Regiments.

By Her Majesty's command,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

*** The EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM to accompany the ROYAL WARRANT, and the Royal Warrants respecting the STAFF COLLEGE and the CONTROL DEPARTMENT, will be found in the APPENDIX.

District Unions of Educational Institutions.—IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The UNION OF INSTITUTIONS was established in May, 1852, and at present comprises several DISTRICTS, and a large number of LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS, ATHENÆUMS, MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS, PEOPLE'S COLLEGES and CLUBS, PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETIES, &c., in the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

ALDERSHOT AND FARNHAM DISTRICT ASSOCIATION (2 Institutions); Hon. Secretary, Mr. Henry Poppleton, College Boarding School, Farnham.

EAST LANCASHIRE UNION OF INSTITUTIONS (20 Institutions and Evening Schools); Hon. Sec., Mr. John Sutherland, Burnley; Assistant Sec., Mr. T. W. Shore, Burnley.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE UNION OF INSTITUTES (124 Institutions); Hon. Secretary, Dr. R. M. Pankhurst, Manchester; Visiting Agent, Mr. Thomas Lawton, 3, St. James's Chambers, South King Street, Manchester.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE ASSOCIATION; Secretary, Mr. F. Talbot, Smethwick, Birmingham.

WORCESTER UNION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES (28 Institutions and 12 Evening Schools); President, J. S. Pakington, Esq.; Secretary, Mr. F. Marcus, Worcester.

YORKSHIRE UNION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS (130 Institutions).

Most of the INSTITUTIONS are also connected with the GOVERNMENT SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, and there is thus provided throughout the Kingdom a wide and influential organisation for the education of the Artisan and Middle Classes. The movement extends even to the smaller towns and hamlets, Village Libraries, Reading Rooms, Lectures, and Evening Schools receiving aid in various ways for the promotion of their praiseworthy objects. Examinations are held, Prizes and Certificates awarded, and the Institutional Examinations are generally preparatory to Examinations in connection with the UNIVERSITIES, or the superior Competitions of the SOCIETY OF ARTS and the GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. A full List of Institutions, Schools, and Classes in operation for Educational purposes will be found in the APPENDIX.

At the opening of the new building erected for the BRADFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, the BISHOP OF EXETER thus spoke upon the

ADVANTAGES OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS, AND THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

His Lordship said :—

Although he was but a boy when first Mechanics' Institutes were established, he could well remember the opprobrium that was showered upon them on the one side, and the high hopes that were entertained on the other. He could well remember how many even really good and some wise men looked upon them with real alarm, fearing that they would do mischief; fearing that they would puff up the minds of those who belonged to them with a conceit of knowledge, without the quality; fearing that they would eventually lead to harm. He could remember, too, how some cherished hopes, which seemed to be ridiculously exaggerated, that by their means science and literature would penetrate to the lowest depths of society, and that even working men would study science or literature in their leisure hours, and give themselves to the labour necessary to become accomplished scholars. He could also remember, as time went on, how at first it seemed that the alarms on the one side

were to be dissipated, not by the success of these Institutions in doing what it was hoped they would do, but in their entire failure to do anything at all; and in how many instances the high hopes of the original promoters were disappointed, and their enthusiasm damped by seeing that very often indeed the means which they had taken to spread knowledge had no such effect as they expected; how they found that a large number of those to whom they hoped to give advantages were quite unable to accept them, and that the measures they had taken were unsuited to bring those advantages within their reach. In many cases Mechanics' Institutes were either closed because they were found to be practically useless, or they degenerated into mere places of amusement, where men were gathered together every now and then to listen to some amusing lecture from somebody who had a great deal to say, but who, after all, had nothing to teach. It was hard to persevere in spite of those obstacles, in spite of opprobrium and scorn, even though they might think in their own hearts that the opprobrium and scorn were altogether undeserved; but harder was it to persevere, in spite of their own mistakes and failures, and still to go on, because they had a conviction that, although they might have missed the road at first, yet the goal might be reached. That must have been done in Bradford. There must have been, in spite of many difficulties, a deep conviction in the minds of its friends that knowledge somehow was within their reach, and that they must at all costs reach it. There must have been a dogged determination, which more than any other quality seemed to win the most important victories, before they could have done all that they had done. Therefore it was to one who had the cause of enlightenment and education closely at heart, and to himself, a source of the deepest satisfaction to have witnessed the ceremony of that morning.

Mechanics' Institutes, as it seemed to him, had an ampler field and a nobler task than they had ever had before. Nay, rather, now, for the first time, there was some chance that they might be able to do that which they originally hoped, but had not hitherto been able, except in some very small measure, to attain. He purposed, therefore, at some little length to state what, in his opinion, was the part which those Institutes ought now to take. The subject was of necessity difficult and complicated. All work that was worth doing brought with it many debatable questions, and questions about which the best and wisest men might differ. He might be allowed to take his cue from what Mr. Forster said; it suited the subject on which he had to speak exceedingly well, and Mr. Forster's words encouraged him to think that it would not be inappropriate if he dwelt a little longer than he might have done upon the present state of secondary education in this country, with which secondary education all Mechanics' Institutes henceforward must of necessity be very closely connected. The Endowed Schools of this country had been brought under the review of a Commission acting in accordance with the report of a previous commission of inquiry; and to that Commission large powers had been given by a recent Act, to propose vigorous changes in the Schools, to modify old foundations in order to adapt them to the circumstances of the present time, and, in fact, as far as it could be done, to make them the basis of a complete system of secondary education for the whole country. In effecting those changes, the Commission might run counter to the views of many warm friends of education. There might be many who had not passed through the sort of education which he had passed through when he was member of the Schools Inquiry Commission, and who had, therefore, no opportunity of looking at all the facts with the same care and with the completeness which of necessity were imposed upon him. He therefore never felt inclined to complain if the conclusions to which he, in common with others engaged in the same task, arrived, did not immediately commend themselves to others who, although desiring the progress of secondary education as heartily as he did, had not the same opportunity of looking into that particular branch of the subject. But what he had found was this: that the Endowed Schools of this country, to which of necessity they must look for giving secondary education, being founded at various times, and practically left to work out their own trusts without effective supervision, were no longer doing the work which either the country needed or the original founders intended them to do. They found that if anything was to be done with those schools it was absolutely necessary to bring them under the review of some one body; to put them into right relations both with the inferior and superior education of this country; to assign to them the different work which each had to do, in accordance with the needs of the place where it was situated; and to modify the arrangements of every one of them; so that, instead of being a mere chaotic mass of ill-arranged institutions, producing no real result, they might have a harmonious whole, tending to one great end. The Commission found that that was necessary, and for that purpose they recommended that the schools should

be regularly graded in relation to one another ; that each should have its proper task assigned to it, and that there should be provision by which each grade should be connected with the rest. So far as that went, he was not aware that there was any difference in opinion ; nor did he think there was any difficulty in persuading people that it would be necessary, in carrying out that proposition, to use very large powers, and to make very great changes.

But there was one thing very close to their hearts which in the working of it out would necessarily evoke great difference of opinion. When they looked at the working of those Schools in past days, although it was quite certain that many of them were inefficient for the purposes for which they were intended, they found that they had done one service to the country from the beginning of their foundation almost down to within their own memory. He supposed there was no one who knew much about the old Grammar Schools who did not know how it was their glory to pick out from the mass of the people boys whose talents specially fitted them to profit by an advanced education ; how they gave the opportunity for that education ; and how they not only gave education itself, as far as they themselves could give it, but how also they enabled the boys to go forward to the Universities, and carry education still further. There was no one, if he took the trouble to look into all that the Grammar Schools had done, who could not find a long list of great names of men who had risen through the aid given by those Schools—some to high honour in the Church, some to high honour in the State, some to be great authors and thinkers, and some to write their names on the pages of history, and to do service not only to their own generation, but also to many which followed. Was it possible to remember this without feeling that one of the great objects to be borne in mind, in the reconstitution of these Schools, was still to do that great service, still to enable boys, from every rank of life, in spite of obstacles, and in spite of that greatest obstacle of all, the poverty of their parents, to cultivate the faculties which God had given them, and to go on with their studies until they had made themselves what it was quite plain God intended them to be ? So the one great object of their recommendation was this, that the Schools should be so organised that everywhere boys who showed the power of profiting by a higher education should be selected from the rest, and should have the chance of getting that by which they could profit. They found over and over again that schools had done this in former times by offering education freely to everybody who came, whether he was in a condition to profit by it or not. They found that there was an enormous amount of waste, and that very often it happened that a school in which it was intended to give an advanced education was filled by those to whom such education was of no use whatever, and that consequently the school was perpetually pulled down by the scholars. They also found over and over again that the giving of education gratuitously, without any reference to the question that those to whom it was given could make no use of it, was not only a waste of the resources adapted for the purpose, but it was depriving those who ought to have had every opportunity they required. What else could be done but to endeavour to apply a remedy directly to this great deficiency ? Therefore they recommended that in all cases gratuitous education should be given only to those who, being selected from the rest, should have proved that they were really of the sort to whom such education would be a boon. It was true that they had been accused, when they recommended that, of having recommended that the poor should be deprived of what was intended for them alone. Not so ; most assuredly it was in the interest of the poor themselves, more than in any other interest, that they made the recommendation. It was in the belief that the thing which would do most for the improvement of the education of the poor was to apply all endowments to the object of giving a higher education to those who were selected as fit to receive it. Just consider how the matter stood. If they gave an advanced education to those who could make no use of it, they would be most assuredly doing no good at all to the man to whom they were thus giving education ; they would simply be wasting their trouble, and not only so, but the chances were that what they were giving him would interfere with the natural progress of his life. Besides that, if there was one thing more than another which really encouraged Elementary Schools, and which really lifted them to a higher level, it was by constantly presenting to them the idea that all who were diligent in their studies, and showed an aptitude for higher advancement in study, would have the opportunity which they desired. As an old schoolmaster, his experience was that there was nothing which encouraged a school so much, and helped the teachers and learners so much, as to hold up as an object to the boys who were fitted for something higher than the school they were in, an opportunity of reaching a point which would do more for them in the way of cultivating their faculties and stirring up their souls

within them. It was the greatest encouragement to schools that they should have this natural outlet for their best scholars. It was said that we had higher schools which were not now in a condition to give that which the better scholars required for their advancement, and that, in the second place, these schools were not numerous enough to supply what was wanted all over the country; and therefore in the interest of the poor and those interested in elementary education, it was necessary that a determined effort should be made, and that everywhere there should be schools for advanced education within the reach of all, and that these schools should gather within them all those who were ready to take advantage of them, and who were selected from the schools below. This was the work of the Endowed Schools Commission. This was the work they had already begun; and this was the work which he was glad to hear would certainly commence amongst them in Bradford almost immediately; and he trusted that that town would soon show that it was ready to do anything that was necessary to supplement the work of secondary education there, and that they would among themselves, so far as the endowment did not do it already, provide the Exhibitions necessary, in order to gather the children from the elementary schools and give them a proper chance. If they succeeded, as he trusted they would, in supplying this country with a complete system of Schools, beginning with the elementary schools and ending with the Universities, there would still be a great work to do, which he believed could not be better done than by Mechanics' Institutes.

It had been tolerably well established that the proportion of persons selected from the Elementary Schools to receive a higher education was not large, though he was sorry to say that, small as it was, when they looked carefully into the endowments of this country they found that it would take every penny to supply the means of education for that number. They found that there were not more persons than three in a thousand to whom the selection would apply. When he said that, he did not mean to imply that there were only three in a thousand to whom an advanced education of a particular sort would be really any benefit; by no means. What he meant to say was that there were not more than that proportion, taking the Free Elementary Schools all round, to whom an advanced education in the form of more schooling at a higher school would compensate for their continuing for years and years under tuition. There were others who were being educated by the cultivation of their faculties in their business in life, and there were many men who would be no better if they were taken from their business, put into a Grammar School, and given an opportunity to go to the University, as their minds might not be of the sort to profit by that kind of cultivation.

And yet there were some men who, in their work as Artisans or Mechanics, would be much benefited if, side by side with their work, they could cultivate their intelligence and the particular principles of the trade or profession with which they happened to be connected. Very often, indeed, the highest cultivation a man could get was to be obtained by supplementing the actual work in the world in that particular branch of study which related to their labour. Often they would find that if they sent a boy to school to learn a particular branch of study, he would make no progress in it at all; yet that young man, if studying by the work of his life, would have his interest excited, and would probably be able to undertake more than many a man who studied the same subject in his closet alone. So they found that there was one class who could not be cultivated in the higher schools, and there was another class to whom it would be a blessing to put within their means any particular branch of study for which they had a taste, and in which their business led them to take an interest. This was the proper work for Mechanics' Institutions, and it was a work which he ventured to prophesy would become of more and more importance as time went on, and would be of the greatest advantage to those who had time at their command. He was glad that the Mechanics' Institutes of the country were left to be supported by voluntary agencies, because of their peculiar nature, and because, if one thing was more certain than another, it was that such Institutions could only do their work by virtue of the energy and devotion of those for whom they are intended. He must warn those who would attend the Classes at that Institute that they would require to give all their energy if they desired to be successful. Upon their own efforts, their own determination, and their resolution that they would not be beaten, however often they might seem to fail, depended their success. There were two different ways in which a man could study a subject. One man would find it his best way to study by going to a good library, and working hard by himself, finding over book after book, with the resolute determination to master his subject. Another man, on the contrary, would find that the best way to study was to go to some teacher, who would explain matters to him, and cross-examine him, and who would constantly look into his

progress, and perpetually give him advice. Both of these ways were supplied in Mechanics' Institutes, for there were libraries for those who wanted to read, and there were classes for those who wanted direct instruction. But neither library nor classes would be of use to any one who did not determine from the beginning that in what he was about to do he would not be beaten.

University of Otago, NEW ZEALAND.—Incorporated by Ordinance of the Provincial Council of Otago, 1869. Chancellor, Rev. THOMAS BURNS, D.D., Dunedin. Professorships of Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Political Economy; Classics, including Greek, Latin, and the English Language and Literature; Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Natural Science, including Chemistry and Mineralogy. Term, Six Months each year, commencing the beginning of May.

FEES.—The Professors' Fees are £3 3s. per Term for each Pupil.

EDUCATION IN OTAGO.—A liberally-supported system of public elementary School Instruction has long been in operation. A High School for Boys has been maintained in Dunedin. This School was established to impart instruction in all the branches of a liberal Education. The French and other Modern Languages, Latin and Greek Classics, Mathematics, and such other branches of Science as the advancement of the Colony and the increase of the population may from time to time require. A Provincial Upper School, for Girls, has recently been opened by the Educational Board.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—An Ordinance has been passed by the Provincial Council of Otago for the institution of Grammar Schools in all the chief centres of population within the Province. Under the provisions of this Ordinance, the Grammar Schools of Oamaru, Port Chalmers, Tokomairiro, and Lawrence (Tampeka), have been in successful operation since January, 1870. There are six Provincial Exhibitions, of the annual value of from £30 to £52 10s. each, established in connection with the High School. These Exhibitions are open for competition to Pupils of the Public Schools throughout the Province, and are tenable for five years. There are extensive Boarding Establishments in connection with the Boys' High School, and also the Provincial School for the Higher Education of Girls. Head Masters of the Grammar Schools also provide accommodation for Pupil Boarders.

INSTITUTIONS.—Athenæums, Mechanics' Institutes, and Public Libraries, to the number of about fifty, are in successful operation throughout the Province. These Institutions are liberally aided by the Provincial Government, and are on the increase. The Dunedin Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute possesses a valuable Library and a large number of Members. The Otago Institute for the Promotion of Art, Science, Literature, and Philosophy has recently been established in Dunedin.

PROSPECTS FOR TEACHERS.—The number of persons required for the Learned Professions in New Zealand is considerable; and there is a growing desire by the Colonists that their sons should become qualified for entering the Professions. The total number of Pupils who attended the Government Elementary Schools of Otago during 1869 was 5,863. Number of Schools 80, in which 122 Teachers were employed. The number of Scholars learning the higher rules of Arithmetic was 456; Algebra and Geometry, 152; English Grammar, 2,008; Geography, 2,290; History, 1,228; Latin, 152; French, 99; Greek, 2; Drawing,

408; Book-keeping, 104; Composition, 1,647; Writing from Dictation, 2,200; Singing from Notes, 2,429. In Dunedin and some of the larger towns there are also Private Schools, attended by a considerable number of Pupils. The revenue derived from votes of the Provincial Council, from Crown Lands, Endowments, School Fees, and Local Contributions, amounted for the year 1869 to £25,263. This is at the rate of about 10s. per head of the whole population of the Province, and is exclusive of the money expended for Education at Private Schools.

SALARIES TO MASTERS AND TEACHERS.—By the Grammar Schools Ordinance of 1869 it is provided that there shall be appointed to every Grammar School a Head Master, Second Master, a School Mistress, and such number of Assistant or Pupil Teachers as may be sanctioned by the Board. The following are the minimum rates of salaries per annum:—Head Master, £200; Second Master, £100; School Mistress, £75.

JOHN HISLOP, *Honorary Secretary to the Education Board, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.* **HOME OFFICE:** *The Secretary to the Otago University, 3, Hope Street, Edinburgh.* The Home Office has been established for the purpose of promoting the emigration of Professors and Teachers to New Zealand.

PART II.—DAUGHTERS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS FOR CANDIDATES OF BOTH SEXES.—Particulars of these Examinations will be found at page 29. In cases where FEMALES are Examined there are LOCAL COMMITTEES OF LADIES, who superintend the necessary arrangements. The Committee see that girls who do not live in the immediate locality where an Examination is to be held find suitable lodging and accommodation. The Examination of Girls is quite separate from that of Boys.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FEMALE CANDIDATES.

At the Distribution of Prizes to the successful Competitors at the Oxford Local Examination for the Margate Centre, the Right Hon. the EARL OF GRANVILLE, after commenting upon the general good effected by the Examination, spoke as follows :— I do not know whether, in the presence of so many ladies, I ought to mention another subject, or whether you will attribute it to my gallant nature ; but certainly one of the most agreeable things that I have had to do to-day was to present a prize to the young lady who so well deserved it. I think, if a young lady will accept a compliment from an old gentleman—(laughter)—I might say that her modest and graceful demeanour in coming up to receive that prize was, as it appeared to me, a sufficient answer to those who are afraid of the opposite sex becoming too much conceited if they could successfully compete for prizes offered to them in literary pursuits ; and I think I may venture to remind you of what Dr. Johnson said about elementary education. It was said that it might make the poor conceited and above themselves. “That is,” said Dr. Johnson, “if you give a silver-laced waistcoat to a ploughman it may make him conceited and desert his plough ; but if all the ploughmen have silver-laced waistcoats given them they will not be more above the plough than they were before.” You will do well, therefore, if you encourage the presence of a greater number of candidates from the ranks of the fair sex, for I am sure not only is it found that knowledge is power, but also that it promotes enjoyment. But I think it is important in our national future, more particularly now that ladies seem to be progressing very rapidly to much greater political power—at all events it is important that the mothers of future generations should have the best education possible, in order that they may be able to direct that of their offspring.

The following is a List of Localities at which Oxford Examinations for Girls are held, and the names of persons from whom information may be obtained :—

LONDON.—Mrs. H. J. Rohy, 68, St. George's Road, S.W.

„ B. Hawkins, Esq., St. Anne's School, Streatham Hill, S.W.

BATH.—Mrs. Spender, 37, Gay Street.

BRIGHTON.—Barclay Phillips, Esq., 75, Lansdown Place.

CHELTENHAM.—Mrs. Jex-Blake, 12, Suffolk Square.

LEEDS.—H. H. Sales, Esq., St. Andrew's Chambers.

LINCOLN.—Rev. J. Mansell, Vicars' Court.

LIVERPOOL.—Miss M. Calder, 49, Canning Street.
 MANCHESTER.—Rev. Canon Beechey, Worsley Vicarage.
 RAMSGATE.—Rev. F. G. Haslewood, LL.D., 2, Grosvenor Villas.
 SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. Alfred Sells, Polygon House.
 TAUNTON.—W. A. Jones, Esq., Taunfield.

Secretary, Rev. S. EDWARDES, Merton College, Oxford.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

LECTURES FOR WOMEN.—Courses of Lectures for Women have been instituted in Cambridge, with the approval of the Syndicate, and under the direction of a Committee. The Lectures are delivered by Professors of the University, in rooms within St. John's College, or elsewhere, as indicated by the Sessional Programme.

In a few instances Local Committees have been formed for the purpose of promoting the attendance of Women at these Lectures. In other cases Ladies associate in small groups, and resort to Cambridge during the Lecture Terms. A fund has been formed for the purpose of assisting persons (especially those engaged in or preparing for the Profession of Education) who may be desirous to visit Cambridge in order to attend the Lectures, but are unable to do so from want of means.

The current Programme announces Courses of Lectures upon English Language and Literature; English History; Latin, advanced and elementary; Greek; French; German; Algebra; Geometry; Logic; Political Economy; Geology and Physical Geography; Chemistry; Harmony and Thorough Bass. The Lectures are delivered at various hours of the day, from 10 to 5 o'clock. The Public Lectures of many of the Professors may also be attended by Women.

These Lectures are designed to supply the demand existing among Women for the higher education. The scheme embraces the subjects included in the Cambridge Examination for Women above the age of *eighteen*, and the Lectures are intended Primarily to meet the needs of persons preparing for this Examination. They are open to Women who have attained the age of *seventeen*. Persons under this age will be admitted by the Committee under certain circumstances, upon special application being made on their behalf, stating their ages and qualifications. All girls who have passed the Senior Local Examinations, or have distinguished themselves in the Junior Local Examination, will be admitted without further inquiry.

The Syndicate has made the following Regulation for the Examination of Women in June, 1872:—With a view to meeting the actual expenses of Examination of Candidates who are engaged in Tuition as a profession, or are preparing for that profession, the sum of £5 each shall be given to the five Candidates fulfilling these conditions who are placed highest in order by the Examiners.

The Committee for conducting the Cambridge Lectures for Women will give an Exhibition of £25 for one year, together with Free Admission to three Courses of Lectures in each term (equivalent to nine guineas), to the Candidate who is considered most worthy by the

Examiners in the Cambridge Examination for Women, June, 1872. An Exhibition of £40 for one year will be given to the Candidate who passes with most distinction in Group D.

Attendance on two Courses of Lectures in Cambridge during each of two terms at least will be required as a condition of receiving these Exhibitions. A List of the Lectures as at present arranged can be procured on application to the Rev. G. F. BROWNE, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. Accommodation is provided for Students attending these Lectures.

Candidates for the above gratuities or for the Exhibitions must give notice to the Local Secretary at the centre at which they are to be examined before the end of the Examination.

FEES.—The Fee is One Guinea per Term for each Course; but a reduction of one-half is made for persons engaged in or preparing for the profession of Education. Any woman may, if the consent of the Lecturer be obtained, attend a single lecture without payment.

Communications should be addressed to H. SIDGWICK, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. The following Ladies also afford information and advice upon matters of detail:—Mrs. FAWCETT, 42, Besborough Gardens, London, S.W.; Miss A. J. CLOUGH, Comb Hurst, Kingston-on-Thames; Mrs. ADAMS, the Observatory, Cambridge; Mrs. BATESON (the Treasurer, to whom all Fees should be paid), St. John's Lodge, Cambridge; Miss KENNEDY, The Elms, Cambridge; and Mrs. VENN, Petersfield House, Cambridge. A House has been opened for the domestic accommodation of Lady Students, over which Miss A. J. CLOUGH presides. The terms are £20 for each session of eight weeks: with a reduction of £5 for persons preparing for the Profession of Education.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.—1. For Boys and Girls between the ages of *thirteen* and *eighteen*. 2. For Women above the age of *eighteen*. The Examination for Boys and Girls is held on six days in December in each year, commencing on the second Monday of the month. This Examination was instituted in 1857. In 1870 there were 2,600 Candidates, being an increase of 25 per cent. on the previous year. The following are the current regulations. It should be observed that the Subjects and Papers for GIRLS are precisely the same as those for Boys. The Regulations for each year are published early in the preceding December.

There are two Examinations; one for Junior and one for Senior Students. Students are examined in such places as the Syndicate appointed by the University may determine.

After the Examination the names of the Students who pass with credit will be placed alphabetically in three Honour classes. The names of those who pass to the satisfaction of the Examiners, yet not so as to deserve honours, will be placed alphabetically in a separate class. Separate Lists will also be given of those Students who may specially distinguish themselves in particular parts of the Examination, and in these lists the Students will be arranged in order of merit. After the name of every Student will be added his place of residence, the school (if any) from which he comes to attend the Examination, and the name of his Schoolmaster.

In determining the classes account will be taken of every part of the Examination; but no marks will be given in any paper unless the Student shows enough knowledge to satisfy the Examiners in that paper. Regard will be paid to the handwriting and spelling throughout the Examinations.

The Students who pass with credit or satisfy the Examiners will

receive Certificates to that effect. A Student who barely satisfies the Examiners in the minimum number of subjects may be rejected on the ground of general weakness. Every Certificate will specify the subjects in which the Student has passed with credit or satisfied the Examiners, and the class in which his name is placed.

Every one admitted to Examination will be required to pay a fee of twenty shillings.

EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR STUDENTS,

PART I. PRELIMINARY.

Every Student will be required to satisfy the Examiners in

1. Reading aloud a passage from some standard English prose author.
2. Writing from dictation.
3. English Grammar, including the parsing and analysis of sentences.
4. Arithmetic, in which marks will be given for a knowledge of Book-keeping.

* * * *A certain number of marks will be assigned to hand-writing.*

PART II.

The Examination will comprise the subjects mentioned in the following ten sections; and every Student will be required to satisfy the Examiners in at least *two* sections not in the same bracket, but no one will be examined in more than *six*. Section I. must be taken by every Student, unless his parents or guardians object to his Examination in that section.

I. RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE :

Questions will be set on

- (a) The Books of Joshua, Judges, Samuel I., and the Gospel of St. Luke.
- (b) The Church Catechism.
- (c) Whately's Introductory Lessons on Christian Evidences.

Every Student who is examined in this section will be required to satisfy the Examiners in the subjects marked (a), and in one of the subjects marked (b) and (c). No Student will be examined in more than ONE of the two latter subjects.

2. ENGLISH :

- (a) Every Student who is examined in this section will be required to write an original English composition.

He must also satisfy the Examiners in the two following :—

- (b) History of England, from the accession of James I. to the accession of William III.

Some questions will also be set on the outlines of the History of England since the Conquest; that is, the succession of Sovereigns, and the chief events in each reign.

- (c) Physical, Political, and Commercial Geography : with special reference to Great Britain and her Dependencies.

Some general questions will also be set, and an outline map to be filled up by inserting the chief ranges of mountains, the chief towns, and the chief rivers of one of the countries in the following list :—

England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Europe, India, North America.

3. LATIN :

* * * In this and the three following sections it is expected that special attention will be paid to Accidence.

Passages will be given from Cæsar, de Bell. Gall. III., and Virgil, Æn. XI., for translation into English, with questions on the historical and geographical allusions, and also on grammar and parsing.

Also an easy passage for translation from some other Latin author.

And a passage of English, with Latin words supplied, for translation into Latin.

4. GREEK :

Passages will be given from Xenophon, Anab. VI., and Æschylus, Prometheus Vincetus, for translation into English, with questions on the historical and geographical allusions, and also on grammar and parsing.

Also an easy passage for translation from some other Greek author.

5. FRENCH :

Passages will be given from La Fontaine, Select Fables (Bell and Daldy) for translation into English, with questions on grammar and parsing.

Also a passage from some modern French writer for translation into English.
And easy English sentences for translation into French.

6. GERMAN :

Passages will be given from De la Motte Fouqué, Undine, for translation into English, with questions on grammar and parsing.

Also a passage from some modern German writer for translation into English.
And easy English sentences for translation into German.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS :

Every Student who is examined in this section will be required to satisfy the Examiners in Euclid, Books I. and II., and Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive.

Questions will also be set in Euclid, Books III., IV., and VI., in Quadratic Equations, Progressions, Proportion, Plane Trigonometry not beyond the solution of Triangles, the use of Logarithms and Mensuration.

8. The elementary principles of MECHANICS :

Questions will be set, embracing the proofs of the leading Propositions.

They will not extend beyond the parallelogram of forces, the centre of gravity, and the mechanical powers.

9. CHEMISTRY :

(1) Questions will be set on the elementary facts of Chemistry and the laws of chemical combination.

(2) Substances will be given to be tested containing not more than one acid and one base.

Every Student who is examined in this section must satisfy the Examiners in both these divisions.

10. (a) ZOOLOGY :

Elementary questions will be set on the description and classification of Animals, their habits and geographical distribution; and on the mercantile and industrial uses of animal products.

(b) BOTANY :

Questions will be set on the description and classification of Plants, their uses and geographical distribution.

Plants and parts of plants will be given for description.

No Student will be examined in more than one of the two divisions (a) and (b).

PART III.

Students may also offer themselves for Examination in

1. GEOMETRICAL DRAWING and LINEAR PERSPECTIVE.

2. DRAWING from the FLAT and from MODELS.

Students examined in section 1 or 2 will be required to satisfy the Examiners in both the subjects specified in that section.

3. MUSIC. A clear knowledge of Harmony up to the inversions of the dominant seventh will enable Students to pass in this section; but all exercises in Harmony must be written for the usual voices of a Choir.

The suitable Clefs, Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass, will be preferred, but the use of the G or Treble Clef is not interdicted.

EXAMINATION OF SENIOR STUDENTS.

No one born before Jan. 1, 1854, or after Dec. 31, 1858, can be admitted as a Senior Student.

PART I. PRELIMINARY.

Every Student will be required to satisfy the Examiners in

1. Reading aloud a passage from some standard English poet.

2. English Grammar, including parsing and the analysis of sentences.

3. The principles and practice of Arithmetic.

PART II.

The Examination will comprise the subjects mentioned in the following *nine* sections; and every Student will be required to satisfy the Examiners in *three* at least of the sections marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G; or in *two* of them, and in *one* of the sections marked H, I; but no one will be examined in more than *five* of the sections marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G. Section A must be taken by every Student, unless his parents or guardians object to his Examination in that section.

SECTION A.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE :

The Examination will consist of questions in

1. The Books of Joshua, Judges, Samuel I.
The Gospel of St. Luke; credit will be given for a knowledge of the original Greek.
2. The Order for Morning Prayer, the Litany, and the Order for Confirmation, in the Book of Common Prayer. Especial attention must be paid to the Apostles' Creed.
3. Paley's *Horæ Paulinæ*: to the end of the Epistle to the Galatians.

Every Student who is examined in this section will be required to satisfy the Examiners in the subjects marked 1, and in one of the subjects marked 2 and 3. No Student will be examined in more than ONE of the two latter subjects.

SECTION B.

1. HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the accession of James I. to the accession of William III., and the outlines of English Literature during the same period.

Some general questions will also be set on the outlines of the History of England; that is, the succession of Sovereigns, the chief events, and some account of the leading men in each reign.

2. GEOGRAPHY, Physical, Political, and Commercial.
3. MILTON, *Comus*, with philological and other questions arising out of the subject.
4. The outlines of POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Every Student who is examined in this section will be required to write a short English Composition, and to satisfy the Examiners in two at least of the above four divisions.

SECTION C.

1. LATIN :

Passages will be given from Livy, Book V. ; and Lucan, Book I., for translation into English, with questions on the historical and geographical allusions, and on grammar.

Also passages for translation from some other Latin authors.

And a passage of English for translation into Latin.

2. GREEK :

Passages will be given from Thucydides, Book VII., ch. 1—54, and Sophocles, *Antigone*, for translation into English. Questions will also be set on the language and subject matter.

Also passages for translation from some other Greek authors.

A fair knowledge of either of these languages will enable a Student to pass in this section.

SECTION D.

1. FRENCH :

Passages will be given from Madame de Sévigné, *Letters* (Clarendon Press Series, *French Classics*, vol. iv., pp. 113—202), and Racine, *La Thébaïde*, for translation into English, with questions on the historical allusions and on grammar.

Also a passage from some other French author for translation into English, and a passage of English for translation into French.

2. GERMAN :

Passages will be given from Goethe, *Egmont*; and Schiller, *Fall of the United Netherlands*, Book IV., for translation into English, with questions on the historical allusions, and on grammar.

Also passages from some other German authors for translation into English.

And a passage of English for translation into German.

A fair knowledge of either of these languages will enable a Student to pass in this section.

SECTION E.

Every Student who is examined in this section will be required to satisfy the Examiners in

EUCLID, Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Prop. 21 inclusive.
ALGEBRA.

Questions will also be set in the following subjects:—

1. PURE MATHEMATICS:

Plane Trigonometry, including Land-surveying.
The simpler properties of the Conic Sections.

2. APPLIED MATHEMATICS:

The elementary parts of Statics, including the equilibrium of forces acting in one plane, the laws of friction, the conditions of stable and unstable equilibrium, and the principle of virtual velocities.
The elements of Mechanism.

The elementary parts of Hydrostatics, namely, the pressure of elastic and inelastic fluids, specific gravities, floating bodies, and the construction and use of the more simple instruments and machines.

The elementary parts of Astronomy, so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena.

SECTION F.

CHEMISTRY:

(1) Questions will be set on the facts and general principles of Chemical Science, and (2) there will be a practical Examination in the elements of Analysis.

A paper will also be set on the experimental laws and elementary principles of the branches of science relating to Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity.

Every Student who is examined in this section must satisfy the Examiners in both the divisions marked (1) and (2).

A fair knowledge of Inorganic Chemistry will enable a Student to pass in this section.

SECTION G.

1. ZOOLOGY, and the elements of Animal Physiology.

2. BOTANY, and the elements of Vegetable Physiology.

3. GEOLOGY, including Physical Geography.

Explanations of Geological terms will be required, and simple questions set respecting stratified and unstratified rocks, the modes of their formation, and organic remains.

No Student will be examined in more than one of these three divisions. A practical acquaintance with specimens will be expected.

SECTION H.

1. DRAWING (*a*) from the FLAT, (*b*) from MODELS, and (*c*) in PERSPECTIVE.

2. IMITATIVE COLOURING.

Every Student who is examined in this section will be required to satisfy the Examiners in drawing from the flat, and in one at least of the other divisions.

SECTION I.

MUSIC. A knowledge of the elements of Harmony and Musical Composition will be required, in order that a Student may pass in this section.

Questions will also be set upon the history and principles of the art.

Senior Students are recommended not to choose more subjects than the Time-table will conveniently permit; and in particular, if they take Section H, to leave themselves time to draw by *daylight*. The Time-tables are published with the Examination Papers.

1. Printed Forms of Entry will be prepared by September 1, each year.

2. These Forms may be obtained from the Local Secretary of the place at which the Student desires to be examined.

3. Each Application must state precisely whether Forms for Senior or Junior Students are required, with the probable number of either.

4. The Forms, duly filled up and signed, must be returned to the same Local Secretary on or before October 10 following.

5. With them must be remitted the fees, viz., the University fee, £1, and the local fee charged by the Committee at the place of Examination. No fees can in any case be returned. If notice of withdrawal be given more than fourteen days before the Examination, the sum paid will be allowed to stand to the Student's credit for a future Examination.

6. No Form can be received at any place after October 10, or such other date as may be from year to year appointed.

7. Local Secretaries are requested to forward the Forms of Entry to the General Secretary without delay.

8. Students are desired to observe that in case of disobedience to any of the Regulations made for the due conduct of the Examination and published by the Syndicate, the Certificate may be refused.

The EXAMINATION FOR WOMEN was instituted in 1869. The number of Candidates in July, 1871, was 128; being an increase of 50 per cent. on the previous year.

The following are the Regulations for 1872. The Regulations for each year are published twelve months before the Examination:—

There will be an Examination, commencing on *Monday*, June 17, 1872, open to Women who have completed the age of *eighteen* before January 1, 1872.

Candidates will be examined in such places as the Syndics appointed by the University may determine.

The Syndicate will entertain applications from places where 25 fees at the least are guaranteed. Application must be made not later than April 1, 1872.

Before any application for an Examination can be approved, the Syndicate must be satisfied as to the following points:—

That there is a Committee of Ladies who will efficiently superintend the Examination, one of whom will undertake to act as Local Secretary.

That this Committee will see that suitable accommodation can be obtained by Candidates who are strangers to the place.

That a responsible person will be at hand to receive the Examination Papers from the conducting Examiner and collect the answers.

Committees wishing to have Examinations held in their several districts may obtain all necessary information from the

REV. G. F. BROWNE, *St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.*

1. Every one admitted to Examination will be required to pay a fee of 40s. After a Certificate has been obtained, the fee in any subsequent year will be 20s.

2. Papers will be set in the subjects grouped and numbered as below. Every Candidate who has not already passed in group A is required to satisfy the Examiners in all the papers set in that group, with the exception that the papers in Religious Knowledge may be omitted by any Candidate who at the time of her application for admission to the Examination declares her objection to be examined in Religious Knowledge.

3. The Candidates who satisfy the Examiners will receive Certificates to that effect, and those who pass the Examination with credit, Certificates of Honour. Every Certificate will specify the subjects in which the Candidate has passed.

4. No Certificate will be granted to any Candidate who has not passed in group A and also in one of groups B, C, D, and E.

5. The names of the Candidates who pass in each group will be placed alphabetically in three classes. If a Candidate specially distinguishes herself in particular parts of the Examination, the fact will be notified by endorsement on her Certificate. After each Examination notice of the result will be sent to the home of each Candidate.

6. A Candidate who passes in group A, but not in the further subjects necessary for obtaining a Certificate, need not be examined in the papers in that group in any future year in which she may go in to the Examination for the purpose of obtaining her Certificate.

7. No Candidate will be examined in more subjects than the published Time-table will allow.

After passing in group A, Candidates may be examined in other groups in subsequent years. They may also be examined a second time in any group, subject to the special regulations of that group.

A schedule of books recommended by the Syndicate is appended to each group.

But it is to be understood that such schedules are not intended to limit the studies of the Candidates or the range of questions in the papers set by the Examiners.

GROUP A.

1. *Religious Knowledge.
2. Arithmetic.
3. Outlines of English History from the Norman Conquest to the reign of George IV. inclusive. Detailed knowledge of the period from the death of Cromwell to the landing of William III. will be required. A knowledge of Geography, so far as it bears on this subject, will be expected.
4. *English Language and Literature.
5. Every Candidate in this group will be required to write a short English Composition.

* The papers in these subjects may be taken again in subsequent years by Candidates who wish to obtain distinction in them.

GROUP B.

1. Latin.
2. Greek.
3. French.
4. German.
5. Italian.

Passages will be given for translation into English from the books mentioned in the subjoined schedule, and questions will be set on the language and subject matter of the books. In each language passages will be given for translation from some other authors, and passages of English prose for translation into each.

A knowledge of one of the five languages will enable Candidates to pass in this group. For a Certificate of Honour a knowledge of two will be required.

In the papers in French and Italian, the connection between these languages and Latin will be included; but a knowledge of Latin will not be insisted upon as necessary for either the Pass or the Honour Certificate.

GROUP C.

1. Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Prop. 21 inclusive.
2. The elementary parts of Algebra; namely, the Rules for the Fundamental Operations upon Algebraical Symbols, with their proofs; the solution of Simple and Quadratic Equations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression, Permutations and Combinations, the Binomial Theorem and the principles of Logarithms.
3. The elementary parts of Plane Trigonometry, so far as to include the solution of Triangles.
4. The simpler properties of the Conic Sections, treated either geometrically or analytically.
5. The elementary parts of Statics, including the equilibrium of Forces acting in one plane, the properties of the Centre of Gravity, the Laws of Friction, and the Mechanical powers.
6. The elementary parts of Astronomy, so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena.
7. The elementary parts of Dynamics, including the laws of Motion, Gravity, and the Theory of Projectiles.

A knowledge of the first two of these subjects will be required to enable a Candidate to pass in this group. For a Certificate of Honour, a knowledge of two at least of the remaining five will be required in addition.

GROUP D.

1. Political Economy.
2. Logic.

A knowledge of one of these subjects will enable a Candidate to pass in this group. For a Certificate of Honour, a knowledge of both will be required.

GROUP E.

1. Botany.
2. Geology and Physical Geography.
3. Zoology.
4. Chemistry (theoretical and practical).

A knowledge of one of these subjects will enable a Candidate to pass in this group. For a Certificate of Honour, a knowledge of two of them will be required.

GROUP F.

1. Music.
2. Drawing.

A paper will be given in the latter subject containing questions on the History of Art.

Every Candidate in Drawing is required to bring with her to the Examination *one* finished drawing, or painting, executed by herself, of such a kind as may best show her proficiency, and which must be described as a "study from Nature," an "original drawing," or a "copy from a drawing," as the case may be.

Two hours will be allowed for a sketch, or copy, of some portion of detail of the above work, and this exercise will be judged with the finished work.

The sketch, together with the finished drawing, will be sent to the Examiner in Drawing. The latter will be returned to the Candidate after inspection by him.

Candidates will also be required to draw from a model.

Proficiency in these subjects will not count towards a Certificate, but will be notified on the Certificate in case where the Candidate obtains one.

It may be expected that about two-thirds of the questions set in each paper will have reference to the books mentioned under the group to which it belongs.

GROUP A.

1. Religious Knowledge.

Old Testament : Ezra ; Nehemiah.

Psalm cvii.—cl.

Gospel : St. Matthew.

Epistles : Galatians ; St. James.

Butler, Analogy, Part I., ch. 3, 4, 5 ; and II., ch. 3, 4. Hooker, Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity, Book V., 1—56. Paley, *Horæ Paulinæ*, chapters 1—4.

Candidates are required to satisfy the Examiners in the Scripture subjects and in one at least of the three books last named.

For Geography, History, and Scriptural Characters, Candidates are referred to Stanley's *Sinai and Palestine* and Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*.

4. Spenser, Faery Queen, Books I. and II. (Clarendon Press Series).

Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, *The Merchant of Venice* (edited by Clark and Wright).

Bacon, *Essays* (edited by Wright).

Milton, *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*, *Comus*, *Lycidas* (Clarendon Press Series).

Milton, *Areopagitica* (Arber's Reprints).

Pope, *Essay on Man* (Clarendon Press Series).

The following will be found useful books of reference for Students in this subject :—

Craik, *Manual of English Literature and the English Language* ; or,

Marsh, *Lectures on the English Language*. Edited by W. Smith.

Hallam, *History of Literature*, so far as relates to English writers.

Abbott, *Grammar of Shakspeare*.

GROUP B.

1. Virgil, *Æneid*, Books III., IV.

Livy, Book XXI.

2. Sophocles, *Ajax*.

Demosthenes, *Olynthiacs*.

3. Villemain, *Souvenirs Contemporains d'histoire et de littérature*.

Corneille, *Polyeucte*, *Cinna*.

4. G. Droysen, *Gustav Adolf*.

Schiller, *Wilhelm Tell*.

5. Silvio Pellico, *Le mie Prigioni*.

Villari, *Vita di Geronimo Savonarola*.

Alfieri, *Filippo*.

In this group Max Müller's *Lectures on the Science of Language*, First Series, will be found useful. In the Second Series, Lectures I., V., VI., XII., may be read.

GROUP C.

Hamblin Smith, *Algebra*.

*Todhunter, *Algebra for the use of Colleges and Schools*.

Hamblin Smith, *Trigonometry*.

Todhunter, *Trigonometry*.

Todhunter, *Mechanics for Beginners*.

Lockyer, *Lessons in Elementary Astronomy*.

Airy, *Lectures on Astronomy*, delivered at Ipswich.

Taylor, *Geometrical Conic Sections*.

Puckle, *Elementary Treatise on Conic Sections*.

GROUP D.

1. Mill, Political Economy. *Cairnes, Logical Method of Political Economy.
*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations (McCulloch's edition).

2. Mill, Logic.† Whately, Logic, Books II. and III., with App. 2. *Thomson, Outlines of the Laws of Thought. *Mansel, Prolegomena Logica. *Bain, Inductive and Deductive Logic.

† Omitting the following: Books I., ch. 3 (except § 1); Book II., ch. 4-7; Book III., ch. 5, § 9, and note, ch. 12, ch. 18, ch. 23, ch. 24 (except § 1, 2); Book V., ch. 3, § 3-6; Book VI., ch. 2.

GROUP E.

1. Oliver, Elementary Botany.

*Balfour, Manual of Botany.

*Maout, Leçons de Botanique.

*Babington, Prof. C. C., Manual of British Botany.

2. Page, Introductory Text-book of Geology.

Lyell, The Student's Manual of Geology.

*Lyell, Principles of Geology. Tenth edition. Chapters I.—XXXIII. and XLIV.—XLIX.

*Owen, Palæontology.

Somerville, Physical Geography.

Maury, Physical Geography of the Sea.

3. Agassiz and Gould, Principles of Zoology.

Huxley, Introduction to the Classification of Animals.

*Van der Hoeven, Handbook of Zoology (Clark's Translation).

*Rymer Jones, Outlines of the Animal Kingdom.

*Carpenter, Zoology.

4. Roscoe, Lessons in Elementary Chemistry.

Bloxham, Handbook of Chemistry.

*Miller, Prof. W. A., Elements of Chemistry.

*Fownes, Manual of Chemistry.

The works marked * are suitable to more advanced Students.

GROUP F.

2. Wornum, Epochs of Painting.

Lubke, History of Art (translated by Miss Bunnett).

Labarte, Handbook to the Arts of the Middle Ages.

Porker, Glossary of Architecture.

Fergusson, History of Architecture.

The last Edition is always meant where the contrary is not expressed.

A List of names of Local Secretaries will be found at page 55, and a later List of Ladies and Gentlemen especially interested in the promotion of Female Education will be found in the APPENDIX.

This (1871) is the last year in which the Class Lists of the Cambridge Examination for Females will be issued "for private circulation only." Henceforth it will be in the power of the Syndicate to publish the names of all the Candidates, and a sympathising sisterhood will be able to tell who of their sex have graduated in Honours, and who have been "plucked." Publicity, indeed, would seem to be, after the Examination itself, the one thing imperatively needed to give efficiency to a novel and hotly-controverted system; for, if the names of Candidates are not to be made known, they might surely just as well have been examined by the Principal of some finishing school for young ladies. They would have their Certificates, to be sure; but a Certificate without publicity is a thing as barren of prestige as a commission would be to an Ensign without the concurrent gazetting. There were 127 ladies entered for examination in 1871, as against 84 in 1870, and 36 in 1869, the year when the *con-cours* was first instituted. Of the Candidates actually Examined, only 37 failed to satisfy the Examiners. In the languages group there were many competitors and some remarkable successes, one lady winning a triple chaplet of laurels in French, German, and Latin; while it is exceedingly gratifying to note, that, for the first time, a place in the Honour list was gained in the subjects of mathematics and moral science. Exhibitions of £34, £20, and £19, with gratuities of £5 each to ladies engaged in tuition, were among the rewards accorded, and similar gratuities and exhibitions are promised for 1872.—*Daily Telegraph*.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN are held annually at the UNIVERSITY, in London, once in each year, commencing on the first Monday in May. Similar Examinations may be held in the Provinces on direct application being made from some Educational Body. There are at present no fixed local centres. In order that the requisite arrangements may be made, it is necessary that intending Candidates give notice of the Optional Subjects they select (where liberty of choice is allowed) not later than the 15th of March in each year. Such notice must be addressed "*To the Registrar of the University of London, Burlington Gardens, W.*"

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION IN MAY, 1872 AND 1873.—*General Examination.*—No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless she have produced a *Certificate* showing that she has completed her *seventeenth* year. This Certificate shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination. The rule with regard to Certificates is the same as that given respecting Male Candidates (page 104). The Fee for the Examination is £2, which must be paid to the Registrar previous to Examination. If a Candidate withdraw or fail to pass the Examination, the Fee shall not be returned to her, but she shall be admissible to any *two* subsequent General Examinations without the payment of any additional Fee, provided that she give notice to the Registrar at least *fourteen days* before the commencement of the Examination.

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, *vivâ voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in each of the following subjects:—

1. LATIN, with Grammar, History, and Geography.
2. Any two of the following Languages:—GREEK, FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN.
3. ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ENGLISH HISTORY, and GEOGRAPHY (Physical and Topographical).
4. MATHEMATICS.
5. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
6. Either CHEMISTRY or BOTANY.

The following are the particulars of the several subjects in which Candidates shall be examined:—

I.—LATIN.

The Paper in LATIN shall contain passages to be translated into English, from a subject to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously,* with questions in History and Geography. A separate Paper shall be set containing questions in Latin Grammar, with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

* The LATIN subjects for 1872 and 1873 are—

For 1872:—*Ovid*, *Metamorphoses*, Book XV., and *Epistolæ ex Ponto*, Book II.

For 1873:—*Livy*, Book XXXIX.

2.—GREEK.

The Paper in GREEK shall contain passages to be translated into English, from a subject to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously,* with questions in Grammar, History, and Geography.

FRENCH.

The Paper in FRENCH shall contain passages to be translated into English, with easy sentences of English to be translated into French, and simple questions in Grammar (Accidence and Syntax).

GERMAN.

The Paper in GERMAN shall contain passages to be translated into English, with easy sentences of English to be translated into German, and simple questions in Grammar (Accidence and Syntax).

ITALIAN.

The Paper in ITALIAN shall contain passages to be translated into English, with easy sentences of English to be translated into Italian, and simple questions in Grammar (Accidence and Syntax).

3.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Writing out the substance of a paragraph previously read by the Examiner.
The Grammatical Structure of the Language.
Composition on one of several subjects prescribed by the Examiner.
Other special subjects to be prescribed from time to time.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Outlines of the History of England to the end of the Seventeenth Century.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Physical Geography.—Topographical Geography.

The ENGLISH subjects for 1872 are—History of English Literature during the latter half of the Seventeenth Century. *Shakespeare*: Richard II. *Hooker*: Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I. (Clarendon Press Edition, by R. W. Church). *Marsh*: Lectures on the English Language, I.—VIII.

4.—MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Extraction of the Square Root.

ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.
Proportion.
Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
Simple Equations.

GEOMETRY.

The subjects of the First Book of Euclid.

5.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

MECHANICS.

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

* The GREEK subjects for 1872 and 1873 are—
For 1872:—*Homer*, Iliad, Book XVII.
For 1873:—*Xenophon*, Anabasis, Book IV.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND PNEUMATICS.

Pressure of Liquids and Gases, its equal diffusion, and variation with the depth.

Specific Gravity, and modes of determining it.

The Barometer, the Siphon, the Common Pump and Forcing Pump; and the Air-Pump.

OPTICS.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction.

Formation of Images by Simple Lenses.

The Questions in Natural Philosophy will be of a strictly elementary character.

6.—CHEMISTRY.

Heat—its sources. Expansion. Thermometers—relations between different Scales in common use. Difference between Temperature and Quantity of Heat. Specific and Latent Heat. Clariometers. Liquefaction. Ebullition. Evaporation. Conduction. Convection. Radiation.

Chemistry of the following Non-Metallic Elements—Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Silicon;—including their Compounds as enumerated below—their chief physical and chemical characters—and their characteristic tests.

Combining Proportions by weight and by volume. General Nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Symbols and Nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution; effects of Animal and Vegetable life upon decomposition.

Combustion. Structure and properties of Flame. Coal Gas. Nature and composition of ordinary Fuel.

Water. Chemical peculiarities of Natural Waters, such as rain-water, river-water, spring-water, sea-water.

Carbonic Acid. Carbonic Oxide. Sulphuric, Hydrochloric, and Nitric Acids. Ammonia. Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Silica.

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Elementary tissues and chief chemical constituents of Plants.

Respiration, Endosmose, ascent of Sap, fixation of Carbon.

Cell-formation and Cell-contents; Starch, Gum, Oil, Sugar, Wax, Alkaloids.

General characters and functions of Root, Stem (wood and bark), Leaf, Stamen, Pistil, Fruit, Seed.

Fertilisation of Cryptogams and Phænogams: Germination; Propagation by Division.

Phyllotaxis, Metamorphosis, Vernalion, Æstivation, Stipulation, Placentation.

Classification of Plants into Phænogams and Cryptogams;—Cellular and Vascular;—Acotyledons, Monocotyledons, and Dicotyledons (Angiosperms and Gymnosperms); Endogens and Exogens.

Distinctive Characters of the principal British Natural Orders, viz.: *Dicotyledons*, Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Caryophyllæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatae, Amentaceæ; *Monocotyledons*, Orchideæ, Liliaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ; *Acotyledons*, Filices, Musci, Lichens, Algæ, Fungi.

Demonstration of the Botanical Characters of Plants upon large and conspicuous Specimens [provided by the Examiners].

Derivation and meaning of the following terms, and demonstration of their application on Specimens [provided by the Examiners]:—Thalamifloral, calycifloral, corollifloral: hypogynous, perigynous, epigynous: monandrous, diandrous, &c.: individual, variety, species, genus, order, class, kingdom.

Candidates for this and other Botanical Examinations are expected to bring with them a Pocket-Lens or Simple Microscope of two powers, and also a sharp Penknife.

Particulars of the days and hours appointed for Examinations upon special subjects will be supplied by the Registrar.

On Monday Morning at Nine o'clock in the week next but one ensuing, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in an Honours Division, a First Division, and a Second Division, each in Alphabetical order.

A Pass Certificate signed by the Registrar shall be delivered to each Candidate who shall apply for it, after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.

Certificates of Higher Proficiency.—Any Candidate who has passed the foregoing General Examination may be examined for a Special Certificate of Higher Proficiency in any one or more of the following subjects, either in the same year or in different years, provided that she give notice of her intention Two Calendar Months before the commencement of the General Examination:—(1) Latin, (2) Greek, (3) French, (4) German, (5) Italian, (6) English, (7) Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy, (8) Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, (9) Botany, (10) Human Physiology, (11) Geology and Palæontology, (12) Political Economy, (13) Logic and Moral Philosophy, (14) Harmony and Counterpoint.

The Examinations for these Certificates shall commence on the day immediately following the Third Monday in May.

Candidates for a Certificate in LATIN shall be Examined in any of the following subjects:—

<i>Virgil</i>	. . .	
<i>Horace</i>	. . .	The Odes.
<i>Cæsar</i>	. . .	The Gallic War.
<i>Sallust</i>	. . .	The War with Catiline.
<i>Cicero</i>	. . .	The Orations Pro A. Cluentio, Pro Milone; the Second Philippic; and the Brutus.
<i>Livy</i>	. . .	Books I., II., and III.
<i>Tacitus</i>	. . .	Agricola and Germania.

Translation into English, with Latin Composition, and Questions in Grammar, History, and Geography.

This Examination shall occupy three periods, each of three hours.

Candidates for a Certificate in GREEK shall be Examined in any of the following subjects:—

<i>Homer</i>	. . .	The First Six Books of the Iliad, and Books IX., X., XI., and XII. of the Odyssey.
<i>Æschylus</i>	. . .	Prometheus.
<i>Sophocles</i>	. . .	Œdipus Tyrannus.
<i>Euripides</i>	. . .	Medea.
<i>Herodotus</i>	. . .	Book VII.
<i>Thucydides</i>	. . .	Book I.
<i>Xenophon</i>	. . .	The Anabasis.
<i>Demosthenes</i>	. . .	The Olynthiacs and the Philippics.

Translation into English, with Questions in Grammar, History, and Geography.

This Examination shall occupy three periods, each of three hours.

Candidates for a Certificate either in FRENCH, in GERMAN, or in ITALIAN shall be Examined (1) in Translation from either Language into English, and in Translation from English into either Language: (2) by Questions relating to a period of the Literature to be previously specified: and (3) as to their power of maintaining a Conversation in the Language they select; in regard, on the one hand, to their ready comprehension of questions addressed to them by the Examiners, and on the other to the intelligibility and grammatical correctness of their replies.

Each of these Examinations shall occupy three periods, each of three hours.

Candidates for a Certificate in ENGLISH (including History and Geography) shall be Examined in subjects to be defined from time to time, and in original Composition upon questions arising out of the Authors selected for Examination.

This Examination shall occupy four periods, each of three hours.

In the year 1872 the Examination in French Literature will be limited to (1) *P'Eloquence de la Chaire an XVIIe siècle*, (2) Pascal, *Vauvenargues*, (3) *Montesquieu*. The Examination in German Literature will be limited to the Romantic Poets of the First Half of the Nineteenth Century, more particularly to *Uhland*, *Rückert*, *Schulze*, *Lenau*, and *Grün*.

The ENGLISH subjects for 1872 are—

English History of the Tudor Period.

Bacon : History of the Reign of Henry VII. (A. Murray's Reprint).

E. Herbert : Life and Reign of Henry VIII. (A. Murray's Reprint).

Dryden : Essay on Dramatic Poesy.

Milton : Paradise Lost.

Havelok the Dane (Skéat's Edition, Early English Text Society).

Candidates for a Certificate in MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY shall be Examined in the following subjects :—

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic.

Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Extraction of the Square Root.

ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.

Algebraical Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Simple and Compound Interest ; Discount and Annuities for terms of years.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, and Questions producing them.

The nature and use of Logarithms.

GEOMETRY.

The relations of Similar Figures.

The Eleventh Book of *Enclid* to Prop. 21, or the subjects thereof ; together with the elementary properties of the Cylinder, Cone, and Sphere, treated geometrically.

The equation to the Straight Line and the equation to the Circle referred to rectangular co-ordinates.

The equations to the Conic Sections referred to rectangular co-ordinates.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Plane Trigonometry as far as to enable the Candidate to solve all the cases of Plane Triangles.

The expression for the Area of a Triangle in terms of its sides.

MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

The following subjects are to be treated Experimentally, and also Mathematically so far as the subjects of the former part of the Examination are applicable to them :—

STATICS.

Elementary Statics, including the Resolution of Forces, the Mechanical Powers, the Centre of Gravity, and simple cases of Equilibrium of bodies or systems of bodies under the action of Gravity.

DYNAMICS.

Elementary Dynamics, including the Laws of Motion, and Propositions required for determining the Rectilinear Motion of a body, whether free or along inclined planes.

Motion of Projectiles, and the simpler cases of Motion round Centres of Force.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND PNEUMATICS.

Elementary Propositions respecting the nature, transmission, and intensity of Fluid Pressure ; and the Conditions of Equilibrium of Floating bodies.

Nature and simple properties of Elastic Fluids ; and the Pressures produced by them.

Specific Gravity, and modes of determining it.

The Common Pump and Forcing-Pump.

The Hydrostatic Press.

The Barometer.
The Air-Pump.
The Steam-Engine.

OPTICS (Geometrical).

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction; Reflexion at plane mirrors; Reflexion at spherical mirrors, and Refraction through lenses, the incident pencils being direct.

Separation of Solar Light into rays of different colours; Description of the Solar Spectrum. Description of the Eye; Simple Optical Instruments; Camera Obscura; Reflecting and Refracting Telescopes.

ACOUSTICS.

Nature of Sounds; mode of Propagation; Musical Tones, and simple propositions respecting them.

OPTICS (Physical).

Fundamental Hypotheses of the Undulatory Theory respecting the Origin and Propagation of Light.

General explanation of Interferences; formation of Newton's Rings, with descriptions of simple experiments which elucidate the effects of Interference.

Polarized Light, with the description of simple experimental modes of producing it.

ASTRONOMY.

Systems of Great Circles to which the positions of the Heavenly Bodies are referred.

Principal Phenomena depending on the Motion of the Earth round the Sun, and its Rotatory Motion round its own axis.

General description of the Solar System.

General explanation of Solar and Lunar Eclipses.

The Mathematical treatment of this subject will require the application of the elements of Spherical Trigonometry, viz., Circles of the Sphere—Measures of the sides and angles of Spherical Triangles—Supplemental Triangle.

This Examination shall occupy two periods, each of three hours.

Candidates for a Certificate in NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, and in CHEMISTRY, shall be Examined in the following subjects:—

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

HEAT.

Sources of Heat; conduction—convection.

Effects of Heat; expansion generally—of water—of gases and vapours; liquefaction; vaporization; latent heat; expansive force of steam; dew-point; gases and vapours compared.

Specific Heat.

Thermometers; Pyrometers.

Heat in the Radiant State.

ELECTRICITY.

Sources of Electricity.

Static Electricity; dual character—insulation—induction—specific inductive capacity—equivalent antithetic states—disruptive discharge—convection; Electroscopes—Leyden Jar, &c.

Dynamic Electricity; Conduction—the electric current—derived currents—induction of currents—Voltaic Pile, and other Voltaic arrangements.

Thermo-Electricity; Electro-Thermometer.

MAGNETISM.

Magnets, the Earth, &c.; Induction—communication—retention—magnetic relations of iron, steel, &c.

Electro-Magnetism—as in the spark—in conducting media—in soft iron; Magneto-Electricity; principle of Electro-magnetic and Magneto-electric machines.

Terrestrial Magnetism.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Matter; simple and compound.

Elementary bodies classed. Metallic and Non-Metallic bodies.

- Chemical combination and Mechanical Mixture. Solution.
 Outlines of Crystallography. Isomorphism. Dimorphism. Allotropic conditions of matter. Chemical affinity. Laws of Combination by weight and by volume, as deduced from the history of the individual elements. Equivalent Numbers. Equivalent Volumes. Symbolical Notation, including questions on the Unitary System. Formulæ. Nomenclature.
 Chemical actions produced under the influence of Heat. Nature of Combustion. Structure and properties of Flame. Principles of Illumination. Chemical action of Light. Photography.
 Oxygen. Ozone.
 Hydrogen. Water.
 Nitrogen. Chemical constitution of the Atmosphere. Diffusion of Gases. The Oxides of Nitrogen; Nitric Acid. Ammonia.
 Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine. Their compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen. Theory of Bleaching.
 Fluorine and Hydrofluoric Acid.
 Sulphur. Sulphurous Acid. Manufacture and Chemical applications of Sulphuric Acid. Other Oxygen compounds of Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen.
 Phosphorus. Oxygen and Hydrogen compounds of Phosphorus. Theory of Acids. Monobasic, Dibasic, and Tribasic Acids.
 Carbon. Carbonic Oxide and Carbonic Acid. The principal Hydrogen compounds of Carbon. Manufacture of Coal Gas.
 Silicon and Boron. Their compounds with the elements previously enumerated.
 Metals. Characters of metals as a Class. Metallurgical Processes. Alloys. Classification of the Metals.
 Potassium. Nitre. Gunpowder. Theory of the action of Gunpowder.
 Sodium. Manufacture of Carbonate of Soda.
 Barium. Strontium. Calcium. Mortars. Cements.
 Magnesium. Aluminum. Glass. Porcelain.
 Manganese. Iron. Composition and properties of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Steel. Chromium.
 Cobalt. Nickel. Zinc. Cadmium.
 Lead. Manufacture of White Lead.
 Copper. Mercury. Bismuth. Tin. Arsenic. Antimony.
 Silver. Gold. Platinum.
 Principal compounds of the Metals with the Non-Metallic elements. Theory of Salts.
 Principles of Mineral Analysis.
 Principles of Electro-Chemistry.

This Examination shall occupy two periods, each of three hours.

Candidates for a Certificate in **BOTANY** shall be Examined in (1) Vegetable Physiology, and (2) Systematic Botany; including the Structural and Physiological characters of the principal Natural Orders of the Vegetable Kingdom.

This Examination shall occupy two periods, each of three hours.

Candidates for a Certificate in **HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY** shall be Examined in the following subjects:—

- The general relations of the different Organs of the Body one to another.
 The structure, composition, and properties of the Elementary Tissues.
 The Balance between the Nutrition and the Waste of the Body.
 The composition and properties of the Blood and Lymph.
 The mechanism of the Circulation, with so much of the anatomy of the Organs of Circulation as is necessary for understanding its principal phenomena.
 The processes of Alimentation, Respiration, Perspiration, and Renal excretion; with the essential anatomy of the Organs by which these functions are performed.
 The active and passive Organs of Motion; cilia; muscles; bones; joints.
 Muscular Contractility; Rigor Mortis; Animal Mechanics, or the conditions of Locomotion, and of the production of Voice and Speech.
 The general structure of the Brain, Spinal Chord, and Nerves, and the properties of the different constituents of the Nervous System.
 The structure and mode of operation of the Organs of the Senses; the Physiology of Sensation.

The Candidate will be expected to recognise the various Elementary Tissues under the Microscope; and to have so much knowledge of Physiological Anatomy as may be obtained by studying the principal organs of one of the commoner Domestic Animals.

This Examination shall occupy two periods, each of three hours.

Candidates for a Certificate in GEOLOGY and PALÆONTOLOGY shall be Examined in the following subjects:—

Elementary portions of *Descriptive Geology*, including the general description, succession, and classification of Stratified Rocks; Igneous Rocks and Volcanoes; general description of Coal Mines and Mineral Veins, and their principal localities in the British Islands; the more simple phenomena connected with the elevation and disruption of Stratified Masses.

General stratigraphical distribution of Organic Remains.

This Examination shall occupy two periods, each of three hours.

The Examination for a Certificate in POLITICAL ECONOMY shall occupy two periods, each of three hours.

Candidates for a Certificate in LOGIC and MORAL PHILOSOPHY shall be Examined in the following subjects:—

Names, Notions, and Propositions.
Syllogism.
Induction and Subsidiary Operations.
The Senses.
The Intellect.
The Emotions.
The Will.
The Theory of Ethics.

This Examination shall occupy two periods, each of three hours.

The Examination for a Certificate in HARMONY and COUNTERPOINT shall be conducted by means of Printed Papers only, and shall occupy two periods, each of three hours.

A Certificate under the Seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate who has passed in either of the foregoing subjects.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN.—Examinations are held annually in June, one for Senior and another for Junior Candidates. Junior Candidates must not be above *eighteen* years of age on the 1st of June in the year of their Examination.

Examinations will be held at any place where a Ladies' Superintending Committee shall be constituted, and at least twenty Candidates guaranteed to present themselves.

An Examiner will be sent to each place, who, in conjunction with the Ladies' Committee, will arrange the details of the Examination.

The Certificate given to each successful Candidate will specify the subjects in which she has answered with credit, or satisfied, the Examiners.

EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR CANDIDATES.

Obligatory Group.

I. All Candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners in—

1. Reading aloud a passage from some English author.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. The analysis and parsing of a passage taken from Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* (the Clarendon Press Edition).
A few questions suggested by the Play will be added.
4. Writing a short English Composition.
5. Arithmetic.
No Candidate will be passed who cannot work the first four rules, simple and compound.
6. Geography.
Every Candidate will be required to fill up an outline Map (of either Ireland, England, Europe, or North America), by inserting the chief ranges of mountains, the chief rivers, and chief towns.
Questions will also be set in Geography.
7. Outlines of English History, including the succession of sovereigns, the chief events, and the characters of the leading men, in each reign.

N.B.—The quality of the handwriting and the spelling in the several Exercises will be taken into account.

Optional Subjects.

II. Every Candidate will be required, also, to offer herself for Examination in one, at least, of the following subjects :—

1. Latin.
Passages will be set from Cæsar's "Gallic War," Book I., and from Virgil's "Æneid," Book II.; with grammatical and general questions.
Candidates may take either of the two authors, or both.
Also a passage of English (with the Latin words supplied) for translation into Latin.
2. Greek.
A passage will be set from Book III. of Xenophon's "Anabasis," for translation into English, with grammatical and general questions.
A passage, not lyrical, from the "Medea" of Euripides, for translation into English.
3. French.
A passage will be set from "La Famille Alain," by Alphonse Karr, for translation into English, with grammatical and general questions.
A passage from a modern French author for translation into English.
English sentences for translation into French.
4. German.
A passage will be set from Paul Heyse's "Novellen," Vol. I., for translation into English, with grammatical and general questions.
A passage from some other modern German author for translation into English.
English sentences for translation into German.
5. Italian.
A passage will be set from Ferri's "Morceaux choisis de la Littérature Italienne."
A passage from some other modern Italian author for translation into English.
English sentences for translation into Italian.
6. Mathematics.
Euclid, Book I.
Arithmetic.
Algebra, to Simple Equations, inclusive.

EXAMINATION OF SENIOR CANDIDATES:

Obligatory Group.

I. All Candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners in—

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Analysis of English sentences and parsing, and correction of faulty sentences.
3. A short English Composition.
4. Arithmetic.
5. Geography.

Every Candidate will be required to fill up an outline Map of some country in Europe to be named by the Examiners, by inserting the chief ranges of mountains, the chief rivers, and the chief towns.

Questions will also be set in Geography.

6. Outlines of English History, including the succession of sovereigns, the chief events, and the characters of the leading men, in each reign.

N.B.—The quality of the handwriting and the spelling in the several Exercises will be taken into account.

Optional Subjects.

Every Candidate will also be required to satisfy the Examiners in two at least of the following sections, of which one shall be either A, B, or C.

SECTION A.—*English.*

A fair knowledge of one of the following subjects will enable a Candidate to pass in this section:—

1. English History of one of the following periods:—1603—1606; 1660—1714; 1727—1800: and the outlines of the History of English Literature during the period selected.
2. English Language and Literature—the following course:—Rushton's "Rules and Cautions;" Trench's "Study of Words;" Marsh's Lectures, I. to XIX. inclusive; Spalding's "History of English Literature;" Shakespeare's "Macbeth" and "Merchant of Venice" (Clarendon Press Edition); Bacon's Essays, 1—30 (Wright's Edition).

SECTION B.—*Languages.*

A fair knowledge of one of the following languages will enable a Candidate to pass in this section:—

1. Latin.

Any two of the following, provided that one of the books selected be in prose and the other in verse.

Virgil—Æneid, Book II.

Virgil—Æneid, Book VI.

Ovid—Ramsay's Selections.

Cicero—Pro Archiâ.

Tacitus—Agricola.

Tacitus—Germania.

An easy passage from some other Latin author for translation into English.

A passage of English, with occasional Latin words or expressions supplied, for translation into Latin.

2. Greek.

Any two of the following, provided that one of the books selected be in prose, and the other in verse:—

Homer—Iliad, Book XVIII.

Homer—Odyssey, Book VI.

Sophocles—Ajax.

Plato—The Apology of Socrates.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I., II.

Xenophon—Cyropædia, Books I., II.

3. French.

De Vigny—Cinq Mars.

Ponsard—L'Honneur et l'Argent.

A passage for translation into English will also be selected from some other modern French author, and a passage from a modern English author will be given for translation into French.

4. German.

Goethe—*Dichtung und Wahrheit*, Books I., II., III.

Schiller—*Braut von Messina*.

A passage for translation into English will also be selected from some other modern German author, and a passage from a modern English author will be given for translation into German.

5. Italian.

D'Azeglio—*Ettore Fieramosca*.

Leopardi—*Canti*.

A passage for translation into English will also be selected from some other modern Italian author, and a passage from a modern English author will be given for translation into Italian.

SECTION C.—*Mathematics*.

Euclid, Books I., II., III.

Algebra to the end of Quadratic Equations.

SECTION D.—*Logic and Political Economy*.

Fowler's *Deductive Logic* (Clarendon Press Series).

Fawcett's *Manual of Political Economy*.

SECTION E.—*Natural Sciences*.

A fair knowledge of one of the following subjects will enable a Candidate to pass in this section:—

Astronomy.—The first eleven chapters of Herschel's *Outlines of Astronomy*.

Chemistry.—Text-books—Roscoe's *Lessons in Elementary Chemistry*; Williamson's *Chemistry for Students* (Clarendon Press Series); Galloway's *First Step in Chemistry*. For consultation—Miller's *Elements of Chemistry*.

Heat.—Ganot's *Physics*, Book VI., or Balfour Stewart's *Elementary Treatise on Heat*.

Sound.—Tyndall's *Lectures on Sound*.

Botany.—Text-books—Oliver's *Lessons in Elementary Botany*; Henfrey's *Elementary Course of Botany*. For consultation—Asa Gray's *Structural and Systematic Botany*; Balfour's *Class-book of Botany*; *Traité Général de Botanique*; Maout et Decaisne.

Zoology.—Text-books—Patterson's *Zoology for Schools*; Huxley's *Lessons in Elementary Physiology*; Milne Edwards's *Cours Élémentaire de Zoologie*. For consultation—Dallas's *Natural History of the Animal Kingdom*.

Physical Geography.—Text-books—Herschel's *Physical Geography*; Page's *Advanced Text-book in Physical Geography*. For consultation—Ansted's *Physical Geography*; Maury's *Physical Geography of the Sea*; Humboldt's *Cosmos*; Johnston's *Physical Atlas*.

Geology.—Text-books—Jukes's *Manual of Geology*; Page's *Advanced Text-book in Geology*. For consultation—Lyell's *Principles of Geology*; Lyell's *Manual of Elementary Geology*; Murchison's *Siluria*; Ramsay's *Physical Geography and Geology of Great Britain*.

FEES.—Every Candidate, whether Senior or Junior, will be required to pay a Fee of £1. This Fee must be paid to the Secretary of the University on or before the first Saturday in May. It will not in any case be returned; but if notice of withdrawal be given fourteen days before the Examination begins, the sum paid will be allowed to stand to the Candidate's credit for a future Examination.

Secretary, G. JOHNSTONE STONEY, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN MEDICINE.—Women are admitted to the study of Medicine in the University, and their instruction is conducted in separate Classes.

Women not intending to study Medicine professionally may be admitted to such of these Classes, or to such part of the Courses of Instruction, as the University Court may from time to time approve.

All Women attending such Classes are subject to the Regulations of the University as to the Matriculation of Students, their attendance on Classes, Examination, or otherwise.

The Fee for the full Course of Instruction in such Classes is £4 4s. for each Class, subject to an increase if the number of Students should be too small to meet the necessary expenses.

Particulars as to the Women's Classes in operation, or in contemplation, may be obtained by application to the Dean of the Medical Faculty. (See Note, p. 434.)

Dean, J. H. BALFOUR, Esq.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the yearly value of £25 each, tenable for three years, are offered to Women who need such assistance in order to pursue the study of Medicine, and will be awarded according to the results of a Competitive Examination, to be held in Edinburgh.

This Examination will be coincident with the Preliminary Examination in Arts of the University of Edinburgh, and those passing it successfully thus insure registration as Medical Students. The Subjects of Examination are :—

I.—COMPULSORY SUBJECTS :—

- (a) *English*—comprising Dictation, Grammar, Analysis and Composition, with Definitions and Derivations of Words.
- (b) *Latin*—Virgil's *Æneid*, Book IX.; Grammar; Translation of easy passages into Latin and English.
- (c) *Arithmetic*, including Decimals.
- (d) *Elements of Mathematics*—Euclid, Books I., II., and III.; Algebra, Simple Equations.

II.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS—of which TWO (and only two) must be taken, the preference being given to success in those marked * :—

- * (e) *Elements of Mechanics and Hydrostatics*.
- * (f) *Greek*—Xenophon's "Anabasis," Book IV.
- (g) *French*—Voltaire's "Henriade."
- (h) *German*—Schiller's "Death of Wallenstein."
- (i) *Higher Mathematics*—Euclid, Books I. to VI.; Algebra; Trigonometry; Conic Sections.
- (j) *Natural Philosophy*—Balfour Stewart's "Elementary Physics."
- * (k) *Logic*—Fowler's "Elements of Deductive Logic."
- * (l) *Moral Philosophy*—Stewart's "Outlines," Part II. (M'Cosh.)

The successful Candidates will be required to enter immediately upon a full Course of Medical Study in one of the European Universities open to Women, or in some recognised Medical School in Great Britain or Ireland; and will be expected, from time to time, to furnish evidence of their diligent pursuit of professional study. Should no Candidate fully satisfy the Examiners, the Scholarships will not be awarded.

It is not at present known whether these or similar Scholarships will

be continued annually ; but there being a growing desire for the Medical Education of Women, and new organisations springing up to promote that object, it is probable that Scholarships in larger number and greater value will hereafter be announced. Inquiries will be answered by

Mrs. ANDERSON, M.D.,

20, *Upper Berkeley Street, London, W.*; or,

Miss JEX-BLAKE,

15, *Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh.*

* * * Since the foregoing Regulations were promulgated, the Course of Female Medical Instruction at the University has been rendered uncertain by resolutions of the Senatus Academicus unfavourable to the admission of Females to Medical Study. The advocates and the objectors are, however, pretty equal in number and influence. A Committee has been appointed for the promotion of the Medical Education of Women, and to watch over the interests of the Ladies who have already commenced Medical Studies at the University.

Female Medical College. President, the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G. OBJECTS.—1. To Promote the Employment of properly Educated Women in the Practice of Midwifery and the Treatment of the Diseases of Women and Children. 2. To Provide Educated Women with proper facilities for Learning the Theory and Practice of Midwifery and the accessory branches of Medical Science.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Midwifery, and the Diseases of Pregnancy, Parturition, and Lactation ; Outlines of Medical Science ; Anatomy and Physiology ; Hygiene and Preventive Medicine ; Elementary Chemistry ; *Materia Medica* ; Diseases of Women ; Diseases of Infants. The minimum curriculum recommended for ladies intending to practise Midwifery comprises :—1. Attendance during Two Winter Sessions upon all the Obstetrical and Supplementary Courses of Lectures. 2. Attendance during the intervening Summer upon Clinical Practice at a Lying-in Hospital or Maternity Charity, with personal attendance upon at least twenty-five deliveries under the superintendence of an adequately qualified Midwife or registered Medical Practitioner.

FEES.—Compound Fee for Two Sessions' attendance upon the Obstetric and Supplementary Classes, £10 10s. For each of the extra Classes, one Session, £1 1s.; Two Sessions, £1 11s. 6d. Additional Classes will be formed at the request of twelve Students. Ladies may enter separately to any one or more Courses of Lectures.

DONATIONS, &c.—The College is designed to become self-supporting, but at present funds are needed to provide a Museum of Illustration and Library of Reference, and to consolidate the Institution by obtaining a Royal Charter. Contributions are also solicited to establish, in connection with the College, a Dispensary for the Treatment of the Diseases of Women, and to provide Midwifery attendance for poor Married Women at their own homes. A Life Subscription of Ten Guineas, or an Annual Subscription of One Guinea, constitutes a Member of the Society, but stamps or other small contributions will be gladly received. Lady Subscribers of not less than One Guinea are invited to be present at the Lectures.

PRACTICAL SUPPORT.—The address of skilled Lady Midwives, Prospectuses of the College, and all particulars as to the operations of the Society, may be obtained of the Lady Secretary, 164, Great Portland Street, W.; or of the Honorary Secretary, Dr. EDMUNDS, at 4, Fitzroy Square, W., any day before one o'clock.

No facilities for proper study being accessible to Women in England, the Ladies' Medical College has been established in order to teach the theory and practice of Midwifery, and the accessory branches of Medicine. The College is framed upon a purely public basis, and without any private or personal interests. It has been in operation since October, 1864, and ninety Ladies have entered as students, of whom many are settled in practice in London, Birmingham, and other places, and have attended a large number of patients without a single casualty. Midwifery is probably the most lucrative, and certainly the most womanly branch of medical practice. Now that Women may compete with Men on equal terms in this branch of Medicine, it will become a valuable addition to the fields of employment open to intelligent Women. More than a hundred thousand births occur every year in London alone, the fees ranging from the five shillings paid to the parish midwife to the large complimentary fees given by affluent ladies; but averaging the fees at a guinea each, it follows that more than £2,000 a week is paid for Midwifery fees in London alone. The modern prejudice against Midwives will soon disappear when it is known that a new order of Women, on a par in ability and scientific knowledge with medical Men, have devoted themselves to obstetrical work.

There is one subject in which I have long felt a deep and deepening concern. To be brief and plain, I refer to "man-midwifery" in all its relations, professional, social, statistical, and moral. I may, if some one better able does not speak out, on some future occasion, try to make it plain, from reason and experience, that the management by accoucheurs, as they are called, of natural labour, has been a greater evil than a good. Any husband or wife, any father or mother, who will look at this matter plainly, may see what an inlet there is here to possible mischief, to certain unseemliness, and worse. Nature tells us, with her own voice, what is fitting in these cases, and nothing but the omnipotence of custom, or the urgent cry of peril, terror, and agony, what Luther calls *miserrima miseria*, would make her ask for the presence of a man on such an occasion, when she hides herself and is in travail. And, as in all such cases, the evil reacts on the men as a special class, and on the profession itself. It is not of grave moral delinquencies I speak, and the higher crimes in this region; it is of affront to Nature, and of the revenge which she always takes on both parties who actively or passively disobey her. Some of my best and most valued friends are honoured members of this branch, and I believe all the real good they can do, and the real evils they can prevent, in such cases would be attained if, instead of attending—to their own ludicrous loss of time, health, sleep, and temper—some two hundred cases of delivery every year, the immense majority of which are natural and require no interference, but have, nevertheless, wasted not a little of their life, patience, and understanding, they had, as I would always have them do, and as any well-educated resolute doctor of medicine ought to be able to do, confined themselves to giving their advice and assistance to the midwife when she needed it. I know much may be said against this—ignorance of Midwives, dreadful effects of this, &c., but to all this I answer, Take pains to educate carefully and to pay well and treat well these Women, and you may safely regulate ulterior means by the ordinary general laws of surgical and medical therapeutics. Thus, instead of a man in general practice, and a man, it may be, with an area of forty miles for his beat, sitting for hours at the bedside of a healthy woman, his other patients meanwhile doing the best or the worst they can, and it may be, as not unfrequently happens, two or more labours going on at once; and instead of a timid, ignorant, trusting woman, to whom her Maker has given enough of sorrow, and of whom Shakespeare's *Constance* is the type, when she says "I am sick and capable of fears, I am full of fears, subject to fears; I am a woman, and therefore naturally born to fears"—being, in this hour of her agony and apprehension, subjected to the artificial misery of fearing the doctor may be too late, she might have the absolute security and womanly hand and heart of one of her own sex. This subject might be argued upon statistical grounds and others; but I peril it chiefly on the whole system being unnatural. Therefore, for the sake of those who have borne and carried us, and whom we bind ourselves to love and cherish, to comfort and honour, and who suffer so

much that is inevitable from the primal curse, for its own sake, let the profession look into this subject in all its bearings, honestly, fearlessly, and at once. Child-bearing is a process of health; the exceptions are few indeed, and would, I believe, be fewer if we Doctors would let well alone.—Dr. JOHN BROWN, *Lord Rector's Assessor to the University of Edinburgh.*

Hon. Secretary, Dr. JAMES EDMUNDS, 164, Great Portland Street, W.

University College, LONDON.—DEPARTMENT OF THE FINE ARTS, INCLUDING DRAWING, PAINTING, AND SCULPTURE. [The following Programme respecting this New Department had not been issued when the notice of the College (pp. 112; 121) was printed. As, however, the Department is open equally to MALES and FEMALES, the particulars may be appropriately given here.]

COURSE OF STUDY.—The system of instruction in vogue in England some years ago, and not by any means extinct as yet in any of our Schools of Art, appears to be the principal cause of that want of sound knowledge of drawing and method of painting which is commonly found in our Artists as compared with those of foreign schools. This system consists of a lengthened course of study from the antique before permission is given to draw from the living model, and is open to many objections.

In the first place, it reverses the natural order of things; for until the Student knows something of the construction of the human body from the living model, it is impossible he can understand the generalised and idealised forms in Greek Sculpture. Experience shows the extreme difficulty which a Student finds in connecting the forms of the antique model with those given in the anatomical books and figures before he has learnt to understand them in the living figure.

In the second place, the habit acquired in Drawing for a long time, sometimes through a course of two or even three years, from casts from the antique, which are by their nature motionless and can always be kept in exactly the same relations of light and shade, renders the Student helpless when he comes to work from the living model, who can never remain quite still, or take twice precisely the same position.

Thirdly, the desire of English Students to paint, exhibit, and sell pictures makes them so impatient of instruction, that it is difficult to get them to follow out any course to the end: hence, one result of a long course from the antique is, that they frequently begin to paint for exhibition without having thoroughly acquired the habit of working from nature; and thus finding themselves helpless before the model, they trust to their own facility for working, as far as possible, without nature, aided by the small amount of probably erroneous knowledge gained in making elaborately-stippled drawings from casts; and this habit once formed is never shaken off, and further knowledge is never acquired. Or, on the other hand, the Student, feeling the system to be a wrong one, has a profound distrust of any course of instruction, works from nature, without guidance and at his own discretion, and finds his powers crippled for life for want of that knowledge which a good system of study in his youth would have given him.

In the SLADE SCHOOLS, the study of the Living Model will be considered of the first and paramount importance, the study of the antique

being put into a second place, and used as a means of improving the style of the Student from time to time.

A special point will therefore be made in the SLADE SCHOOLS, of not having the separate course of study from the antique which is customary in most of our English Schools; and in order to carry out this plan effectually, there will be a General Course, in which the Students will be entirely under the direction of the Professor, and which will include instructions in drawing from the Antique, from the Nude Model, and from the Draped Model, at a fixed and uniform fee for all Students.

In addition to this General Course, it is proposed that the Schools shall be opened in the evening for study from the antique and the living models—such study to consist of *drawing and modelling only*, the practice of *painting* by gaslight (or other artificial light) leading to a false and imperfect method of using the colours. But the convenience of those Students who do not wish to attend the General Course of study will also be consulted; there are doubtless many Ladies, as well as Male Students, who will be able to attend the Schools only three times a week; these will be admitted at a smaller fee.

SLADE SCHOLARSHIPS.—Under the Will of the late Mr. Felix Slade, six Scholarships of £50 per annum each, and tenable for three years, have been founded in the College, to be awarded to Students in Fine Arts not more than nineteen years of age at the time of the award, for proficiency in Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture. Two of these Scholarships may be awarded every year.

The Regulations relating to the award of the Scholarships have not yet been definitively settled by the Council of the College; but it is proposed to award the first two Scholarships to the Students who have succeeded best in the following studies:—A painting of a head from nature; a drawing of a figure from nature; a drawing of a figure from the antique (these to be done in the Schools); a composition of naked figures, on a prescribed subject, to be done in chalk with proper light and shade. For Sculptors, the competition will consist in producing a model in high relief from nature, a model in round from the antique, and a composition of naked figures in low relief. The Slade Scholars may be required, as one of the conditions under which the Scholarships are to be held, to aid the Professor and his Assistants in superintending the Junior Students.

The foregoing scheme of studies must be regarded as to some extent tentative, and subject, from time to time, to modifications in accordance with the results of experience.

The Classes of the Department of the Fine Arts will be held in the North Wing of the College, which has been specially designed for the purpose, and contains a Drawing Theatre, which is the largest ever erected in this country.

The windows of this and of all the other working rooms have a northerly aspect; and much consideration has been bestowed upon the arrangements and disposition of all the inlets of light. The buildings and their approaches have also been carefully designed in such a way as to make due provision for the admission of Ladies as Students of the Fine-Art School. The structural arrangements will render it easy to keep the Ladies' Classes quite distinct from the others, if it should be thought desirable to maintain such separation; and in any case there

will be entrances and other accommodation reserved for the exclusive use of the Ladies, for whom a Female Attendant will be provided.

ADDITIONAL CLASSES.—An Additional Class for Ladies only may, if required, be formed for study from the Draped Model in the afternoons, or in the mornings in another studio. Classes for study from Animals will, if necessary, be instituted under a specially-appointed instructor, to be held either in the afternoons in the present Life School, or in a studio built for the purpose. Anatomical Classes also may be held in a separate room, under a specially-appointed instructor. It is intended that special instruction in Chemistry and other branches of Science, so far as they have any relation to the Fine Arts, shall be given by the several Professors of those subjects in the College, under arrangements hereafter settled.

FEES AND REGULATIONS.—For the General Course a Fee of Seven Guineas will be charged, admitting the Student for a College Term of about eleven weeks, and entitling him to the following advantages:—The studios to be open for the Students from 9½ a.m. to 5 p.m. The Antique School to be open from 9½ a.m. to 5 p.m. The nude living model to sit for three hours every day from 9½ a.m. to 1 p.m. (The extra half-hour being the time required for the model to rest.) The draped living model to sit for three hours every day in another studio from 10 a.m. to 1½ p.m. (This class is especially adapted for Ladies who cannot work from the nude model.) In order, however, to accommodate the class of Students mentioned above, who would not wish to attend every day, two draped models will sit on alternate days; thus, say a Male Model on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and a Female Model on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. For such Students the following Fees will be charged:—For attendance at the draped-life school three times a week, Four Guineas per Term; for the same, including use of the Antique School, or other studios, up to 5 o'clock, Five Guineas per Term.

Thus there will be a General Course of Instruction at Seven Guineas per Term, giving the Student the privilege of working every day from the Draped or the Nude Model while they are sitting, up to 1 o'clock, and from 1 to 5 o'clock from the Antique or from the Draped Lay Figure, or pursuing such other studies as the Professor may direct; it being quite understood that the Students in this Course are under the direction of the Professor, who will cause them to work from the Antique, from the Nude, or from the Draped Model, as he thinks best for them according to their degree of proficiency. And Students wishing to attend three times a week can also be admitted to the Antique School and to the study of the Draped Model for a smaller fee.

The Evening School will be open every evening except that of Saturday for two hours and a half, from 7 to ¼ past 9, for study from the Antique and the living Nude Model, the Model to sit for two hours. The fee for admission to the Evening School will be Two Guineas per Term.

University College and the Ladies' Educational Association.—The **LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION** was formed for the purpose of providing superior Instruction in various branches of Knowledge for Ladies not less than *seventeen* years of age, and commenced operations by forming Classes for the study of English Literature and Experimental Physics. In future a more extensive scheme of operation will be carried into effect, and numerous Classes will be conducted by the Professors of University College. The Classes are held in rooms of the College, to which separate entrances have been made.

The Act of Incorporation, granted to the College in 1869, authorised the admission of Females to participate in the Educational advantages of the Institution. Arrangements have been made in the New Buildings erected for the **SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS** for the accommodation of Ladies, who will be entitled to compete for the *Slade Scholarships*:

These are six in number, each of £50 per annum, tenable for three years.

The Winter Session extends over eighteen weeks, and commences in October, ending in March; the Summer Session of eight weeks commences in April, and ends in June. Classes are held both mornings and evenings. The Programme for 1871-72 embraces a wide range of subjects. Admission to the first Lecture of each Course is by Free Ticket, on application to the Honorary Secretary.

LECTURES AND FEES.—Latin, £1 1s. for twelve Lectures; Hebrew Language and Literature, £2 2s.; English Language and Literature, £2 2s.; French Language and Literature, £1 11s. 6d.; Italian Language and Literature, £1 1s. for every ten Lectures; German Language and Literature, £1 11s. 6d. each Course; Philosophy of Mind and Logic, £2 2s.; Jurisprudence, £1 1s.; Hygiene and Public Health, £1 11s. 6d.; History, £1 1s.; Constitutional Law and History, £1 11s. 6d.; Mathematics, £2 2s.; Physics, £2 2s.; Practical Chemistry, including cost of Materials, £4 4s.; Geology, £1 1s.; Architecture, £1 1s.; Drawing and Painting, according to Subjects; Botany, £1 1s.; to Teachers and Governesses, 10s. 6d.; German, £2 2s.; Italian, £1 1s.; to Teachers and Governesses, 10s. 6d. The foregoing are the Fees for full Courses, which are frequently divided into Terms, or separate branches, as Language, and Literature, at reduced Fees. Refreshments may be obtained within the College.

*Hon. Sec., J. E. MYLNER, Esq.,
27, Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.*

Home and Colonial School Society, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.—Established 1826. Patrons: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN; H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES. For the training of GOVERNESSES and FEMALE TEACHERS, and the extension of Education on Christian principles, according to the articles of the Church of England. As the demand for Teachers has continually increased, additions have been made from time to time for their accommodation—of late years with the aid of Government—and now upwards of 200 Female Students are constantly attending the Courses of Instruction. The great majority are trained under the Government Minutes. The Committee have four points especially in view:—

First.—To present in their Model Schools an improved system of instruction in actual operation.

Second.—To give the Students in training an opportunity of practising this improved system, and carrying out the principles they are taught, by committing to each in turn the care of one of the small supplementary Practising Schools attached to the Institution.

Third.—To instruct them by lessons in the leading truths of our Holy Religion—in the principles of Education—in Natural History, Geography, and Grammar, the elements of Form and Number, Singing, Linear Drawing, and Domestic Economy.

Finally.—To endeavour by letters and conversation to awaken their dormant powers, and to raise their standard of moral and intellectual excellence; thus giving an impulse to their minds, which may carry them on in the work of self-improvement when they leave the Institution.

Upwards of 3,000 Teachers, for Home, Colonial, and Foreign service, have already received the benefit of the Institution. In Schools of the Society 800 children are collected from a very poor and neglected neighbourhood. There is a MODEL INFANT SCHOOL, a MIXED SCHOOL, a MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL, and there are also PRACTISING SCHOOLS and

GALLERIES, in which Teachers are progressively Trained in the various branches of Education and School Discipline.

CLASS OF STUDENTS UNDER EIGHTEEN.—The Committee, in allotting a separate Establishment for the reception of Forty young persons from *twelve* to *eighteen* years of age, propose to give them a good general Education, and, if so required, to qualify them, after attaining eighteen years of age, to become Candidates for training under the Government Regulations, or, if preferred, to go out as Governesses in Private Families. Pupils on entrance are placed either in the Training Class or in the Upper School, according to their age and acquirements.

Two or three-months' notice is generally necessary to secure a vacancy, and *three months' notice, or payment for that time*, is required before a Student is removed, unless she is declined by the Committee, or recommended by them to a situation.

FEES.—The Annual charge for each Student is £25. This sum includes Board, Lodging, and Instruction. If French or German is required, the same may be learned in the Schools at a charge of £1 per annum extra for each, or if in the Class, £1 5s. per quarter for each. Music is £1 5s. per quarter; Washing is 10s. per quarter; and for Medicine the payment is Twopence per week to a self-supporting Dispensary. Payments are made quarterly in advance. There are no other charges except for Books and Stationery, probably about £1 per annum while in the School. If the Pupil is old enough to join the Training Class, the amount of Books is from £2 to £3. The French Governess attends two Evenings a week for French conversation.

CLASS OF STUDENTS OVER EIGHTEEN.—The Committee wish it to be known that this Class is intended for persons over *eighteen* years of age who have not been Pupil Teachers. Such persons, after one year's training, can either take charges as Mistresses of Schools not under Government inspection, or become Candidates for Scholarships, and after passing the Government Examination, receive a further training for one or two years for Government Schools; or they may take charge of Schools under Inspection as Mistresses or Assistants, and after receiving two good reports from the Inspector after they have attained their twenty-second year, may sit for Certificates and become Mistresses of Government Schools. It must be clearly understood, however, that the first year's training for which they pay will give them no claim whatever to Government Certificates.

FEES.—The expense of the year's Training is £25, which includes Board, Lodging, and Instruction. Washing is £2, and for medicine the payment is Twopence per week to a self-supporting Dispensary. Books are from £2 to £3. It frequently happens that persons wish to enter the Institution for *six* or *three* months to prepare for the Scholarship Examination and whenever the Committee have room, they receive them on payment of £6 5s. per quarter. Pupil Teachers who have failed in the December Examination may also enter this Class on payment of £20 for the year. Such may follow either of the Courses mentioned above, or they may, on the recommendation of this Committee, become Mistresses of Rural Schools under the provisions of the Revised Code, if Provisionally Certificated.

CLASSES FOR OUT-DOOR GOVERNESSES.—In consequence of the impulse which has lately been given to Middle Class Education numerous applications have been made to the Committee to receive as Out-door Students Ladies who have already adopted, or who are intending to adopt, the profession of Private Governesses in Families, or Teachers in superior Schools, in order that they may acquire a knowledge in the art of teaching. The Committee are anxious to do

all in their power (consistent with the first and great object of the Society, which is to promote the Christian Education of the children of the labouring classes) to further the improvement of the education of the Middle Classes, and to place it on a sound and religious basis. They have, therefore, determined to receive Out-door Students on the following conditions :—

I.—That the Applicant is well reported for Religious Character by the Clergyman whose ministry she attends.

II.—That she enters at January or Midsummer, and for Six Months at least.

III.—That she attends regularly the appointed hours of Study, which are from 9.30 to 12.30, and from 2.15 till the close of the afternoon.

IV.—That she is at all times under the direction of the Special Officer appointed to superintend Out-door Students, who will appoint her her work from week to week in the Classes or in the Schools.

V.—That a Journal is kept under the direction of the proper Officer, which will be submitted to the Chaplain.

VI.—Classes of Children to be taught as required.

The regular Curriculum includes Holy Scripture, Liturgy of the Church of England, English Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, English History, Natural History, Drawing, Singing, and Latin, and more particularly the Art of Teaching. Ladies in the Out-door Class who are not members of the Church of England are not required to attend the Liturgical lessons. At the same time it must be remembered that the Committee have not the same facilities for recommending such persons to situations, their demand being mainly for Members of the Established Church.

FEES.—The Terms are, for Out-door Students, £15 for one year. French, German, Mathematics, and Music are optional subjects, and are charged extra at the rate of £5 a year each. The Students pay for their own Books. There are no other extra charges. Ladies may also enter for Six Months only at a somewhat higher charge, viz., £8; but a Twelve-months' Course is strongly advisable.

The Committee regard with much interest the recent efforts made to raise the tone of Female Education by means of the University Local Examinations. They hope the course of study they have provided will meet the wants of young Ladies preparing for these Examinations. Their principal object, however, is to aid as far as they can the movement for improving the education of the Middle Classes; and with this view to promote the wishes of those who desire to learn the right methods of managing children, and to make themselves acquainted with the Art or Science of Teaching—an acquirement especially desirable for ladies who act as Sunday-school Teachers, or who intend devoting themselves to the instruction of youth. To further this object, they will admit as Out-door Students Ladies who have passed the University Local Examinations for Senior Students, or who otherwise give satisfactory evidence of attainments, for a special three months' course. Students taking up this course will be instructed in the principles and method of Education, having an opportunity of attending any Special Class or Classes they may wish, also of obtaining practice in teaching, and making themselves acquainted with the Kinder Garten system. The Fee for this course is £5, exclusive of books required. The expense of Books will be from £2 10s. to £3 10s.

Students who have passed through any of these courses to the satisfaction of the Committee will receive Certificates of Competency, and

their names will be permanently placed on the books of the Society; entitling them, whilst their conduct is satisfactory, to renewed recommendations from time to time. When it is considered that at this Institution the demand for Governesses is largely in excess of the supply, it will be seen that this arrangement—amounting, in fact, to perpetual free registration—is in itself a substantial advantage. The Committee only *introduce* those who have been trained to persons applying for Governesses, leaving them to conduct their own negotiations as to terms, reference, &c.

The Classes commence in January and July. The days of admission may always be known by inquiry at the Office of the Institution.

All persons admitted must be acquainted with the elementary branches of Education, and forward such introductions as may satisfy the Committee that they are of sound moral and religious character; such persons must dress with neatness and simplicity, and conform to all the arrangements, and be subject to all the Rules of the Institution, taking their appointed places in the several Class Rooms and Schools.

CLASS FOR PRIVATE GOVERNESSES.—The Committee are much pressed with applications for Nursery Governesses as well as for Governesses for older Pupils. The demand is for pious members of the Church of England who have passed through a regular course of training, and can be recommended by the Committee as conversant with the peculiar principles of education, and methods of instructing and managing children. In order to meet this demand, the Committee have remodelled their Governess Department, and divided it into two branches. In the first branch young Ladies board and lodge in a separate house, under the care of a Superintendent, and attend the Classes of the Institution. The second branch is intended for those who reside at home, or otherwise board themselves, and attend the Classes daily. The regular Curriculum is the same as for the Out-door Classes.

FEES.—For Resident Students, £40 for one year; Out-door Students, £15 for one year. French, German, Mathematics, and Music are optional subjects; the three former are charged extra at the rate of £5 a year each; Music is £6 a year. In the acquirement of the French Language, the Students have the advantage of a resident Governess, a native of Paris. Ladies may also enter either department for Six Months only at a somewhat higher charge, viz., In-door, £25; Out-door, £8; but a Twelve-months' Course is strongly advisable.

The Students of this Class may also be prepared for the University Local Examinations, upon the terms, and receiving the same advantages, as previously stated.

PUPIL TEACHERS.—In 1867 it became the duty of the Committee to decide what course should be taken as it regards Pupil Teachers apprenticed under the New Code, and other Candidates who, not having been Pupil Teachers, may hereafter enter the Institution. It appearing that the great majority of the Training Institutions make a distinct charge in addition to the payment required for Books, &c., this Committee have thought it right, with reference to the financial position of the Society, to adopt the same plan—they desire, however, to make the charge as low as that position may enable them to do, and they therefore fixed the sum for the year 1868 experimentally at three pounds, payable on entering—the second year to be entirely free. The Committee

at the same time limit the amount to be paid for Books, &c., to the like sum of three pounds, making a total on entrance of six pounds.

Teachers having been trained at the Institution are allowed to re-enter for improvement for six weeks at a charge of 5s. a week, whether the money is paid by themselves or from School funds. They are received at any time convenient to them if there is a vacancy. This applies to all Teachers who, having been trained and recommended to Schools by the Committee, have left them with a good character. It is expected that all Teachers who maintain good characters will avail themselves of this privilege. Patrons and others are specially requested *not to engage Teachers* who represent that they have been trained by the Society, without first communicating with the Committee; unless this precaution is adopted, unfit persons may be often engaged.

There is a Vacation of five weeks, generally in August, for which Students should provide. Masters are not trained at the Institution.

FEEES FOR STUDENTS AND OTHERS IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES.

The following are the various Classes at present trained. (Separate Papers, containing the questions to be answered by each Class, may be obtained at the Office, or by addressing the Chaplain of the Institution, Gray's Inn Road, London.)

1. Candidates who pass the Examination as Queen's Scholars, for one or two years, Admission Fee £3, and £3 for Books	£6	0	0
2. Candidates to be Trained for Schools not under the Government Minutes, and who may afterwards sit for Certificates as Schoolmistresses in charge of Schools	25	0	0
3. Pupil Teachers who do not pass the Examination	20	0	0
4. Teachers sent for Improvement, six months	10	0	0
5. Assistant ditto ditto	8	0	0
6. Children, or Young Women under 18 years of age (per annum)	25	0	0
7. Governesses, or Teachers of Middle Class Schools, six months	20	0	0
8. Ditto ditto twelve months	35	0	0
9. Ditto ditto Out-door, six months	8	0	0
10. Ditto ditto ditto, three months	5	0	0

Books to be in each case paid for by the Student. Payments quarterly in advance.

The Terms stated above include Board, Lodging, and Instruction; and in the case of Queen's Scholars, Washing. Cooks are in each case paid for by the Student; the expense for Queen's Scholars as above £3, and for others at from about £1 10s. to £3 10s., according to the Class entered. Medicine is supplied by a Dispensary, to which the payment is Twopence per week. To this latter charge Queen's Scholars are not liable. There are no other charges.

4 and 5. Teachers are not eligible for this Class unless actually in Schools or engaged for Schools; they are admitted half-yearly, in January and June, but this short training is not recommended by the Committee.

6. Students in this Class, on attaining the age of 18, may become Candidates for Queen's Scholarships. If under 16, they may be Candidates for apprenticeship as Pupil Teachers.

Students are received yearly, at the commencement of January; the precise day may be known on application.

Hon. Secretary, J. S. REYNOLDS, Esq.

Whitelands Training Institution for School Mistresses.—IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.—I. The Admission of New Pupils takes place in the month of January of each year. All Applications must be sent in before the third week in

November. The earliest age for admission is *eighteen*, the latest *twenty-five*.

II. The term of Residence is two years. This rule always has been, and is still, carried into effect at Whitelands, as it has been found that the training of the second year is of the utmost importance, both for the welfare of the Pupil and in the interest of the School to which she will be appointed.

III. All vacancies will be offered to Ex-Pupil Teachers and others for Competition.

IV. A Government Examination for admission into the Training Schools will be held in the month of December of each year. It will begin on the Tuesday in the week preceding that in which Christmas Day falls, and last for three days. On the fourth day there will be a further Examination in religious subjects. The Syllabus for this Examination will be supplied upon application.

V. The Candidates who wish to compete for admission into Whitelands are required to apply to the Rev. the Chaplain, Whitelands Training School, Chelsea, and to fill up the form which will be sent to them.

VI. Each Candidate will be required to arrive at Whitelands on the Monday of the Examination week, and to return to her friends on the Saturday in the same week. She will be received at the Institution for the intervening days, and will be charged 5s. for her Board and Lodging. The promise of Admission cannot be made until the result of both Examinations is made known.

VII. Every Pupil will be required to pay an Admission Fee of £5, and to provide herself with Books and Stationery, and will then be set free from all further charge.

VIII. The Vacations of the Institution are four weeks at Christmas, and six weeks at Midsummer, during which the Pupils are required to return to their friends.

Chaplain, Rev. H. BARBER, Whitelands, Chelsea.

Queen's College, LONDON, 43 and 45, HARLEY STREET, W.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853. Patrons, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN; H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES. Visitor, the LORD BISHOP OF LONDON. For the General Education of Ladies, and for granting Certificates of Knowledge.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR 1872.—Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra; Astronomy; Natural Philosophy; Philosophy, Mental and Moral; Theology; Latin; English; French; German; Italian; Geography; Ancient and Modern History; Drawing; Vocal Music, and Harmony.

The Classes are so arranged in some subjects that the First and Second Senior years ordinarily work together, but provision is made that the work of the Pupils in the latter year shall be generally different from that which they have done previously. Additional Classes are formed when the number of Pupils requires it.

Special Courses of Lectures are given from time to time on the higher branches of subjects, and Individual Instruction is provided for Pupils requiring Extra Tuition.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND NOMINATIONS.—The payment of £250 secures the right of a Free Presentation during the lives of two persons, to be named by the Donor. A Free Scholarship in perpetuity may be founded on payment of £400, if the conditions proposed for its tenure meet the approval of the Council and Committee of Education. Donors of £25 obtain the right of nominating during life a Pupil in the School, or a Compounder in the College, at a reduction of Three Guineas a year on the ordinary Fees.

I. *Queen's Scholarship*.—Her Majesty the Queen, having given a donation of £250 towards the foundation of the College, exercises the right of nominating a Free Pupil.

II. *Professors' Scholarships*, founded by the Council in 1853, on the application of the Professors, in consideration of the payment by them of £1,500 towards the expenses of the Charter. Four Scholars on this Foundation are elected annually.

(a) Two to the School by the Lady-Visitors. Candidates must be between the ages of Eleven and Thirteen.

(b) Two to the College by the Committee of Education. Candidates must be between the ages of Thirteen and Fifteen, and a preference is given to those who hold Junior Scholarships.

These Scholarships are tenable for two years, but the tenure of the Senior Scholarships may, at the discretion of the Committee, be extended another year.

III. The *Maurice Scholarship*, founded in 1854 by subscription, to commemorate the services rendered by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A., as the first Chairman of the Committee of Education in the foundation and management of the College. This Scholarship is open to Pupils in the Two Junior Years (the election resting with the Committee of Education), and is tenable for two years.

IV. The *Lady-Visitors' Scholarship*, founded by subscription in July, 1857, is open to Girls between the ages of Fourteen and Sixteen (the election resting with the Lady-Visitors), and is tenable for two years.

V. The *Cambridge Scholarship*, founded in 1857 by the Rev. T. A. Cock, M.A., is open to Girls between the ages of Thirteen and Fifteen who have lost their Father, and are the children or grandchildren of a Graduate of the University of Cambridge. The nomination rests with the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, for the time being. The Scholarship is tenable for three years, but the Scholar may be re-elected for a fourth year on giving satisfactory proof of proficiency in Arithmetic, the Elements of Geometry, and the first principles of Natural Philosophy.

VI. The *Oxford Scholarship*, founded in 1858 by the Rev. TULLIE CORNTHWAITE, M.A., is open to Girls between the ages of Thirteen and Fifteen who have lost their Father, and are the children or grandchildren of Masters of Arts of the University of Oxford. A preference is given to the children or grandchildren of Members of Trinity College. The nomination rests with Mrs. STANTON, of the Vicarage, Burbage, Wiltshire, during her life, and on her decease, with the President of Trinity College, Oxford, for the time being. The Scholarship is tenable for three years, but the Scholar may, at the discretion of the Committee, be re-elected for a fourth year.

VII. The *Arnott Scholarship*, founded by Mrs. ARNOTT in 1865, for the promotion of the study of Natural Philosophy. Candidates must

be under Eighteen years of age. The Scholarship is tenable for one year, and confers, in addition, the right of perpetual free attendance on the Lectures in Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. An open Examination will be held annually at Midsummer.

VIII. The *Twining Scholarship*, founded by Miss ELIZABETH TWINING in 1867. Candidates must be between the ages of Thirteen and Sixteen. The nomination rests with the Foundress during her lifetime, and afterwards with the Lady-Visitors, regard being had chiefly to the character and circumstances of the parents of the Candidates.

These Scholarships give Free Instruction in all subjects included in the College Course. Certificates of good conduct are required at election, and their tenure depends on satisfactory reports as to progress and character.

ASSOCIATESHIP.

I. *Certificates of Associateship* are given to Pupils of not less than Six Terms' standing, on the following conditions:—

- (1) They must obtain the signatures of Professors in not less than five subjects, with marks corresponding to their attainments. Of the five subjects, two must be Languages (one of them English), one a subject under the head of Mathematical or Physical Science, one connected with Theology, Moral Science, History, or Literature.
- (2) No Certificate will be given unless the average of marks given by the Professors who sign is at least 66 out of 100.
- (3) Pupils applying for these Certificates will pay a fee of £1 1s.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right of electing former Pupils of the College as Associates on the ground of distinguished merit while at the College or after leaving.

Those thus elected will be distinguished in the List of Associates by an asterisk.

The Dean will sign the Certificate, as testifying to the regularity and good conduct of the Pupils.

II. *Certificates of Proficiency in any single subject* are granted to Ladies, whether connected with the College or not, on passing the required Examination.

A Programme of the Examinations is printed, and may be had on application.

The ordinary periods of Examinations for Certificates are the last weeks in Michaelmas and Easter Terms, but Ladies unable to attend at those times may, on assigning a sufficient reason, and paying an additional Fee of 10s. 6d. for each subject, be examined at any period during the College Terms.

The Examinations are conducted by a Board of Examiners, consisting of Three for each subject.

Candidates who are not Pupils of the College are required to give a reference as to character, and are recommended to apply to the Dean for information and advice a month or six weeks before the Examination.

Fees—to be paid on application—for each subject, £1 1s., or three subjects for £2 2s. Duplicate copies of the Certificates may be had, on special application, on payment of a Fee of 2s. 6d. for each.

Queen's College School.—For Children above *five* years of age. The Pupils of the School are arranged in three Classes:—I., for Girls from eleven to thirteen; II., for Girls from nine to eleven; III., for Girls from five to nine. The Course of Instruction for Classes I. and II. includes Scripture, English Grammar and Reading, French, the Elements of Latin, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Drawing, Writing, Vocal Music, and Calisthenics. Exemptions from one or more subjects can be obtained on application from the Parents or Guardians of Pupils.

The Course for Class III. includes the same subjects (with the exception of Latin), and the Pupils are taught principally on the plan of Object-lessons and Catechetical Instruction.

A Play-room is provided for the exercise of Pupils in the intervals of lessons.

Prayers are read daily in the Library at a quarter to Ten o'clock. The hours for the Senior Class are 9.45 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 2 to 4 p.m., Wednesday and Saturday being half-holidays. Those for Classes II. and III. are from 9.15 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The Pupils of all three Classes are examined twice in each Term by the Professors of the subjects taught, and reports of Conduct and Progress are sent to Parents.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.—All Pupils in the College or School are required to bring with them, prior to admission, Certificates of previous good conduct from the Teacher under whom they have last studied, or from a Clergyman, or some other friend. Forms of Application and Certificates for this purpose may be obtained at the Office, or from the Lady Resident.

COLLEGE FEES.

Compounders under Fifteen	£8 8 0	a Term, or	£22 1 0	a year,
" above " " " " "	. 10 10 0	" "	or 28 7 0	" "
Non-Compounders, for Classes meeting twice a week (Drawing excepted) . . . . .	. . . . .		2 2 0	a Term.
Non-Compounders, for Classes meeting once a week . . . . .	. . . . .		1 6 3	" "
Drawing—Classes meeting once a week for 1½ hour . . . . .	. . . . .		1 11 6	" "
" " twice " " " "	. . . . .		2 12 6	" "

The Fees for the Half-term are two-thirds of the above. There are Three Terms.

If three Sisters attend College or School at the same time, the youngest is received at half-fees.

EXTRAS.

Drawing—Private Classes for Higher Subjects, for 2 hours . . . . .	. . . . .		£4 4 0	a Term.
Individual Instruction in Vocal Music, for Two Lessons a week . . . . .	. . . . .		3 13 6	" "
Individual Instruction in Instrumental Music : Masters (for Two Lessons a week) . . . . .	. . . . .		3 3 0	" "
Lady Teachers " " " " "	. . . . .		2 2 0	" "
Dancing . . . . .	. . . . .		2 2 0	" "

The Fees for Extras for the Half-term are one-half of the above.

Compounders pay an Entrance Fee of One Guinea, except in the case of those who have previously paid on joining the College School.

SCHOOL FEES.

For Pupils under nine	£5 5 0	a Term, or	£12 12 0	a year.
" above nine and under eleven . . . . .	. 6 6 0	" "	or 15 15 0	" "
" above eleven and under thirteen . . . . .	. 7 7 0	" "	or 18 18 0	" "
" above thirteen . . . . .	. 8 8 0	" "	or 22 1 0	" "

The Fees for the Half-term are two-thirds of the above. Pupils pay a Fee of One Guinea on entrance. The Fees include the charge for Stationery. All Fees to be paid in advance. Where three or more Sisters attend at the same time, the youngest is received at half-fees.

EXTRAS.—Instrumental Music, £2 2s. per Term; Dancing, £2 2s.

There are four Boarding Houses recognised by the Council and Committee. The Terms may be had on application at the College.

Lady Resident, Miss PARRY.

Bedford College, 48 and 49, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.—Founded 1849; incorporated 1869. The teaching is carried on by Professors. Students are not admitted to the College under *fourteen* years of age. They may become either “Regular Students,” in which case they pursue a systematic Course of Study, under the superintendence of the Committee of Education, or “Occasional Students,” and select any number of individual Classes. In each Subject the Students are classed by the Professors according to their proficiency.

COURSE OF STUDY.—The Lectures are arranged so as to form a Consecutive Course of Study for four years. Regular Students are entitled to attend Seven, and are required to attend Five, of the Classes in each year—choice being given in some of the Subjects—with the option of Vocal Music in addition. They are under the direction of the Ladies of the Committee of Education, who are in attendance to receive them at the beginning of each Term. The Students are examined at the close of each Session, and Reports of the result of the Examinations and the attendance of Students at Lectures or Classes are given out.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—*The Students' Scholarships.*—One of these Scholarships is awarded at the close of each alternate Session to the Candidate who passes the best Examination in five Subjects of the first year's Course of Study, special regard being had to Latin and Arithmetic. Candidates must be under twenty years of age, and must have been “Regular Students” in the College for not less than three or more than five Terms immediately preceding the Election. The Scholarships, covering the whole Fees in the College, are tenable for three years. *The Old Pupils' Scholarship.*—Candidates must not be under sixteen years of age. The Scholarship, covering the whole Fees in the College, is awarded according to Examination in four Subjects, including some branch of Natural Science. *The Arnott Scholarships.*—Founded by Mrs. ARNOTT, for the encouragement of the study of Natural Philosophy by Ladies, and for the purpose of honouring the works and labours of her husband, Dr. Neil Arnott.

Two Scholarships, giving free admission to Classes in Natural Philosophy and Mathematics for two years, are open for competition by Examination to Ladies who have not attended Classes in the College previously. The Arnott Scholars will also have the privilege of free admission to three Classes at their own option, making five Classes in all.

FEES.—For Regular Students, £8 8s. a Term. Entrance Fee, £1 1s. There are Three Terms. For Occasional Students, one Class, meeting twice a week, £2 2s. each Term, each additional Class after the first, £1 11s. 6d.; one Class meeting once a week, £1 11s. 6d., each additional Class after the first, £1 1s. Pupils joining the Class for Drawing from the Life Model pay 5s. extra per Term. Instrumental

Music, £3 3s. per Term; Singing, £3 13s. 6d. Individual Instruction is provided in certain Departments.

There are Boarding Houses recognised by the Council, of which particulars may be obtained at the College.

Lady Resident, Miss HARRIET MARTIN.

Female School of Art, 43, QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.—Under the Patronage of the QUEEN and HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES. In connection with the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington. Established 1842. President, Rev. A. W. THOROLD. The general Course of Instruction comprises:—Geometrical Drawing and Perspective; Elementary Free-hand Drawing and Shading, from the Flat and the Round; Drawing from Solid Models; Figure Drawing from the Flat, the Antique, and from Life, including Anatomical Studies and Drapery; Wood Engraving; Modelling in Clay and Wax, &c.; Painting in Water Colours, Tempera, Fresco, and Oil, from examples of Ornamental Art, from nature, landscapes, animals, foliage, flower, fruit, &c.; Exercises in composition, and original designs for decoration and manufactures. Teachers of the School hold full Certificates from the Science and Art Department. Students have the privilege of copying specimens of plants and flowers from the Royal Gardens at Kew. The managers of the Royal Botanic and Zoological Societies also grant *free admission* to Students in the advanced Classes, to sketch in their Gardens. There is connected with the School a Lending Library of Works of Art.

Sessions, each lasting five months, commence on the 1st March and 1st October, and end on the last day of February and of July, respectively. The months of August and September, two weeks at Christmas, and one week at Easter or Whitsuntide are Vacations. There are Day and Evening Classes. The Classes meet every day except Saturday. Hours of Attendance—Morning, 10 till 12½; Afternoon, 1 till 3: Whole day, 10 till 3. In the Summer Session, advanced Students are allowed to remain till four o'clock. Evening Class, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 till 9.

EXAMINATIONS for Art Certificates are held annually in March, and are open to all, whether taught in the School or not. Free Studentships for one year, renewable on expiration, are granted to all who obtain the First Certificate of the Third Grade. To enable competent and eligible Students to have the benefit of a continued course of advanced instruction, they may compete for the QUEEN'S Scholarship of £20 per annum, tenable for one or two years, in accordance with the conditions on which the Scholarship is granted. They may also compete for admission into the Training School of the Science and Art Department, with an allowance of from 5s. to 15s. per week. There is an Annual Local Examination for the QUEEN'S Gold Medal and other prizes. National Competition at the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. Works are selected annually to compete for the PRINCESS OF WALES'S Scholarships, Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals.

PRINCESS OF WALES'S ART SCHOLARSHIPS.—The following are particulars of these Scholarships, which are annually competed for by Females exclusively. The proceeds of the exhibition of the Jewels presented to H.R.H the Princess of Wales on the occasion of her

marriage have been invested to found Art Scholarships. The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education apply this sum to the maintenance of two Scholarships, to be competed for by the most distinguished Female Students of all Schools of Art in the United Kingdom in connection with the Science and Art Department. Their Lordships have determined to award two Scholarships of the values of £25 and £11 respectively, to the two Students who, being females, have taken the highest prizes of the year in the National Competition. The holders of these Scholarships may compete annually for the retention or renewal of them, but they cannot be held by the same individuals for more than three years.

FEEs.—For Classes studying five days per week:—Five months, £5; three months, £4; two months, £3; one month, 30s. For two or three days per week:—Five months, £4; three months, £3; two months, £2; one month, £1. For Half-days, morning or afternoon, per week:—Five months, £4; three months, £3; two months, £2; one month, £1. For two or three Half-days, morning or afternoon, per week:—Five months, £3; three months, £2; two months, 25s.; one month, 15s. Entrance Fee, 10s. WOOD ENGRAVING CLASS—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; Class for MODELLING in Clay and Wax—Mondays and Fridays, from 10 till 3. Fee to each of these Classes, £5 per session. Class for Drawing and Painting from the DRAPED LIFE, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10½ till 12½. Students properly qualified may enter for this Class alone. Fee, £3. A JUVENILE CLASS is held on Mondays and Wednesdays, from 1 till 3. Fee, £1 1s. for the session of five months. EVENING CLASS, Elementary, 10s.; Advanced, £1. Entrance Fee, 5s. Schoolmistresses, Teachers, Pupil Teachers of Public Schools admitted at half fees. Three evenings per week, 10s. per session, 3s. per month; Advanced, £1 per session, 6s. per month; Entrance to Evening Class, 5s. The Class for Practical GEOMETRY and PERSPECTIVE is open to all Students, but may be attended by Non-Students, independently of the general course, on payment of a Fee of £1 per session.

ART EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

It was a comfort to him [Lord ELCHO] that, in relation to the "Woman's Question," this was a School of Art, and not the operative theatre of Guy's or St. Thomas's; for whatever might be his strong opinions with regard to woman's entry into other fields, he considered Art was a field to which a woman had a fair right, and no man would dispute a woman's right to this field for the exercise of her talents and taste. In this profession she could show her imagination, her tender feeling, and could give her delicate rendering of the true and beautiful. This profession offered a fair, unrestricted field, and the works which he had seen as the result of woman's cultivation of Art proved to him that those of the sex who were following Art Studies had acquired for themselves a good position, and every one anxiously wished to see Art cultivated by Ladies who could do so much for it. It had been a great pleasure to him to go over the School in Queen Square, and to see the Students under the admirable teaching of Ladies who were well qualified to instruct, and to see, as well, the beautiful works produced by the Students. He reminded the most successful among the Students of the painter who, in the prime of his manhood, wrote on his work, a finished work of Art in the opinion of all men, that it was imperfect, but that he would strive to better it, and he called upon those who had taken prizes to adopt the motto of "Excelsior." To the unsuccessful, whose motto, he said, should be "Nil Desperandum," he gave for encouragement the assurance that perseverance would bring success. All, he said, those alike gifted by nature as well as those who had to conquer each step by ceaseless industry, would, by Art training and culture, lay up for themselves a consolation and a joy in the rough paths of life, which would be a blessing to themselves and to their country.

Let the Women of England feel that by self-education they are not only strengthening themselves to encounter the struggles of the world—the difficulties that may beset them in life—but that they are laying the best foundation for the happiness of their future homes, for the welfare of the children whom they may have to educate, and for the husbands whom it will be their interest to seek to please. In this country there has been not only a deficiency of employment for women, but also an unwillingness on the part of man to let woman have her due place in society. At the same

time I do not ask for any undue favour to be shown to women in their employment in the ordinary labours of life ; but what I want is, that women should have the fair chance of earning a living, which they are justly entitled to, and that they should receive the same remuneration for the like labour as is paid to men. This is the principle of equity which generally prevails in France, Switzerland, and other countries. In France, in addition to other spheres of labour, women are employed in telegraph offices and the post office, as well as in counting-houses, shops, and general business. The railroads also afford a large amount of employment for women, in the issuing of passenger tickets. Then again, in Switzerland, a large field of labour is provided for women in watch-making, which is denied to them in England. Their delicate touch is found to peculiarly qualify them for finishing those valuable instruments. In this country, unfortunately, very few occupations are open to women ; and it therefore behoves us to do all we can to encourage such an Institution as this, which affords to every woman to whom God has given a taste for Art the means of learning its mechanical part, and thereby enabling her to employ the talent she possesses for her own advantage, and for the interest and credit of her country."—*Speech of the Right Hon. Lord HOUGHTON.*

Secretary, Miss LOUISA GANN.

College for Women, HITCHIN, HERTS [about to be removed to the neighbourhood of CAMBRIDGE ; the arrangements for the present Institution are therefore of a temporary character].—The College has been founded to provide for WOMEN systematic Education equivalent to that afforded by the UNIVERSITIES to men.

1. It embraces Students of all classes, including those whose homes are in the country and small towns. To this numerous class, the Courses of Lectures and other educational advantages by which the wants of women in large towns may be partially supplied are for the most part inaccessible.

2. The teaching, being given by men engaged in University and College tuition at Cambridge, is of the very highest class. This teaching is partly given to classes, partly individual, thus combining the Professional and Tutorial systems. It is hoped that eventually the chief part of the tutorial work will be undertaken by resident Women, who, having themselves gone through the College course with credit, will have given evidence of fitness.

3. Each Student has a room to herself, and her hours of private study are thus guarded from social and domestic interruption, while she has the advantage of being associated with others in a common pursuit. The opportunity for intelligent sympathy and mutual help afforded by fellowship in study supplies a healthy stimulus from which the solitary Student is altogether debarred.

4. There is an Entrance Examination, which serves the purpose of keeping up the level of the studies of the place, and obviates the necessity of giving teaching in elementary subjects, while at the same time it holds out a standard for the higher Schools to work up to.

5. Certificates will be given upon Examinations of recognised authority. The University of Cambridge, with which it is desired as far as possible to connect the College, has not yet been asked to open its Examinations for Degrees to the Students of this College, but some of the Students have already, with the cognizance of the Council of the Senate, passed the Previous Examination informally, and Certificates given by the College of having passed University Examinations will be really, though not formally, equivalent to University Degrees, and will be practically useful in a similar manner. The attestation is specially

important in the case of Teachers, but the Certificate would be valuable to all Women who want to give evidence of their qualifications for the various positions which may be open to them.

6. The College Course extends the period of Education, adding three years, at a most important stage, to the time usually bestowed upon systematic instruction and discipline. It thus removes the necessity of trying to cram everything that ought to be learnt into the school time, at the risk of sacrificing both physical health and thoroughness of attainment, while at the same time it makes it possible to offer to Women a kind of training which would be inappropriate at an earlier age. It supplements the best Schools without entering into competition with them, and the benefit is likely to extend in due time to Families, by making future Mothers and Governesses acquainted with the best methods of Teaching, and with the best Books. But though the College Course extends over three years, the whole of that time is not devoted, without intermission, to study. Rather less than half of the year is spent at the College. There are in each year three Terms, each of eight weeks. The period of the Course may thus be regarded as divided about equally between residence at College and home life.

The Academical year is approximately thus divided:—Michaelmas Term, beginning about the middle of October, eight weeks, Christmas Vacation, seven weeks; Lent Term, beginning about the end of January, eight weeks, Easter Vacation, three weeks; May Term, beginning in April, eight weeks, Long Vacation, sixteen weeks. The charge for Board, Lodging, and Instruction is £35 per Term. Ladies who may be unable to take the whole Course can be received for shorter periods. Students are not received under the age of Eighteen. Admission is according to priority of application. Entrance Examinations are held in London in the months of June and October. Forms of Entry may be obtained from the *Honorary Secretary*.

SCHOLARSHIPS have been founded, varying in value from £50 to £100 per annum, tenable for three years. But the whole scheme of operations being now under progressive development, material alterations and additions may be expected from time to time.

The following is a List of Local Secretaries from whom further information may be obtained:—

- Rev. W. L. CLAY, Rainhill Vicarage, Prescott.
- Mrs. H. COWELL, 5, Alipore Lane, Calcutta.
- Miss EDWARDS, 1, Cambridge Place, Clifton, Bristol.
- Rev. F. J. A. HORT, St. Uppolyt's, Hitchin.
- Rev. W. J. KENNEDY, 19, Ardwick Green, Manchester.
- Mrs. C. E. MATHEWS, Oak Gate, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
- Mrs. F. PRIDEAUX, Milverton, Somerset.
- Miss RICHARDSON, South Ashfield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Mrs. RODGER, South Court, St. Andrew's.
- H. H. SALES, Esq., 5, Victoria Chambers, Leeds.

Hon. Secretary, Miss DAVIES, 17, Cunningham Place, London, W.

Queen's College for Ladies, TUFNELL PARK, CAMDEN ROAD, LONDON.—The following are general branches of Study, without extra charge:—Scriptural Instruction, History, Geography, Grammar, Composition, Writing, Arithmetic, and Accounts; Popular Astronomy and the use of the Globes; French and Elementary Latin; Elocution and

English Literature; French Literature, Analysis, and Conversation; Latin Language and Elementary Greek; Italian and German; Geometry; Preparatory Class for Hullah's Singing; Calisthenics; occasional Lectures on Natural Philosophy; Classical and Modern Literature, and other subjects.

The following are optional Extra Subjects:—Spanish Language and Literature; Italian Language and Literature; German Language and Literature; Hullah's Class Singing, including Psalmody; Elementary Music; Pianoforte; Vocal Music; Harp; Elementary Drawing; Flower Painting; Coloured Landscapes; Chalk Drawing, &c.

A very good and general Education is obtainable without employing any of the Extra Masters. Tufnell Park is situated on a healthy and open eminence, north of London, with the Regent's Park, the Hampstead and Highgate Hills, and Islington, in a circuit round it. It can be approached through Islington from the city, or by the railway to Camden Road Station; or from the West End through Regent's Park, into the Camden Road. The College stands within the Park, by the West Lodge.

GOVERNESS STUDENTS.—Ladies are received to train for the Profession of Teachers. The Governess Students have the benefit of receiving instruction *free* of charge from the staff of finishing Professors and Masters in all the departments of study except Music, Singing, Painting, and Drawing. Certificates of Qualification in each particular branch of study, under the respective Professors and Masters, granted to the proficient, at the expiration of not less than two years. A Pupil under *sixteen* years of age cannot (except in special cases) be entered as Governess Student. In order that the Normal Training and Practice in Teaching may proceed with advantage, also to facilitate success in obtaining CERTIFICATES, the Candidate must bring average capacity and acquirements, to be certified by her last Teachers, or tested by the Masters of the College.

FEES.—Finishing School, 60 gs. per annum; Middle School, 40 gs.; Elementary School, 30 gs. Entrance, 2 gs., which can be made at any time, the Term dating from the day of entrance. The necessary Extras, such as washing, books, medical superintendence, amount to about 3 gs. each Term. There are Three Terms. Governess Students, 35 gs. first year; 30 gs. second year; 25 gs. third year. The optional Extras vary from one guinea to 5 gs. per Term.

Lady Principal, MISS MOREL.

Royal Naval Female School, ST. MARGARET'S, ISLEWORTH.
—Patrons: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN; H.R.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH. The object of the School, agreeably to the intention of its benevolent Founder (Admiral Sir THOMAS WILLIAMS, G.C.B.), is to bestow upon the Daughters of necessitous Naval and Marine Officers, of and above wardroom rank, a good, virtuous, and religious Education, in conformity with the principles and doctrines of the Church of England, at the lowest cost practicable. Children of Parents of all Protestant Religious Denominations are eligible for admission.

The Education includes:—English; Geography, with use of Globes; History, Literature, Chronology, and Composition; Arithmetic; Writing; Drawing; French; German; Latin; Music; and Deportment.

The number of Pupils is limited to eighty-seven, daughters of Naval and Marine Officers, receiving to the full, as far as circumstances will

permit, the advantages proposed by the benevolent founder; of these, twenty-six are received at the annual payment of £40; fifty-six are boarded and educated at the entire cost to the parents or guardians of £12 per annum; and five are Nominees of the Patriotic Fund, whose fathers died during the Crimean war; the Establishment defraying the larger amount of actual cost through the means of *voluntary contributions*. At the present time (1871) there are on the reduced scale of payment five who have lost both parents, and thirty-three others have lost their fathers.

The Institution has already been of sufficient duration to establish a high character for its efficiency and advantages as a seminary for Female Education; the best testimony to which, in addition to concurrent public opinion, is derived from the invariable satisfaction expressed by the Parents of the Pupils, and the numerous demands which are made for admission.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—*Lady Grey's*: two of £12 a year each, for Parentless or Fatherless Pupils, elected by the Subscribers, or nominated by the Royal Patriotic Fund. The *Warren Scholarship* of £10 per annum, competed for annually. The *Bruce Scholarship*: the three Upper Classes elect annually, by a majority of votes, one of the three young Ladies who shall have obtained the highest place at an Examination open to all the Pupils. *Warden Scholarships*—awarded for knowledge of the Holy Scriptures and Religious Subjects. The election takes place annually, under conditions similar to those of the Bruce Scholarships.

Queen Adelaide Pupils: grants not exceeding £12 per annum each, for the benefit of three or four Pupils who may have been admitted on the £12 or reduced list, tenable so long as they remain in the School.

TEACHERS.—In the selection of parties to be employed in the management of the School as Governors and Teachers, a preference is given to the Daughters and relatives of Naval and Marine Officers, where compatible with a due regard to the necessary qualifications for such offices.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.—The ages for admission shall be from eleven to fifteen, but no Pupil shall remain after the age of eighteen, unless under special circumstances. All Candidates are expected to be able to read and to write with facility from dictation, and, if thirteen years of age, must know the first four rules of arithmetic, and, for the first six months after their election, will be considered as on probation; and before any Pupil can be withdrawn from the Institution, a quarter's notice must be given in writing to the Secretaries. Before any Pupil can be placed upon the list of Candidates for admission or election, the parents or guardians must forward to the Secretaries a certificate, duly attested by the Minister of the parish or nearest resident Magistrate, and one Churchwarden, specifying their exact ages, qualifications, circumstances of the family, general state of health (mental as well as bodily), and whether they have had the small-pox, or have been vaccinated.

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS is published annually, giving the names of persons entitled to Vote for the admission of Candidates. These Lists may be procured at the Office, 32, Sackville Street, or will be sent free on receipt of thirteen stamps.

Secretary, ARTHUR ELLIS, Esq.

Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, LANSDOWN, BATH.—Instituted 1864. Patrons, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and Members of the Royal Family. OBJECT.—To bestow upon Orphan or other Daughters of Officers of the Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, a good, practical, and religious Education, at the lowest possible cost. The Religious teaching is in accordance with the doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland. Daughters of gentlemen who have retired from the service by the sale of their commissions are not eligible as Pupils. The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION comprises English, Latin, French, German, Drawing, Music, Dancing, and Deportment.

ADMISSION by Election. Donors of £5 5s. or upwards have one vote for every such amount subscribed, and are constituted Life-Members; every annual Subscriber of 10s. 6d. is constituted a Member, and may give one vote for each half-guinea so subscribed. There are greater privileges for larger Donors and Subscribers. But, with a view to afford the advantages of good Education to the Daughters of Officers of competent means, at a moderate cost, a limited number are admitted at a remunerating amount, determinable by the Governors. Candidates of this class may be received without Election, subject to the discretion of the Committee.

FEES.—Every Elected or Nominated Pupil pays £12 per annum. Every Pupil, otherwise than those privileged by Election or Nomination, £60 per annum.

Communications to be directed to the Secretary, 22, Cockspur Street, London, W.

Lady Superintendent, Miss KINGDON.

North London Collegiate School for Girls.—Established 1850; incorporated 1871. Visitor: the BISHOP OF LONDON. The Course of Instruction comprises the following subjects:—Religion, English Language and Grammar, History and Literature, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, French, German, Latin, Calisthenics, Drawing from Models, Ornamental and Free-hand Drawing, Natural Philosophy and Science, Class Singing, and Plain Needlework. Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations; for the Examination for Women in the University of London; and for the Examination by the College of Preceptors, &c. Ninety-three Pupils have passed the *Cambridge Local* and other *Examinations*.

There are Six Scholarships in the gift of Mrs. DAVID LAING, each tenable from year to year, at her discretion. These were founded in 1860, and Seventeen Girls have been already educated, wholly or in part. These Scholarships cover the School Fees, but their tenure depends on satisfactory reports of Progress and Conduct. The Trustees of Mrs. REID'S Fund offer annually a Scholarship, tenable for two years, at Bedford College.

This Scholarship is decided by an Examination. There are also valuable Prizes awarded in every Class for the different subjects of study.

FEES.—Entrance, £1 1s.; Tuition, £4 4s. per Term; Pupils above thirteen, £5 5s. per Term. Latin, German, Italian, Painting in Water Colours, Mathematics,

Pianoforte, Singing, and Harmony are extras. There are three Terms. Boarders may be arranged for in the residences of some of the Mistresses. There is a Training Department for Girls under ten years of age, preparatory to the higher Classes of the School, at £3 3s. per Term.

Head Mistress, Miss BUSS, 202, Camden Road.

Wilton College.—IN UNION WITH THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS AND THE SOCIETY OF ARTS. The Pupils receive a sound English Education, combined with every facility for the practical acquirement of Foreign Languages. French and German are constantly spoken in the Establishment. The Moral and Religious training of the Pupils is the constant care and solicitude of Dr. and Mrs. KLEIN, who have for many years successfully conducted both Departments of Wilton College, London. There is an annual Distribution of Prizes at Christmas.

Season Tickets for the CRYSTAL PALACE, which is but a short walking distance from Mount Villa, are provided for the Boarders gratis. The College (Mount Villa) is situated in Devonshire Road, Forest Hill, Kent, on elevated ground, and commands a very extensive view of Surrey and Kent—two counties celebrated for their salubrity and beauty.

FEES.—Day Scholars from £2 2s. to £4 4s. per quarter, according to age from ten to sixteen. Day Boarders, £6 6s.; Weekly Boarders, £8 8s.; Full Boarders, £9 9s. per quarter.

Principal, Dr. JULIUS KLEIN, M.A., Ph.D.

Tudor Hall Ladies' College.—Established 1850. Domestic Arrangements are those of a Christian Family. No Class contains more than Seven Students. Each Pupil comes under the daily supervision of the Principals. Regular Examinations are conducted by a Member of the Cambridge Syndicate, and Reports sent to the Parents and Guardians. A staff of Twenty-five Professors in regular attendance. A *Junior* department for children of tender age, who are trained with those of the Principals. Classes prepared for the School of Art Competitions and the Cambridge and Oxford Local Examinations. The entire cost, dependent on the Masters required for "Accomplishments," about 120 guineas.

Principal, Rev. Dr. TODD, Tudor Hall, Sydenham.

Cheltenham Ladies' College.—Visitor, the RIGHT REV. BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL. Established for the purpose of providing for the Daughters of Gentlemen sound and religious Education of the highest order on moderate terms. The Proprietary consists of 155 shares, and every Pupil must be nominated by a Proprietor, and approved by the Council. Besides the Regular Students, who attend daily, there is a considerable number of Occasional Students who attend Courses of Lectures, or take Lessons. Ever since the establishment of the College the Council have insisted on a thorough Examination of all the Classes. Each year they have appointed independent Examiners, many of whom have been public Examiners in the Universities of Oxford and London, besides some of the Assistant Commissioners on the Schools Enquiry. The Council are careful to appoint the best Teachers that can be procured.

No Boarders are received, but Homes for Boarders are sanctioned by the Council. Numerous families, especially from India, come to reside at Cheltenham, and send their children to the College.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND HONOURS.—Colonel Church Pearce, an old Peninsular officer, has invested £1,000 to found a Scholarship for the Daughter of an officer in her Majesty's Service, the Line to be preferred. Several of the Pupils have taken Honours in the Oxford University Local Examinations for Girls, and in the Cambridge and the London University Examinations.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Holy Scriptures, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, English Language and Grammar, French, German, Writing, Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic, Reading, Natural Science, Chemistry and Electricity, Natural Philosophy, Literature, Drawing, Calisthenics, Needlework, &c. Courses of Lectures to advanced Students are given in Science, Literature, and History.

FEES.—Inclusive Terms for half-yearly session:—For the Third Division, 6 gs.; Second Division, 8½ gs.; First Division, 11 gs.; Pupils who have been two years in Class I., 8½ gs. Pupils of the College are received as Boarders by Ladies approved by the Council, the Inclusive Terms being 50 gs. per annum. The Fees are moderated for occasional Students.

There are a few endowed schools where girls are fed and clothed, and taught to read and write indifferently; and a few schools have been lately established and maintained by public subscription where orphan girls can obtain superior instruction; but the numerous foundations of ancient endowment for the religious and intellectual education of young females, scattered over the country in the middle ages, were all swept away at the dissolution of religious houses in the sixteenth century. The great ecclesiastical foundations for men were reformed and re-established on an improved system, but the rich endowments for the benefit of women were either seized by court favourites, or transferred to schools and colleges for men, and our sex to this day have not recovered from the fatal blow. For a few years the women educated in these ancient schools added lustre to the England of Elizabeth. Their French might be the French of "Stratford-at-Bow," rather than that of Paris (and perhaps they were none the worse for that), but their acquirements kept pace with those of their brothers. The next century witnessed an eclipse, and the ignorance of the following ages led, by an easy descent, to the profligacy of many succeeding generations. It is only since the accession of Queen Victoria that there has been any encouraging prospect of revival.

Lady Principal, Miss BEALE.

Liverpool Ladies' Educational Society.—Founded in 1867, with the object of promoting the HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN. Two Educational Courses of Lectures are given every year. After each Lecture, Questions are submitted to the Pupils, and their Answers are revised by the Lecturer. Certificates of Proficiency are given at the end of each Course to meritorious Students. About 220 Ladies avail themselves of the advantages of the Institution. There is a Reading Room, 83, Renshaw Street; and a Schoolmistresses' Association, which meets once a month: Classes have been formed for Botany, Latin, and Mathematics. The Committee has succeeded in having Liverpool made a Centre for the CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS for Girls, and the number of Candidates satisfactorily increases. The Lectures are delivered at the ROYAL INSTITUTION.

FEES.—These are liable to slight variation from time to time, according to the subjects. The following may be taken as the general terms:—£1 is. for Students from private families; 15s. for School Pupils; 10s. for Teachers.

Secretary, Miss M. CALDER, 49, Canning Street.

Society for Employment of Women.—In connection with the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. Office, 23, Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street, London, W. Patron, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN; President, Right Hon. the EARL OF SHREWSBURY. The Society was formed for promoting the Employment of Women in Industrial Pursuits. Every person who pays an annual Subscription of 10s., or a Donation of £5, is a Member of the Society. By the exertions of this and kindred Societies, various occupations are now open to Women.

INSTRUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT.—Telegraphy, Photography, Hair Dressing, Glass Engraving, Wood Carving and Engraving, Hospital Nursing, Dispensing, Law Copying, &c.

The Society was established to aid the Daughters of Professional Men and Merchants who had been left insufficiently provided for, and it has been the means of relieving the anxieties, and employing the time and thoughts, of many a poor Gentlewoman who would else have pined for lack of sympathy, and probably have sunk into hopeless poverty and despondency; but it is impossible to place Women who have passed through their girlhood with no systematic training, in a position to maintain themselves with the same ease and success as Men who have been prepared by the discipline of regular study. On Parents and Guardians, above all on Young Women themselves, the Committee would urge the importance of systematic training and the acquisition of regular business habits. On these, not on the efforts of a few individuals, however kindly and however zealous, must depend the true advancement of Women.

Secretary, Miss KING.

Trained Nurses.—The Committee of the "Nightingale Fund" have made arrangements with the Authorities of St. Thomas's Hospital, Albert Embankment, Westminster Road, London, for educating Women as HOSPITAL NURSES. On the satisfactory completion of one year's training, they will be required to enter into service as Nurses in the Metropolitan or Provincial Hospitals or Infirmarys. A limited number of Ladies can be admitted under special agreements to this course of training with a view to qualify themselves for superior appointments.

Institutions requiring Trained Superintendents or Nurses are requested to apply to the Secretary of the Nightingale Fund, HENRY BONHAM CARTER, Esq., 91, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., or to Mrs. W. W. WARDROPER, the Matron of St. Thomas's Hospital, some time previously to their requiring the services. Women wishing to be Trained should, whenever it is possible, make personal application to be entered on the list of Candidates for admission as vacancies occur.

The following Institutions also Train Nurses, and promote their Employment after Training:—

GENERAL NURSING INSTITUTE, 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C. Established 1864. Medical Director, Mr. A. EBSWORTH. Secretary, Mr. W. S. VIGNE.

INSTITUTION FOR NURSING SISTERS, 4, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, N.E. Founded 1840, by Mrs. FRY. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. SWEET.

LONDON NURSES' INSTITUTE, 42, South Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, W. Manager, Mr. T. HAMILTON.

ST. JOHN'S HOUSE AND SISTERHOOD, 7 and 8, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. President, the BISHOP OF LONDON. Applications to the Lady Superior.

APPENDIX.

ARMY REGULATIONS.—EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO ACCOMPANY THE ROYAL WARRANT.

1. The scope of the present Warrant is confined to making those changes which are rendered immediately necessary by the abolition of purchase, and it therefore deals only with the subjects of First Appointments, Regimental Promotion in the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, and Exchanges.

2. Questions affecting the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards are under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and the promotions which have heretofore carried superior army rank are for the time to be suspended.

3. The regulations which are required for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Warrant are either published along with it or are in course of preparation, and will be issued shortly.

4. In the meantime, the following explanatory statement has been drawn up for general information.

5. Commissions as Lieutenants will be given to all Cornets and Ensigns appointed before 26th August, 1871, and to Cornets and Ensigns appointed since that date from the A List at Sandhurst, their Commissions to date from 1st November.

6. Commissions as Sub-lieutenants will be given to—

(a.) All other Cornets and Ensigns appointed after 26th August, 1871, the rank of Cornet and Ensign being abolished.

(b.) Candidates who have passed the Examination for Direct Commissions, in their turn as vacancies occur.

(c.) Candidates for Commissions in the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards who are nominated to fill the vacancies which occur in those regiments before the date of the first Competitive Examination for Sub-lieutenancies, and who pass a qualifying Examination.

(d.) Candidates from the Universities now on the Commander-in-Chief's list.

7. Sub-lieutenants will be attached for a year to regiments at home. They will then be required to go through a Course of Instruction, and on passing a practical Professional Examination be Commissioned to Regiments as Lieutenants. They will be under strict discipline, and will be liable to be removed for unfitness, either moral or physical, and for misconduct. Those unsuited to the Cavalry may be transferred to the Infantry.

8. In dating their Commissions, they will be allowed a portion, not exceeding one year, of their service as Sub-lieutenants; the time allowed being determined by the class of Certificate they receive after their year's regimental training, their conduct while under instruction, and their position at the Final Examination. Their service for retirement will reckon from the date of their Commissions as Lieutenants.

9. Candidates who have passed the Examination for Direct Commissions, and have also passed satisfactorily through a year's course of Study at the Royal Military College before being appointed to be Sub-lieutenants, and Sandhurst Cadets from the B List, will be commissioned to Regiments as Lieutenants on serving satisfactorily for twelve months with a Regiment as Sub-lieutenants.

10. There are now a large number of supernumerary Officers, and also a large number of Candidates who have passed for Commissions.

11. The absorption of supernumerary Officers will probably be completed, and the Candidates who have passed for Commissions have received their appointments, in about two years from the present time, and first appointments in the army will then only be given as follows :—

(a.) To successful Candidates at a Competitive Examination.

(b.) To Non-commissioned Officers recommended for promotion by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

(c.) To Candidates from the Universities.

(d.) To Queen's Cadets, Indian Cadets, and Pages of Honour.

(e.) To Lieutenants of Militia.

12. The Competitive Examination will be carried out by the Civil Service Commissioners, the standard of qualification being that recommended by the Royal Commission on Military Education. Ample notice will be given of the First Examination, and there will be no advantage in any applications being made for admission to be examined before the publication of such notice.

13. Non-commissioned Officers on being selected for promotion will pass an Examination on certain professional subjects; and then, after twelve months' satisfactory service as Sub-lieutenants, will receive Commissions as Lieutenants.

14. A certain number of Sub-lieutenancies a year will be allotted to Candidates who have passed the University Examination specified in the Regulations. If they also pass the Examination for the degree of B.A., they will be allowed two years' extension of the limit of age. University Candidates will be required to give at least six months' notice of their desire to be admitted into the Army. If in any year there should be more Candidates than Appointments, the requisite number will be chosen by competition between the Candidates; after their appointment they will go through the same course as other Sub-lieutenants.

15. There will be no vacancies for two years for any Candidates from the Universities whose names are not now on the Commander-in-chief's list.

16. Queen's and Indian Cadets and Queen's Pages will be required to pass a qualifying Examination, which for the present will be the same as that recommended by the Royal Commission on Military Education. The nominations will remain as heretofore. When appointed, Cadets and Pages will go through the same Course as other Sub-lieutenants.

17. First appointments as Subalterns in the Militia will be made on the recommendation of the Lieutenants of Counties. Candidates, before receiving their Commissions as Lieutenants in the Militia, will be required to pass a qualifying Examination in General Subjects equal to the standard fixed as necessary for a Candidate for a Sub-lieutenancy. They will next be required to be attached to a Regiment of the Line for three months, or such time as may be necessary to teach them their drill. After serving with their Militia Regiment for two annual trainings they will be eligible for the appointment of Lieutenants in the Army. In order to obtain such an appointment they must be recommended by the Commanding Officer of their Militia Regiment, his recommendation being confirmed by the General Officer commanding the district, and they will be required to pass an Examination in Professional Subjects of the same kind as that which will be required of a Sub-lieutenant before he receives his Commission as a Lieutenant.

18. The limits of age, except for Non-commissioned Officers, will be fixed at from seventeen to twenty for Sub-lieutenants, the limit being raised to twenty-two in the case of Candidates who have passed their Examination for the degree of B.A. at the Universities, and from nineteen to twenty-two for Lieutenants from the Militia.

19. So far as it is possible to calculate beforehand, the vacancies on the present establishment of Officers in the Army will provide for about two hundred admissions a year by Competition, and for one Commission a year for each Militia Regiment of ten companies, and for the smaller Regiments in proportion, besides the number allowed for Candidates from the Universities, Non-commissioned Officers, &c.

20. In addition to the Examinations hitherto required from Regimental Officers, those who are promoted to the rank of Captain after the 1st of November will, before being promoted to the rank of Major, be required to pass a Professional Examination.

21. The necessary alterations in the Queen's Regulations with respect to this and other Examinations will be made public as soon as possible.

22. Adjutancies of the auxiliary forces will in future be filled by half-pay Officers or by Officers belonging to Regiments, who will be made supernumerary to their Regiments while so serving. The appointments will be held, in the first instance, for a term of five years; but if their service prove unsatisfactory, they will be liable to be sent back to their Regiments, or put upon a reduced rate of half-pay, under Article 25 of the Warrant, at any time; if satisfactory, they will be eligible for reappointment after the expiration of their first period.

23. It is not intended to interpose any obstacles in the way of exchanges between Officers on full pay which are made to suit the reasonable convenience of Officers. It is therefore provided that an Officer wishing to exchange shall be permitted to defray

the fair and reasonable expenses of the Officer with whom he exchanges, provided that the sum to be paid is approved by the Commander-in-Chief. Precautions have been taken in the Queen's Regulations for the Army to guard against any abuse of such arrangements.

Oct. 30th, 1871.

EDWARD CARDWELL.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

“VICTORIA R.—Whereas we deem it expedient to revise the emoluments of Officers of our Staff College, as set forth in Articles 458 and 492 of our Royal Warrant of the 27th of December last [1870], for the pay and promotion of our Army, our will and pleasure is that the aforesaid articles do stand revised as follows:—The pay of the Officers of our Staff College shall be as follows:—Commandant, £800 yearly, in addition to half-pay of regimental rank; Professor of Mathematics, £350 to £500 (by triennial increases of £50); Professor of Military Art and History, £550; Professor of Fortification and Artillery, £550; Professor of Military Drawing and Surveying, £500; Professor of Military Administration and Law, £400; Professors of French, German, Hindustani, Chemistry, and Geology, each £350. Where quarters cannot be allotted, £50 a year, in addition to the rates specified for Professors, Masters, and Instructors, at our Staff College or Royal Military College, shall be issued for the following appointments; but all issues in kind or allowances in lieu thereof are inadmissible at the public expense, whether the Officers be in quarters or not. Staff College.—Professors of Mathematics, Military Art and History, Fortification and Artillery, Military Drawing and Surveying, Military Administration and Law, French, German, Hindustani, Chemistry, and Geology. Royal Military College.—Professor and Instructor of Fortification, Professor and Instructor of Military Drawing and Surveying, Professor and Instructor of Military History, Professor and Master of Mathematics, Professor and Master of French, Professor of Landscape Drawing, Master of German, and Master of Landscape Drawing. The above rates of pay and those laid down for our Royal Military College in Article 479 of our Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870, shall include all remuneration of every kind except any additional pay, beyond his ordinary regimental pay, to which an Officer may be entitled by brevet rank, or as a reward for distinguished service in the field; and no person hereafter appointed to any of the appointments in our Staff College or Royal Military College shall be entitled to pension or superannuation allowance for services in such appointment. Article 495 of our Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870, is hereby cancelled.”

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

A Royal Warrant revising the regulations for appointments to the administrative ranks of the Control Department has been issued from the War Office. Articles 285, 286, 287, and 307 of the Royal Warrant of the 27th of December, 1870, are cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—Combatant Officers of our Army so selected shall not be under the rank of Captain, shall have not less than five years' full-pay service as Commissioned Officers, and shall, as a general rule, have passed through the Staff College or the advanced class at Woolwich. Officers of our Royal Artillery may be appointed up to forty years of age; but Officers appointed from other branches of our Army shall be under thirty-five years of age. Before final appointment to the Department, they shall undergo a probation of two years as Acting Assistant Controllers, during which time they shall be detached from their Regiments. At the termination of that period, if found competent and willing to serve in the Control Department, they shall resign their Military Commissions, and shall be furnished with Commissions as Assistant Controllers. Non-commissioned Officers of our Army distinguished for zeal, ability, and good conduct, shall be eligible for Commissions in the Sub-Department. They will be required to pass such Educational Examination as may be approved by our Secretary of State.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

By order of the Secretary of State for India, a Competitive Examination will be held in July, 1872, for selection of FIFTY CANDIDATES for admission to the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. (See pp. 163, 164.)

For particulars, apply by letter only to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W.; or to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, S.W.

India Office, September, 1871.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The OLD CADET'S ESTABLISHMENT is ABOLISHED. The Government has not yet decided upon new Regulations. In the meantime one hundred Students who have passed for Direct Commissions, and have not yet obtained them, are receiving Military Instruction. But this is a temporary arrangement.

October, 1871.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

With regard to the Employment of Clerks, Messengers, &c., in the Postal Telegraph Service, no definite information can be given at present, as the arrangements for the Establishment necessary for the Telegraph Service have not yet been decided upon.

October, 1871.

ARMY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, new Regulations have just been issued (Sept., 1871), cancelling certain previous Queen's Regulations, and substituting others. Every Recruit is required to attend the Regimental School from the time of his entering the service until he is in possession of a fourth-class Certificate, and the attendance must not be less than five hours a week. Enlisted Boys shall attend School till they are in possession of a second-class Certificate. Commanding Officers of corps are to give every countenance and support to the Schools, and to require that all married Soldiers shall send their Children to the School, on pain of being deprived of the privileges attendant on the residence of their wives in barracks. Every Soldier is to be encouraged to attend School until he is reported sufficiently advanced in reading, writing, and arithmetic. All Army Schoolmasters are to be required to make themselves acquainted with the system of paying a company, keeping savings-bank and other accounts, so that they may be able to teach these things to the Non-commissioned Officers. Commanding Officers will issue first, second, and third-class Certificates, on the recommendation of the Inspector of Army Schools, and fourth-class on the recommendation of the Sub-inspector of the district; and a return of the number of these must be made to the Adjutant-General on the 1st of January every year. No private Soldier is to be promoted to the rank of Corporal unless he is in possession of a third-class Certificate; and no Corporal is to be promoted to the rank of Sergeant unless he holds a second-class Certificate. An Infant or Industrial School is to be established in every Corps.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS OF GIRLS AND WOMEN.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen will furnish information to intending Candidates:—

Birmingham : { Mrs. FLEMING, 112, Hagley Road, Edgbaston.
Miss STURGE, 17, Frederick Street, Edgbaston.

Blackburn : Rev. C. W. WOODHOUSE.

Brighton : { Mrs. HENRY MARTIN, 4, Powys Road.
BARCLAY PHILLIPS, Esq., 75, Lansdowne Place.

Bristol : Mrs. WAIT, 2, Worcester Villas, Clifton.

Cambridge : Mrs. PELLE, Trumpington. *Local Secretary.*

Cheltenham : Mrs. MYERS, Brandon House. *Local Secretary.*

Devon : Mrs. GREGORY, Trusham Rectory, Bovey Tracey.

Falmouth : Mrs. HOWARD FOX, Florence Place.

Lake District : Mrs. BENSON HARRISON, Coniston Bank, Coniston, Lancashire.

Lancashire : Mrs. ROBERT HENNIKER, Rossall, Fleetwood.

Leeds : Miss WILSON, Hilary Place. *Local Secretary.*

Liverpool : Miss CALDER, 49, Canning Street. *Local Secretary.*

Miss ELINOR BONHAM CARTER, Ravensbourne, Beckenham, Kent.
Local Secretary.

London : { Miss CLOUGH, at S. Smith's, Esq., Combe Hurst, Kingston-on-Thames.

Mrs. LINGEN, 6, Westbourne Crescent, W.

Mrs. W. SPOTTISWOODE, 50, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Manchester: { Rev. Canon BERCHEY, Worsley Vicarage. *Local Secretary.*
 { Mrs. BOWERS, Deanery.
 Northumberland: Miss CARR, Dunston Hill, Gateshead.
 Plymouth: Mrs. METCALFE, Christ Church Vicarage.
 Rugby: Mrs. F. E. KITCHENER. *Local Secretary.*
 Sheffield: Miss KEELING, 16, Broomhall Street.
 Southport: Miss TAYLOR, Birklands, Birkdale Park.
 York: Miss SWAINE, 1, The Crescent, York.

The amount of the Local Fee at each centre, and other arrangements not provided for by the Syndicate, are settled by the Local Committees.

LIST OF SCHOOLS WHOSE PUPILS HAVE OBTAINED CERTIFICATES AT THE OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

WHERE EXAMINED.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	PRINCIPAL.
BIRMINGHAM	King Edward's School	Rev. E. F. M. MacCarthy.
"	The Bridge Trust School, Handsworth	Rev. J. M. Guest.
"	Grammar School, Solihull	Rev. J. H. Bennett.
"	Seighford Vicarage	Rev. E. C. Perry.
"	Grammar School, Worcester	Rev. F. J. Eld.
"	Newport House, Walsall	E. Haywood.
"	Proprietary School, Edgbaston	G. Robertson.
"	Bishop Vesey's School, Sutton Coldfield	Rev. A. Smith.
"	Longton Middle Class School	B. Prowse.
"	Grammar School, Walsall	Rev. A. C. Irvine.
"	North Malvern School	J. Tyrer.
"	Collegiate School, Smethwick	W. Grant.
"	Townshend House, Kidderminster	F. Askin.
BATH	Grammar School, Bristol	Rev. J. W. Caldicott.
"	New Kingswood School	J. G. Osborn.
"	Lord Weymouth's Grammar School, Warminster	Dr. Alcock.
"	The Hermitage	J. Webster.
"	9, Norfolk Crescent	Mrs. Jeffery.
"	Somerset House, Kingsdown, Bristol	D. Vines.
"	Keyford Academy, Frome	E. Flatman.
"	Weston School	G. and A. Browning.
"	Pestalozzian School	F. J. Robinson.
"	Grammar School, Melksham	E. V. Williams.
"	Salisbury Grammar School	G. Burden.
"	Grammar School	Rev. H. S. Fagan.
"	1, Devonshire Place	J. W. R. Henry.
"	1, Brunswick Place	Madame Pagmy.
"	Camden House, Bristol	W. Benham.
"	Competitive School	J. Chirnside.
BRIGHTON	1, Chesham Road	C. W. Goodhart.
"	Garden House, Tunbridge Wells	W. H. Corke.
"	Clifton House, Hove	Rev. H. Fyffe.
"	Protestant Grammar School, Shoreham	W. H. Harper.
"	The College, Weston-super-mare	T. Elwell.
CHELTENHAM	King's School, Gloucester	Rev. H. Fowler.
"	Collegiate School, Tetbury	J. W. Keiller.
"	Grammar School, Painswick	U. J. Davis.
"	Southam Villa, Prestbury Road	J. Wooder.
"	Ellenborough House	Miss Bowron.
"	Proprietary School, Hereford	J. J. Lomax.
"	Crypt Grammar School, Gloucester	Rev. C. Naylor.
"	Grammar School	H. M. Jeffery.

WHERE EXAMINED.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	PRINCIPAL.
EXETER	Grammar School, Tavistock . .	Rev. E. Spencer.
"	Hele's School	C. Long.
"	Parade School, Exmouth . . .	C. Salter.
FINCHLEY	Christ's College	Rev. T. R. White.
LIVERPOOL	Liverpool Institute	Rev. J. Sephton.
"	Northern Institute, Everton . .	G. Conte.
"	Liverpool College	Rev. G. Butler.
"	Merchant Taylors' School, Great Crosby	Rev. S. C. Armour.
"	Holt Academy, Wrexham	Rev. E. Rowell.
"	Grammar School, Ruabon	Rev. A. L. Taylor.
"	Prince's Park School	Rev. R. G. Soper.
"	Egremont Academy	Rev. R. Love.
"	Clare Mount School, Wallasea . .	Rev. W. C. Greene.
"	Oxford House, Southport	J. Collier.
"	Grammar School, Wrexham	Rev. T. Kirk.
"	Waterloo School	J. Brown.
"	Grammar School, Wigan	T. Taylor.
"	Plas Llysfan, Abergele	Dr. F. Waymouth.
LONDON	St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark	Rev. A. Johnson.
"	Cranbrook	C. F. Mermagen.
"	Crown's Hill School, Blackheath .	Rev. Dr. Goodwin.
"	Upper School, Dulwich College .	Rev. Dr. Carver.
"	Clarendon House, Kennington Road	Dr. C. H. Pinches.
"	Colfe's Grammar School, Lewis- ham Hill	Rev. T. Bramley.
"	Commercial Travellers' School, Pinner	W. F. Richards.
"	Collegiate School, Dover Road . .	T. Whitford.
"	Grammar School, Edmouton	Dr. W. Evans.
"	Grammar School, Stepney	Rev. O. G. D. Perrott.
"	Brunswick House, Barnet	Rev. J. D. Bell.
"	Middle Class School, City Road .	Rev. W. Jowitt.
"	North London College, Camden Town	Rev. Dr. Williams.
"	London Orphan Asylum, Clapton .	Rev. A. F. Houliston.
"	Royal Masonic Institution, Wood Green	S. F. Hurrian.
"	Mission School, Blackheath	C. and G. Makepeace.
"	St. John's Wood Collegiate School	F. Berridge.
"	Grammar School, Hertford	J. B. Wholmann.
"	Grammar School, Denmark Hill . .	C. P. Mason.
"	Arnold College, Hackney	Rev. Dr. Morrison.
"	Canonbury House	Messrs. Fuller, Cockman, and Spanton.
"	The Mansion, Leatherhead	Messrs. Ibbs and Wilson.
"	King Edward's School, Berk- hampstead	Rev. E. Bartrum.
"	Totteridge Park School, Whet- stone	R. F. Heath.
"	Heathfield House, Blackheath . . .	A. Stewart.
"	Eagle Hall Collegiate School	P. Sylvester.
"	Upper School, St. Mark's Col- lege, Chelsea	G. Atkins.
"	Haverstock Hill School	E. J. Chinnock.
"	West London College, Bays- water	Rev. Dr. Davies.
"	Whitley Boarding School	H. Hullgate.
"	Bourne Hall, Bushey	H. L. Biggs.
"	24, Colville Road, Kensington Park	Rev. T. Evans.

WHERE EXAMINED.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	PRINCIPAL.
LONDON	Kilburn Collegiate School . . .	J. F. J. Cuttance.
"	Collegiate School, Greenwich . .	A. Stoppard.
"	Vernon House, Gosport . . .	T. W. Heckford.
"	Park House, Hampton Wick . . .	Rev. T. Fletcher.
"	Proprietary School, Gravesend . .	M. Gutteridge.
"	Park House, St. Leonard's-on-Sea	J. Elliot.
"	Highbury House, St. Leonard's-on-Sea	E. M. Dillon.
"	Pembroke House, Folkestone . . .	G. Russell.
"	Tintern Lodge, Southsea	Rev. J. Neobard.
"	Collegiate School, Peckham . . .	Rev. T. Ray.
"	Oak Villa, Bexley Heath	S. C. Barber.
"	Latymer's School, Edmonton . . .	Rev. C. V. Dolbé.
"	Elm House, Sittingbourne	S. M. Mobbs.
"	Park House, Milton-next-Gravesend	E. Savage.
"	60, Wood Street, Woolwich	W. Musgrave.
"	King's College School, Strand . . .	Rev. G. H. Macleod.
"	North-East London Collegiate School	J. Sarll.
"	Roxburgh House, 328, Liverpool Road	C. P. Newcombe.
"	Colston's Hospital School, Stapleton, Bristol	R. T. C. Rowlatt.
"	Twickenham	C. Palmer.
"	Beaconsfield, Anerley Road, S.E.	Mrs. A. Turner.
LEEDS	Elenfield College, York	J. K. Dall.
"	39, Springfield Place	J. Spray.
"	Grammar School, Giggleswick . . .	Rev. G. Style.
"	Harrogate College	Dr. Heigham.
"	East Hardwick School, Pontefract	E. Lord.
"	Bramham College, Tadcaster . . .	B. B. Haigh and Sons.
"	Fulneck School	Rev. J. Willey.
"	West End Collegiate School, Harrogate	W. Taylor.
"	Collegiate School, Falsgrave, Scarborough	W. Potter.
"	Bank House, Keighley	W. H. Jackson.
"	Mechanics' Institution	T. Horsman.
"	Grammar School, Skipton	Rev. H. M. Grimley.
"	Arkern, Doncaster	H. Millard.
LINCOLN	Grammar School, Kirton, Boston . .	W. Cochrane.
"	Grammar School, Boston	Rev. G. E. Pattenden.
"	Belmont House	Miss Bacon.
"	Gosherton Hall, Spalding	C. Boyer.
"	Northgate Academy	W. J. Mantle.
MANCHESTER	Manchester Grammar School	F. W. Walker.
"	Old Trafford School	E. H. Sharp.
"	Chorlton High School	J. Kendall.
"	Grammar School, Newcastle-under-Lyne	Rev. J. S. Broad.
"	Holly Bank School, Cheetham Hill	B. Temple.
"	Warehousemen and Clerks' School, Cheadle-Hulme	W. S. Laurie.
"	Modern School, Macclesfield	J. Jackson.
"	Greenhey's Collegiate School, Manchester	J. Livesey.
"	High School, Broughton	V. E. Etienne.
"	Grammar School, Stockport	Rev. C. G. Hamilton.
"	Hawthorn Hall, Wilmslow	Dr. Somerville.
"	Victoria Park School	Dr. Adams.

WHERE EXAMINED.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	PRINCIPAL.
MANCHESTER	Spring Grove, Blackburn . . .	J. Barton.
"	Hyde	R. S. Butterfield.
"	Bolton High School	W. T. Mason.
"	Edenfield, Doncaster	J. C. Lane.
"	Mechanics' Institution	R. F. Brewer.
"	Lancaster	Rev. D. Davis.
"	Commercial School	Rev. J. Henn.
"	Stony Knolls School, Broughton	Rev. T. A. Livesey.
"	Fullarton House, Charlton-ou- Medlock	Rev. W. Marsden.
"	College House, Blackpool . . .	J. Crompton.
"	Rose Hill School, Bowdon . . .	T. D. Hull.
"	Clarendon Road School, Eccles	J. T. Clegg.
"	Lindow Grove School, Wilmslow	J. Wood.
"	White Windows Hall, Halifax . .	C. J. Crawford.
"	Norman Road School, Rusholme	J. Vipond.
"	Grammar School, Lymm	Rev. C. C. Ward.
"	Cheetham Collegiate School . . .	J. H. Clark.
"	Henry Square, Ashton-under- Lyne	Rev. J. Bleasdel.
"	Accrington Academy	Mr. Haywood.
NOTTINGHAM	High School	Rev. R. Dixon.
"	Tudor House	G. Porter and A. Jones.
"	Trent College	Rev. T. F. Fenn.
"	Park House	G. Parker.
"	Moravian School, Ockbrook, Derby	Rev. J. J. Shawe.
"	Stoneygate School, Leicester . . .	G. B. Franklin.
"	Diocesan School, Derby	P. J. Hammond.
"	Oakley House, Leicester	J. Ewing.
"	Grammar School, Leicester	Rev. J. Highton.
"	Grove House, Mansfield	R. and W. Tyler.
NORTHAMPTON . . .	Beauchamp House, Kibworth, Leicester	E. Durham.
OXFORD	Linden House, Littlemore	W. R. Hurst.
"	The College, Banbury	A. Wilson.
"	Banbury Academy	W. Hartley.
"	Richmond House, Reading	J. and T. H. White.
"	Milton House, Gravesend	S. Barczinsky.
"	New College School	G. Carter.
"	Grammar School, Amersham	Rev. W. H. Williams.
"	Blue Coat Boys' School	Mr. Hughes.
"	60, St. Giles	Misses Howe and Beaufoy.
RAMSGATE	Royal Terrace School	W. F. Pygott.
"	Vale Academy	M. Jackson.
"	Thanet Collegiate School, Mar- gate	C. L. Nutter.
"	Townley House	Misses Hudson and Mrs. Shrubsole.
"	Lyme House, Eythorne, Sand- wich	W. Outhwaite.
"	Northumberland House, Margate	Miss Hankey.
"	Ebor Collegiate School, Margate	W. Leatham.
"	Aynott House, Margate	The Misses Gostling.
"	Sandwich	W. Mate.
"	The Crescent College, Margate . .	John Dentry.
"	Bath House, Margate	Messrs. Stanley and Disney.
"	Clifton House	Rev. J. T. Cooke.
"	Ladies' Collegiate School, Deal	Miss Taylor.
"	Hurst Court, Ore, Hastings	Dr. M. Read.
"	Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Cranbrook	Rev. C. Crowden.
"	East Cliff House, Margate	G. F. Head.
"	Dane Hill House, Margate	Rev. J. Boulden.
"	St. Lawrence	Miss Scott.

WHERE EXAMINED.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	PRINCIPAL.
STREATHAM HILL . . .	Royal St. Ann's Society School, Streatham Hill	B. Hawkins.
SOUTHAMPTON . . .	Spring Hill House	F. S. Crabb.
"	The Manor House, Weymouth .	Mr. Fudge.
"	Diocesan Commercial School, Winchester	E. Sheppard.
"	Banister Court	Rev. G. W. Ellaby.
SWANSEA	Normal College	W. Williams.
"	Trecynon Seminary, Aberdare .	Rev. R. J. Jones.
"	Collegiate School	Rev. J. G. Gauntlett.
"	Arnold College	W. L. V. Bristow.
"	The New School, Llanelly . . .	R. Linn.
"	Classical and Commercial School, Cardiff	Rev. E. A. Green.
"	Bridgend	W. Austin.
"	Grammar School, Llandilo . . .	Rev. T. Macfarlane.
TAUNTON	Taunton College School	Rev. W. Tuckwell.
"	King James's School, Bridge- water	Rev. O. R. Wintle.
"	2, Flook Terrace	Miss Tollerdey.
"	East Street House	Messrs. Green and Cecil.
"	Castle House	H. Veysey.
"	Weir Field House	R. Bailey.
TRURO	Grammar School, Tavistock . .	Rev. E. Spencer.
"	Grammar School, Falmouth . .	Rev. J. H. P. Bennett.
"	The Abbey, Penzance	J. A. Thorne.
"	Ledrah House, St. Austell . . .	H. H. Drake and Rev. T. Jones.
"	Trevarth House	R. Green.
"	Kimberley House, Falmouth . .	J. B. Eade.
WINDSOR	Clewer House	W. R. Harris and Sons.
"	Oakley House, Reading	W. Watson.
WINDERMERE	Windermere College	G. H. Puckle and B. A. Irvind.
"	Blair Lodge, Stirlingshire . . .	J. S. Scott.
"	Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Penrith	J. Gordon.
WEST BUCKLAND . .	Devon County School	J. H. Thompson.

SCHOOLS IN UNION WITH THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.

The Pupils in these Schools are Examined at least once in two years by the COLLEGE EXAMINERS. They offer advantages to Students contemplating the Scholastic Profession, who may desire to obtain the Certificate of the College.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NAMES OF PRINCIPALS.
Salway House, Leyton, and Ladies' College, Cambridge House, Leyton	Aldom, Dr., F.C.P.
Kingston School, Yeovil	Aldridge, John.
College Street School, Bury St. Edmund's .	Aldridge, R. F.
Byron House School, The Park, Ealing . .	Atlee, C.
Arkenhall School, Haddenham, near Ely .	Baker, E. K.
St. Helen's College, Southsea	Bankes, Rev. F., D.D.
The Palace School, Enfield	Barker, W. N., B.A.
Sherwood House School, Nottingham . . .	Beilby, J. D.
Priory School, Islington	{ Bidlake, J. P., B.A., F.C.P., and W. A. Payne.
Bourne Hall, Bushey, Herts	Biggs, H. L.
Walworth House, Pierremont Crescent, Dar- lington	Blacklock, J. H., A.C.P.
Dane Hill House, Margate	Boulden, Rev. Joseph, L.C.P.
Chandos House, Hereford	Bowell, W., F.R.G.S.
Belmore College School for Ladies, Bimlico.	Brake, Miss, L.C.P.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NAMES OF PRINCIPALS.
Falkland House, Finchley	Bruce, J. S.
Sewardstone Road East, Victoria Park	Brunwin, F. B.
Paxton House School, Woolwich	Bryceson, Geo.
North London Collegiate School for Ladies, Camden Street, N.W.	Buss, Miss.
Brighton Proprietary School	Capon, Philip.
Collegiate School, Newport, Mon.	Chandler, F. R.
Camden House School, Camden Town	Cheshire, F. R., A.C.P.
Grove House, Folkestone	Clark, John.
Grammar School, Ongar	Clark, Dr. W. C., Ph.D.
Diocesan Classical and Commercial School, Dunmow	Cockayne, H. E.
Middleton Lodge, Bognor	Conder, Rev. A., M.A., A.C.P.
Halbrake School, New Wandsworth	Conder, J., A.C.P.
Orsett College, Orsett	Cripps, S. G.
Kilburn Collegiate School, Greville Road, Kilburn	Cuttance, J. F. J.
Mount Cottage, Pinner	Davis, Mrs.
Darwen Lodge, Buckhurst Hill, Woodford	Delf, Miss.
Springfield Road, 49, St. John's Wood	Derrick, Miss C.
Brighton and Hove Collegiate Ladies' School Bath House, Margate	Devin, Mrs.
Milton House Collegiate School, Casland Road, South Hackney	Disney, F. W.
Oakley House School, Leicester	Drew, G. C.
Grove House, Highgate	Ewing, J.
De Mowbray Villa Academy, Sand Hutton	Fenner, Z.
Alexandra College, Stanley Road, Carshalton Buckingham Palace Road, 128	Fisher, C.
Seymour House, Fulham Road	Flood, J., F.R.G.S.
Stratford House School, Stratford, E.	Forster, E., A.C.P.
Stella House, Dartmouth Park, Upper Hol- loway	Foy, H. F., L.C.P.
Dorrington House, Brixton Hill	Freeman, J., L.C.P.
Old Kent Road, 161	Furnace, Miss.
Dalglish Place School, Limehouse	Geere, Mrs. J.
Eccleshall College, Sheffield	Gibson, S.
Reedham College, North Brixton	Gillespie, C. G. K., A.C.P.
Marine House, Parade, Dover	Grant, D., A.C.P.
Percy House Collegiate School, Manor Road, Lewisham High Road	Gray, Miss E.
St. John's Grammar School, Langford Place. Old Elvet School, Durham	Grigsby, W. S.
Victoria Road, 10, Hornsey Rise	Grosvenor, Robert.
Park House, Rectory Road, Stoke Newington Stamford House, South Lambeth	Grosvenor, Thomas, L.C.P.
East Cliff House, Grammar School, Margate	Hall, J.
College House, Queen's Road, Dalston	Hardy, G., A.C.P.
Richmond House, Richmond Road, Hackney Cowper's House, Huntingdon	Harris, Miss H. J.
Western Grammar School, Alexander Square, Brompton	Hay, J. H., A.C.P.
Cave House, Uxbridge	Head, G. F., LL.D.
Arundel Square, 32, Islington	Hird, Mrs.
Dumfries House, 111, East India Road, Poplar Stationers' School, Bolt Court, Fleet Street	Hobson, A.
Elm House, Edmonton	Honey, Robert, L.C.P.
Holly Bush Hill, 3, Hampstead	Huelin, E. J., L.C.P.
Ladies' College, Sydenham, S.E.	Hunt, J.
Grove Park School, Wrexham	Huxtable, Mrs.
The College, Sydenham, S.E.	Inglis, Miss S.
Woodside College, Howard Road, South Norwood	Isbister, A. K., M.A., LL.B.
	Ireland, J. W.
	Jacombs, T. M., A.K.C.
	Jebb, Miss.
	Jones, J. P., L.C.P.
	Jones, Rev. W. T., M.A., F.C.P.
	Jones, Rev. W. T., jun., M.A., L.C.P.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NAMES OF PRINCIPALS.
Pembroke College, Chepstow Villas, Bayswater	King, J.
Myrtle Cottage, Denman Road, Peckham, S.E.	King, W.
Grammar School, Wrexham	Kirk, Rev. T., M.A.
Wilton College, New North Road	Klein, Dr. J., M.A.
Cave's Terrace, 28, New Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.	Krause, L., Ph.D.
Oxford House, Chelsea	{ Lake, C. H., B.A., A.C.P., F.R.A.S.
Grosvenor School, Margate	Leatham, W.
Proprietary School, Salisbury	Lloyd, R.
Scrievelsby Rectory, Horncastle	Lodge, Rev. S., M.A.
Grove House, Woodford	Lomas, J. R. W.
Clapham New Park School	Long, George.
Holly House Academy, Witton-le-Wear, near Darlington	Manson, R. T.
Bath House, Twickenham	Merrett, R.
Grammar School, Yeovil	Monk, H.
Sussex Street, 31, Warwick Square	Montgomery, Miss.
King Henry's Road, 39, N.W.	Moon, J. F.
Stone House, Forest Hill	Morgan, Rev. J. H.
Bromley Academy, Kent	Morley, T., L.C.P.
Holgate Seminary, York	Mosley, Robert.
Arketon, House, 9, Wray Park Crescent, TOLLINGTON PARK	Murray, D., B.A.
Roxburgh House Collegiate School, Barnsbury, and Alexandra Park College, Hornsey	Mewcombe, C. P.
Thanet Collegiate School, Margate	Nutter, C. L., B.A., L.C.P.
Lyme House School, Eythorne, Kent	Outhwaite, W.
Grammar School, Iver	Oliver, W. E.
New College, Arundel Square, Islington	Oppler, A., L.C.P.
Twickenham School, Twickenham	{ Palmer, Dr., L.C.P., LL.D., F.E.I.S.
Herne Bay Collegiate School, Herne Bay	Palmer, J. D.
Proprietary School, 6, South Crescent, Bedford Square	Palmer, Miss E.
Newton House Collegiate School, Camberwell	Palmer, R., M.A.
St. Thomas Charterhouse School	Panckridge, Rev. W., B.A.
The Academy, East Street, Hereford	Pembridge, J.
Scotsford House, Brighton	Pettit, W.
Clarendon House, Kennington Road	Pinches, C. H., Ph.D., F.C.P.
St. Martin's Lane Commercial School	Pinches, W. P., L.C.P.
Cambridge House School, Margate	Player, S., B.A.
College Boarding School, Farnham	Poppleton, H., L.C.P.
King's Lodge College, Exeter	Quicke, W. F., L.C.P.
Abercrombie School, Hampstead	Redfern, John.
Fullands School, Taunton	Reen, William, F.C.P.
Wollington House, Lower Norwood	Reed, W. J.
Arlington House, Chadwell Street, E.C.	Reynolds, J., L.C.P.
Grammar School, Chigwell	Robinson, Rev. H. M., M.A.
Brondesbury Terrace, 3, Kilburn, N.W.	Robson, Mrs.
Walpole Villas, New Wimbledon	Rollings, Miss.
Eccleshall College, Sheffield	Roome, S. D.
Beaumont House, Lincoln	Roome, Mrs. A. E.
Church House School, Ealing	Rowlatt, W. H., M.A.
Congregational School, Lewisham	Rudd, Rev. T., B.A.
Boswell House Collegiate School, Croydon	Rulé, B.
North-East London Collegiate School, Englefield Road	Sarll, J.
Lauderdale Serpentine, Birkenhead Park	{ Shillinglaw, Mrs. A. P., A.C.P.
Ellerslie House, Lewisham	Sim, Miss.
Marlborough House, Fulham Road	Smith, J. N., L.C.P.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NAMES OF PRINCIPALS.
Grammar School, Downham Road . . .	Smith, A. M.
Bidlington House, Steyning, Sussex . . .	Smithers, Miss.
Classical, Commercial, and Mathematical School, Swindon, Wilts	Snell, S.
West Cliff School, Ramsgate	Southee, A. P., A.C.P.
Dovecote Park School, Wood Green	Stephenson, T. B.
Bishopton Close School, Ripon	Stephenson, W. F.
Rutland House, Peckham	Stevens, T.
Heathfield House, Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath	Stewart, A.
West Hill House, Hastings	Stewart, J., A.C.P.
Palmer House, Holloway	Stewart, P.
Collegiate School, Greenwich	Stoppard, A., L.C.P.
Harford House, Stoke Newington	Stow, S. N.
Vale House School, Wantage, Berks	Stroud, D.
Durham House, Clapham Common	Stroud, R.
Argyll College, Notting Hill Square	Sutton, C.
Dartmouth Grove School, Blackheath	Swift, James.
Forest House, Woodford	Sykes, G. F. H., B.A.
Newby Place, Poplar	Telfer, A.
Malden Collegiate School, Haverstock Hill	Temple, W. H.
Norton House School, Luton, Beds	Thurnham, J.
Belle Vue School, East Greenwich	Turner, Thomas.
Castle House School, Taunton	Veysey, H.
Amyot House, Fulham Road, West Brompton	Vygens, J.
Deptford Grammar and Collegiate School	Watkins, J., L.C.P.
Finborough Road, 29, Fulham Road, West Brompton	Watson, Miss E. P.
College House, Croydon	Webb, Henry.
Commercial and Collegiate School, 289, King's Road, Chelsea	Weightman, F. J., L.C.P.
Loudoun House, 1, Loudoun Road, St. John's Wood	Wells, P.
Grammar School, Hill Risc, Richmond	White, C.
Chiswick Collegiate School, Turnham Green.	White, Dr., F.C.P.
High Cross College, Tottenham	White, G. W.
Morden Hall, Morden	White, T. N., L.C.P.
Cliffe House, Lewes	White, T. R., B.A.
Collegiate and Commercial School, Great Dover Street	Whitford, T.
North East London School for Ladies, 113, Englefield Road, N.	Whyte, Miss.
The College, Brixton Hill	Wilson, Dr. E. T., F.C.P.
Southgate Road School	Wilson, Thomas, F.R.G.S.
Elms Hall School, Upper Mitcham, Surrey	Wilson, Rev. W. J.
Ladies' College, The Mount, Darlington	Woodward, Miss E.
The North West London Higher School, Camden Street, N.W.	Wyand, B. J.

INSTITUTIONS IN UNION WITH THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The following is a List of Institutions throughout the Kingdom and in the Colonies in union with the SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, London. The Society has lately resolved to discontinue the periodical Examinations first instituted by them; but Day and Evening Classes will be held at most of the following Institutions to prepare Candidates for the University Local Examinations, and those of the Government Science and Art Department. The Institutions marked * have agreed to a general interchange of privileges with the parent Society. As the result of this agreement, a Member of one Institution, when visiting a town in which any affiliated Institution exists, will be entitled to all the advantages of Membership. Any Member wishing to avail himself of this privilege needs only to present his Card of Membership, it being understood that he will conform to the Bye-laws of the particular Institution he may visit.

- *Aberdeen, Mechanics' Institution.
Abersychan (near Pontypool), Literary and Scientific Institution.
Accrington, Mechanics' Institute.
Alderley Edge (by Manchester), Educational Institute.
*Allenheads (near Haydon Bridge), Library and News-room.
Alnwick, Scientific and Mechanical Institution.
*Alton (Hants), Mechanics' Institute.
Andover, Library and Reading-room.
*Ashford, South Eastern Railway Mechanics' Institute.
Ashton and Dunkenfield, Mechanics' Institute.

*Bacup, Mechanics' Institution.
Banbridge (County Down, Ireland), Literary and Mutual Improvement Society.
*Banbury, Mechanics' Institute.
 " Science School.
*Barnsley, Mechanics' Institute and Literary Society.
Belfast, Academy.
 " People's Literary Institute.
 " Union Place Science School.
Birmingham and Midland Institute.
 " Messrs. Chance's Glass Works Library and Reading-room.
 " Society of Artisans.
*Blandford, Institution.
*Bodmin, Literary Institution.
Bollington (near Macclesfield), Useful Knowledge Society.
Bolton, Mechanics' Institution.
 " Science and Art School, Church Institute.
Bradford (Yorkshire), Mechanics' Institute.
*Braintree and Bocking, Literary and Mechanics' Institute.
*Bristol, Athenæum.
 " Trade and Mining School.
 " Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institution, 4, St. James's Square.
Bromley (Kent), Literary Institute.
*Bromsgrove, Literary and Mechanics' Institution.
Burgh Heath (Banstead, near Epsom), Mr. Hudson's Library and Reading-room.
*Burnley, East Lancashire Union.
 " Mechanics' Institution.
Burrage Road (Plumstead Common, S.E.), Evening Classes.
*Bury (Lancashire) Athenæum.
*Bury St. Edmund's, Athenæum and Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History.

Cambo (near Newcastle-on-Tyne), Subscription Library.

*Cambridge, Philo-Union and Literary Society.
*Carlisle, Mechanics' Institute.
*Carmarthen, Literary and Scientific Institution.
Chatham and Rochester, Strood and Brompton, Mechanics' Institution.
Chatham, St. Mary's Schools.
*Chelmsford, Literary and Mechanics' Institution.
Chippenham, Literary and Scientific Institution.
Christchurch (Hants), Working Men's Institute.
Cork, Catholic Young Men's Society.
Coventry Institute.
Crewe, Mechanics' Institute.
Crewkerne, Literary and Scientific Institution.
*Croydon, Literary and Scientific Institution.

Darlington, Church of England Institute.
Dean Mills (near Bolton), Mechanics' Institution.
Denton and Haughton, Mechanics' Institute.
*Derby, Mechanics' Institution.
 " Railway Literary Institution.
 " Working Men's Association.
 " St. Peter's Evening Schools.
*Devonport, Mechanics' Institute.
Droitwich, Literary and Mechanics' Institution.
Doylsden, Educational Institution.
Dublin Statistical Society.
Dudley, Mechanics' Institution.
*Dunmow (Essex), Literary and Scientific Institution.

*Ebbw Vale (near Newport, Monmouthshire), Literary and Scientific Institution.
Edinburgh, Philosophical Institution.
 " Watt Institute and School of Arts.
*Epsom and Ewell, Literary and Scientific Institution.

Farnham, Young Men's Association.
*Faversham, Institute for the Encouragement of Literature, Science, and Art.
Freetown (Glossop), Working Men's Institute.
Frome, Mechanics' Institution.

Gilford (Co. Down, Ireland), Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society.
*Glasgow, Athenæum.
 " Andersonian University Popular Evening Classes.
 " Evening Science Classes, Carlton Place, Secular School.

- Glasgow, Institution, 280, George Street.
 „ Mechanics' Institution.
 „ Tonic Sol-fa Society.
 Gomersal (near Leeds), Mechanics' Institution.
 *Guildford, Institute.
 * „ Working Men's Institute.
 *Halifax, Mechanics' Institution and Mutual Improvement Society.
 „ Working Men's College.
 Hartlepool (West), Literary and Mechanics' Institution.
 *Hastings, Mechanics' Institution.
 Hereford, Permanent Library.
 Hertford, Literary and Scientific Institution.
 Hexham, Mechanics' Literary and Scientific Institution.
 Hitchin, Mechanics' Institution.
 Hoddesden and Broxbourne Mutual Improvement Society.
 *Horncastle, Mechanics' Institution.
 Huddersfield, Mechanics' Institution.
 Hull, Young People's Christian and Literary Institute.
 Hulme, Working Men's Institute.
 Hyde (near Manchester), Mechanics' Institution.
 Ipswich, Working Men's College.
 *Kendal, Mechanics' Institution.
 „ Christian Literary Institution.
 Keswick, Mechanics' Institution.
 King's Lynn, Athenæum.
 Lancaster, Mechanics' Institute and School of Art.
 Laurencetown (County Down, Ireland), Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society.
 Leeds, Church Institute.
 „ Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society.
 „ Philosophical and Literary Society.
 „ Yorkshire Union of Institutes.
 „ Young Men's Christian Association.
 Lichfield, Working Men's Association.
 *Liverpool, Institute and School of Art.
 Llanelly, Mechanics' Institute.
 Lockwood (near Huddersfield), Mechanics' Institution.
 London, Albert Working Men's Club, 23A, High Road, Knightsbridge, S.W.
 „ Bank of England Library and Literary Association, E.C.
 „ Beauvoir College Evening Classes (care of Robert Griffiths, Sol-fa School, Plaistow, E.).
- London, *Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
 „ British Horological Institute, 35, Northampton Square, Clerkenwell, E.C.
 „ Bromley (Middlesex), Evening Classes (care of E. Hay Currie, Bromley, E.).
 „ City of London College, Sussex Hall, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 „ Greville House Working Men's Library and Reading-room, Paddington Green, W.
 „ Hackney, Working Men's Institute, E.
 „ Hammersmith (Spring Vale), Institute and Evening Classes, W.
 „ *Highgate, Literary and Scientific Institution.
 „ Lambeth, Evening Classes, Hercules Buildings, S.E.
 „ Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent Street, W.
 „ St. Stephen's, Evening School, Westminster, S.W.
 „ St. Thomas Charterhouse Evening School, E.C.
 „ Sherwood Mutual Improvement Society, York Place, Battersea, S.W.
 „ South London Working Men's College (care of W. Rossiter, 91, Blackfriars Road, S.E.).
 „ Tailors' Labour Agency Literary Institute, Newington Causeway, S.E.
 „ Walworth, Literary and Scientific Institution, 302, Walworth Road, S.E.
 „ Westminster, Working Men's Club and Reading-room, Pye Street, S.W.
 „ Young Men's Catholic Association, 31, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.
 „ Young Men's Christian Association, 165, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
 *Louth, Mechanics' Institution.
 *Macclesfield, Society for the Acquisition of Useful Knowledge.
 Manchester, Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes, 3, St. James's Chambers, South King Street, Manchester.
 „ Mechanics' Institution.
 *Marlborough, Reading and Mutual Improvement Society.
 Middlesbrough, Mechanics' Institute.
 Milford (Derby), Evening Schools.
 *Mossley (by Manchester), Mechanics' Institution.

- *Nailsworth, Literary and Mechanics' Institution.
 Neath, Mechanics' Institution.
 *Newbury, Literary Institution.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne, Church of England Institute.
 „ Mechanics' Institution.
 *Newhouse (near St. John's, Weardale), Library and News-room.
 *Newport (Monmouthshire), Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute, Great Dock Street.
 *Newport (Salop), Mechanics' Institute and Literary Society.
 Northallerton, Institute.
 *Northampton, Religious and Useful Knowledge Society.
 North Devon, Associated Parochial Lending Libraries (care of Dr. Austen, Secretary, Castle Hill School, South Molton, Devon).
 *Oldham, Glodwick, and Analytical Institute.
 „ Lyceum.
 *Oswestry, Literary Institute.
 Paisley, Artisans' Institution.
 *Pembroke Dock, Mechanics' Institute.
 *Plymouth, Mechanics' Institute.
 Poole, Mechanics' Institute.
 Portsea Island, Young Men's Christian Association.
 Prees (Salop), Mutual Improvement Society.
 Preston, Institution for the Diffusion of Knowledge.
 Rawtenstall, Mechanics' Institution.
 Redditch, Literary and Scientific Institute.
 Richmond (Surrey), Parochial Library and Reading-room.
 Riddings (near Alfreton), Mutual Improvement Association.
 Rochdale, Lyceum.
 Rotherham and Masbro', Literary and Mechanics' Institution.
 *Royston, Institute.
 Rugby, Institution.
 „ Evening Classes for Young Women.
 Rusholme, Public Hall and Library.
 Ryde (Isle of Wight), Literary and Scientific Institution.
 „ Philosophical and Scientific Society.
 St. Helen's (Lancashire), Mechanics' Institute.
- *St. Leonard's, Mechanics' Institution.
 St. Martin's (Stamford), Evening School of Art
 Salford, Working Men's College.
 *Salisbury, Literary and Scientific Institution.
 Scarborough, Mechanics' Institute, Vernon Place.
 *Sheffield, Literary and Philosophical Society.
 „ People's College.
 *Sidmouth, Institution.
 Slough, Mechanics' Institution.
 South Staffordshire Association (care of F. Talbot, Messrs. Chance's Library, Smethwick).
 *Southampton, Athenæum.
 * „ Harley Institution.
 Southport, Athenæum.
 *Staleybridge, Mechanics' Institution.
 Stockport, Mechanics' Institution.
 „ Sunday School Improvement Society.
 Swindon (New), Wilts, Mechanics' Institution.
 *Tiverton, Literary and Scientific Institution.
 Tottington (near Bury), Mutual Improvement Society.
 Trowbridge, Mechanics' Institution.
 *Wakefield, Mechanics' Institution.
 *Warrington, Mechanics' Institution.
 *Wednesbury, Mechanics' Institution.
 *Wellingborough, Mechanics' Institution.
 Werneth (Oldham), Mechanics' Institution.
 Weston-super-Mare, Albert Night School and Industrial Institution.
 *Wigan, Mechanics' Institution.
 Wolverhampton, Young Men's Christian Institute.
 Woolwich, Royal Artillery Institution.
 „ St. Thomas's Evening Drawing Classes.
 Worcestershire Union of Educational Institutes (care of F. Marcus, Worcester).
 *Wrighton (near Bristol), Literary Society.
 *York, Institute of Popular Science and Literature.
- ALSO
- Bristol, Chamber of Commerce.
 Macclesfield, North Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture.

LIST OF COLONIAL INSTITUTIONS IN UNION.

Adelaide, South Australian Institute.	Grenada, Agricultural and Horticultural Society.
British Guiana, Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society.	Sydney, Mechanics' School of Arts.
Tasmania, Royal Society of Arts.	

LOCAL EXAMINERS TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The following persons act as LOCAL EXAMINERS to the Royal Academy of Music, and afford advice to persons intending to become Students at the Academy :—

- ABERDEEN, Mr. R. Latter.
 BRIGHTON, Mr. C. Goodban, Mus. Bac.
 DUBLIN, Mr. F. Hoffman, Pianist.
 EDINBURGH, Mr. W. Adlington, Professor of the Pianoforte.
 „ Mr. A. Mackenzie.
 EXETER, Mr. W. Baly, Organist, a Teacher of Music.
 GLASGOW, Mr. James Thomson.
 GLOUCESTER, Mr. A. Wheeler.
 HEREFORD, Mr. E. Townshend Smith.
 IPSWICH, Mr. R. Lindley Nunn, Mus. Doc., Professor of the Pianoforte.
 JERSEY (and the Channel Islands), Mrs. Hardie.
 KIDDERMINSTER, Dr. W. Marshall.
 LIVERPOOL, Mr. B. R. Isaac, Pianist.
 „ Mr. C. J. Toms, Pianist.
 MANCHESTER, Mr. C. A. Seymour, Violinist.
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Mr. W. H. C. Dawson.
 NORTHAMPTON, Mr. C. McKorkell, Professor of the Pianoforte.
 PENZANCE, Mr. J. H. Nunn, Professor of the Pianoforte.
 PLYMOUTH, Mr. T. E. Weekes, Professor of the Pianoforte.
 SALISBURY, Mr. C. J. Read.
 SHREWSBURY, Mr. Walter Hay, Professor of the Pianoforte.
 TORQUAY, Mr. C. Fowler, Composer, and Professor of the Pianoforte.
 WOLVERHAMPTON, Mr. G. Wheeldon, Professor of the Pianoforte.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS (SCOTLAND).

Under the Parochial and Burgh Schoolmasters Act, 1861, persons intending to act as Schoolmasters within the Parishes and Burghs of Scotland must undergo Examination before a Board of Examiners at one of the Universities of Scotland. Separate School Districts are assigned to the different Universities, and particulars of the dates of the Examinations may be obtained by communicating with the Secretaries of the Examining Boards at the respective Universities.

Every Schoolmaster elect must give at least one week's notice to the Secretary of the Examiners of his intention to appear for Examination, and must at the same time transmit to him a duly certified Copy of the Minute of his Election.

Every Schoolmaster elect undergoes an Examination on all the ordinary Branches of Education usually taught in the Parochial Schools, but especially on such Branches as may be declared in said Minute of Election as peculiarly important in the circumstances of the particular Parish.

The said ordinary Branches of Education are held to comprise (1) English Reading, Spelling, Grammar, and Composition; (2) Writing; (3) Arithmetic; (4) Geography, both physical and political, especially that of the British Empire and of Palestine; (5) the History of Great Britain; (6) Mathematics; including Algebra and Geometry; (7) Classics, including the Latin Language and the Elements of Greek; and (8) Religious Knowledge, including Scriptural History and the Shorter Catechism.

Every Schoolmaster is required to prove that he possesses a thorough knowledge of the subjects embraced under the Heads 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8, and a competent knowledge of the subjects embraced under the Heads 5, 6, and 7. And should the known circumstances of the particular Parish, or the Minute of Election, show that a more extensive knowledge of any of the subjects embraced under these latter Heads is also required, the Schoolmaster has to prove that he possesses such knowledge, and is, therefore, qualified for the duties of the Office in such Parish.

The Examination is conducted both orally and by written exercises.

Every Schoolmaster elect, after passing said Examination to the satisfaction of the Examiners, receives a Certificate to that effect, in terms of the Act. And in the event of any Schoolmaster elect not passing said Examination to the satisfaction of the Examiners, a Minute to that effect, duly signed by the Examiners, or by a majority of them, is sent to the Minister of the Parish, to be laid by him before a meeting of the Heritors.

METROPOLITAN AND DIOCESAN TRAINING INSTITUTIONS
CONNECTED WITH THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

FOR MASTERS.

<i>Name and Locality.</i>	<i>Name of Principal or Secretary.</i>
St. Mark's, <i>Chelsea</i>	Rev. Canon Cromwell.
Battersea	Rev. E. Daniel.
York and Ripon, <i>York</i>	Rev. G. Rowe.
Durham, <i>Durham</i>	Rev. S. B. Smith.
Winchester and Salisbury, <i>Winchester</i>	Rev. C. Collier.
Chester, <i>Chester</i>	Rev. J. M. Critchley.
Chichester, <i>Chichester</i>	
Exeter, <i>Exeter</i>	Rev. J. C. Dangar
Oxford, and Gloucester and Bristol, <i>Culham, Abingdon</i>	Rev. J. Ridgway.
Peterborough, <i>Peterborough</i>	Rev. C. Daymond.
Worcester, Lichfield, and Hereford, <i>Saltley</i> , Birming- ham	Rev. W. Gover.
North Wales, <i>Carmarvon</i>	Rev. J. S. Boucher.
South Wales, <i>Carmarthen</i>	Rev. R. H. Morris.

FOR MISTRESSES.

Whitelands, <i>Chelsea</i>	Rev. Harry Baber.
York and Ripon, <i>Ripon</i>	Rev. E. H. Badcock.
Durham, <i>Durham</i>	Rev. W. H. Walter.
Chester, <i>Warrington</i>	Rev. H. C. Stubbs.
Chichester, <i>Brighton</i>	Rev. H. H. Wyatt.
Exeter, <i>Truro</i>	Rev. J. W. Murray.
Gloucester and Bristol, and Oxford, <i>Fishponds, Bristol</i>	Rev. R. E. Richards.
Lichfield, <i>Derby</i>	Rev. J. Latham, <i>Sec.</i>
Lincoln, <i>Lincoln</i>	Rev. Prebendary Nelson.
Norwich, <i>Norwich</i>	Rev. W. C. Davie.
Rochester, <i>Hockerill, Bishop's Stortford</i>	Rev. Arthur H. Blunt.
Salisbury, <i>Salisbury</i>	Rev. Prebendary Morrice.

PRIZE FOR HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

Dr. JOHN MUIR, of Edinburgh, has placed at the disposal of the Senate of the UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS the sum of £100, to be awarded as a Prize for eminence in Hebrew Scholarship and in the Critical Knowledge of the Old Testament Scriptures.

The Prize will be awarded to the Competitor who shall show the greatest proficiency in the foregoing branches of Study, at an Examination to be held within St. Mary's College, in the commencement of Session 1873-74—the day of Examination to be afterwards announced.

Candidates will be examined on the following subjects :—

1. The Structure and History of the Hebrew Language, with Translation from English into Hebrew, in illustration of Hebrew Idioms.
2. The original Text of the Books of Exodus, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Isaiah, and Daniel.
3. The two Greek Versions of Daniel—viz., the Septuagint Version, and that of Theodotian, as printed in Tischendorf's Edition—with a view to the comparison of them with the Hebrew and Chaldee Text.
4. Questions on the Origin and Authorship of the Pentateuch (with more especial reference to the two Books prescribed), Joshua, Isaiah, and Daniel.
5. The Grammatical Peculiarities of the Aramæan Dialects.

All Masters of Arts of the Scottish Universities, of not more than six years' stand-

ing on the first day of November, 1873, may compete for the Prize, excepting only the successful competitor for Dr. Muir's Glasgow Prize for Hebrew in the preceding year. It is not a condition of the competition that the Candidates should have studied at any Divinity School or Hall. The Professor of Hebrew, Free Church College, Aberdeen, has consented to take part in adjudicating the Prize, in accordance with a condition annexed by Dr. Muir.

Intending Candidates to give in their names to the Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, not later than 1st October, 1873.

COMPANY OF TURNERS' ANNUAL PRIZE.

The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Turners give, each year, their Silver Medal and the Freedom of the Company and of the City of London to any one Workman or Apprentice in the Trade who may send in the best specimens of Hand Turning for the year.

The material to be used will be varied in different years, so as to include Wood, Ivory, Metals, Stone, Spar, &c. The particular competition for each year will be previously announced.

The following is an example of the conditions of the Competition for Turning in Wood. The qualities which will be considered in awarding the Prize will be the following, viz. :—

1. Working to exact dimensions, illustrated by a Cylinder 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, or any other object which shall measure exact inches without fractions.

2. Exactness of surface and fit, such as is shown by a nest of cylindrical boxes with screwed lids, which shall drop out of one another and fit without shake; but these qualities may be otherwise illustrated at pleasure.

3. Exact copying, so that the two objects produced (such as two cups, vases, boxes, or chessmen) may be facsimiles in every part.

4. Neatness of design, symmetry of shape, and good form of mouldings.

5. Fitness of the work and design for the purpose proposed.

6. Ability to turn in different Woods, of varied grain and degree of hardness.

The Candidate may make his own selection from the above list; but the one who best fulfils the largest number, including the most important qualities, will be preferred.

The Work must be all Hand Turning, produced in the ordinary lathe, without special apparatus.

The different objects must be delivered free at the Mansion House, London, at times previously appointed.

Specimens must not exceed 18 inches in height and a foot in diameter.

They must be each marked with a private mark or motto, and numbered, and accompanied by a list, showing for each number the grounds on which the prize is sought.

They must be accompanied by a sealed envelope marked with the same mark or motto, and containing the name and address of the Competitor, and his age, if an apprentice, and in all cases a certificate of good conduct, and a certificate or declaration that he is in the trade and that the work is by his hands only.

These will not be opened until the Judges have made their Report.

The specimens sent will remain the property of the Competitor; care will be taken of them, but the Court will not hold themselves responsible for their safety. The Candidates must remove the specimens at their own cost within a week of the decision being communicated to them.

Secretary, C. I. SHIRREFF, Esq., 59, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LECTURES AND FEES.

The Courses of Lectures at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE embrace a large number of subjects, many of which are not usually found in Collegiate Programmes. Occasional Students may avail themselves of the separate Courses :—*Latin*—Senior Class, in Higher and Lower Divisions; Junior Class. For the Session, £7 7s.; each Term, £2 12s. 6d.; Composition Lecture alone, for the Session, £3 3s. *Greek*—Senior Class, Junior Class, and Extra Class. The Session, £8 8s.; each Term, £3 3s. Extra Class, whole Course, £3 3s.; for the first part, £1 1s.; for the second part, £2 12s. 6d.; for the third Term only, £2 2s. *Sanscrit*—Senior Course, Middle

Course, and Junior Course. Senior or Middle Course, for the Session, £5 5s.; each Term, £2 2s. Junior Course, the Session, £8 8s.; each Term, £3 3s. Senior and Middle Course together, for the Session, £9 9s.; each Term, £4 4s. Senior or Middle, together with the Junior Course, the Session, £12 12s.; each Term, £5 5s. *Hebrew*—Senior and Junior Classes. Each Class, for the Session, £2 12s. 6d.; one Term, £1 1s. Course on Hebrew Literature, £3 3s. *Arabic Language and Literature*—Senior Class and Junior Class. Each, £6 6s. *Persian*—Senior and Junior Classes. Each, £6 6s. Highest Class and Senior and Junior Classes. Highest Class, £5 5s.; the Senior and the Highest Classes together, £9 9s.; the Senior or the Highest Class, with the Junior, £11 11s.; the Junior Class, £8 8s. *Marathi and Gujrathi*—Each Language, whole Course, £15 15s.; Half Course, £8 8s.; shorter periods, at the rate of 6s. and 9s. each Lecture. These fees are for Students who receive individual instruction. When Classes are formed, or two Students receive instruction together, the Fees are reduced. *Hindi, Hindustani, and Bengali*—Senior and Junior Classes, First and Second Courses. Each Class, in each Course, £6 6s. Reduction in proportion to the number of Students. *English Language and Literature*—Senior and Junior Classes. For the Session, one Lecture a week, £2 12s. 6d.; two Lectures a week, £4 4s.; each additional Lecture a week, £1 1s. For a Term, one Lecture a week, £1 1s.; each additional Lecture a week, 10s. 6d. For the Wednesday Evening Language Class, when taken alone, the Fee for the Session is £2 2s. Perpetual to all the English Classes, £10 10s. *French Language and Literature*—Senior and Junior Classes. Each Class, for the Session, £6 6s.; for any Term, £2 12s. 6d. *Italian Language and Literature*—Junior Class, for the Session, £2 12s. 6d.; each Term, £1 1s. Senior Class, First and Second Courses, either Course, for the Session, £2 12s. 6d.; each Term, £1 1s. Both Courses, for the Session, £4 4s.; each Term, £1 11s. 6d. *German Language and Literature*—Junior and Senior Classes. Each Class, for the Session, £6 6s.; any Term separately, £2 12s. 6d. Special Class, for those who may be preparing for the Matriculation Examination, per Term, £2 12s. 6d. *Comparative Grammar*—About Twenty Lectures, given only in alternate years (there will be no Lectures in the Session 1871-2), £1 1s. *Ancient and Modern History*—About Twenty-five Lectures, £2 2s. *Political Economy*, in two Courses of twelve Lectures each, £1 1s. each Course. *Architecture and Construction*, thirty Lectures in the year, £11 11s. the full Course. *Laws of India*, embracing subjects in which Candidates for the Indian Civil Service have to be examined, £3 3s. per Term.

Secretary, JOHN ROBSON, B.A.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TRAVELLING PRIZES.

In 1869 it was resolved by the Provost and Senior Fellows of the DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, that two Prizes of £50 each be adjudged annually,—one to the best answerer in Practical Medicine, and the other to the best answerer in Practical Surgery. The Examinations for these Prizes will be held in Trinity Term, on days specified in the *University Almanac* for the current year. Candidates for these Prizes are to give a week's notice beforehand to the Medical Registrar, who will supply all needful information respecting the conditions on which the Prizes will be awarded, and the manner in which the Examinations will be conducted.

MERCHANTS' PRIZES ON COMMERCE.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—A Prize of £10 given by Messrs. James Duncan and Co., and another of £10 given by Messrs. Matheson and Co., will be awarded at the close of the Winter Session 1871-72, to the Students in the following groups who shall respectively obtain the highest number of marks, viz.:—*First Group*:—Commerce and Commercial Law; Geography; Mathematics. *Second Group*:—Commerce and Commercial Law; Political Economy. Any one of the Modern Languages taught in the Evening Classes.

The Student in either group must also write an Essay "On the proper application of the principle of 'Laissez-faire' in matters of Commercial and Banking Legislation," the number of marks to be granted for the same being equal to the number granted for each of the subjects. The Essay is not to exceed thirty pages in common letter size, and to be given in to Professor Levi on or before February 29th, 1872.

In connection with the above Prizes, and with a view to others of similar nature that may hereafter be offered, the COUNCIL OF KING'S COLLEGE have arranged for the delivery of Courses of EVENING LECTURES upon the following subjects:—

COMMERCE.—Six Lectures on the Commerce and Industry of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds and Bradford, Birmingham and Glasgow. Six Lectures on the Money Market:—The Rate of Interest and Discount; the Foreign Exchanges—Dealings in Bullion; the Funds, and other British Securities; French and Foreign Securities—Foreign Loans; the Clearing House; Banking. Six Lectures on the Principle of Commerce:—Production and Exchange; Protection and Free Trade; the Balance of Trade; Function of Money in relation to Prices and Values; Bank Acts of 1844 and 1845; Employment of Capital. Four Lectures on the Eastern Trade:—Trade with India; with China; with Japan; with Siam.

COMMERCIAL LAW.—Three Lectures on the History and Component Parts of Mercantile Law:—History of Commercial Law—Ancient and Modern Codes and Laws; Spirit and Elements of Commercial Law—Analysis of the different Branches of the Law; Relation of Commercial and International Law—Maxims of Private International Law and of the Law of Nations. Twenty Lectures on Commercial Law:—Merchants—Minors—Commercial Accounts; Partnerships, Limited and Unlimited; Joint-Stock Companies; Agency—Brokers—Factors; Sale, and general Contracts; Bills of Exchange; Ships—their Registration and Sale; Charter-Parties and Bills of Lading; Insurance—Marine, Fire, and Life; Bankruptcy; Evidence—Customs; Consuls and Notaries. Four Lectures on the Courts which administer Commercial Law.

FEE for the Entire Course, £1 11s. 6d., payable in advance at the College Office. For further particulars apply to Professor LEONE LEVI, 10, Farrar's Buildings, Temple; or to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London.

SCHOOLS AND CLASSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

With the aid of the following List, persons of both Sexes residing in the localities named may be able to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the GOVERNMENT SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT. The Fees to the Schools and Classes are variable, but they are generally moderate, amounting to only a few shillings quarterly; and in some cases where the Schools are promoted by Friends of Education, Instruction is imparted FREE. The Class Fees are sometimes as little as one penny per lesson; in other cases, 1s., 2s. 6d., or 5s. per quarter, according to the subject taught, and the cost of the materials required in the course of Tuition.

SCIENCE SCHOOLS, ENGLAND.

TOWN.	WHERE HELD.	TOWN.	WHERE HELD.
Abingdon . . .	British School	Bacup	Mechanics' Institution
Accrington . . .	Mechanics' Institution	"	Wesleyan Day School
"	25, Bridge Street	Backworth . . .	Old Chapel
"	Christ Church National School	Balham	Working Men's Institution
Alderley Edge . .	Reading Room and Library	Banbury	British School
Almondbury . . .	Grammar School	"	Mechanics' Institution
Alnwick	Mechanics' Institution	Bangor	Normal College
Andover	Grammar School	Banstead	Schoolroom
Armsley	Church School	Barnard Castle .	Mechanics' Institution
Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . .	Mutual Improvement Society	Barnsley	Mechanics' Institution
Ashton-under-Lyne	Mechanics' Institution	Barnstaple . . .	Literary and Scientific Institution
"	St. Michael's Young Men's Christian Association	Bath	Weston Boys' School
"	Hurst Mechanics' Institution	"	St. Mark's National School, Lyncombe
"	Dukinfield Village Library	Batley	Mechanics' Institution
"	Dukinfield Old Chapel Sunday School	"	Independent School
		Beccles	Leman Schoolroom
		Bedlington . . .	Colliery School
		Bedford	Commercial School
		Berkeley	Church of England School
		Bingley	Mechanics' Institution
		Birkenhead . . .	School of Art

TOWN.	WHERE HELD.	TOWN.	WHERE HELD.
Birkenhead . . .	Science and Art Sch.	Bristol	Young Men's Christian Association
Birmingham . . .	Midland Institute	"	Wesleyan School
"	School of Art	Brixham	British School
"	Clarendon Chambers	Bromsgrove . . .	Literary and Mechanics' Institution
"	Bloomsbury Institution	Burnley	Literary Institution
"	Graham Street Institution	"	Carlton Road School
"	Church of the Saviour School	"	Mechanics' Institution
"	St. George's School	"	Grammar School
"	St. Paul's School	"	St. Peter's School (Schoolmaster's Class)
"	St. Mary's School	Burslem	Wedgwood Institution
"	St. Mark's School	Bury	Athenæum
"	St. Clement's School		
"	Deritend Working Men's Association	Caistor	Lower Grammar School
"	New Jerusalem School	Calverley	Mechanics' Institution
"	Middle Class School	Camborne	Literary Institution
"	Bishop Ryder's School	Canning Town . .	Holy Trinity School
"	Blue Coat School	Cardiff	Free Library
"	Wesleyan School	Carharrack . . .	Literary Institution
"	Friends' Bible Association	Carmarthen . . .	Training College
"	Trade School	Charlesworth . . .	Mechanics' Institution
"	St. Matthias School	Charlton, New . .	Mathematical Instrument Works' School
"	Steelhouse Lane School	Chatham	St. Mary's School
"	Mutual Improvement Society.	"	St. Mark's, New Brompton
Birstall	Mechanics' Institution	Cheltenham . . .	Training College
Bishop Auckland	Wesleyan School	"	Young Men's Christian Association
Bishop's Stortford	Literary Institution	"	British School
Blackburn	Wesleyan School	"	Whitworth School
"	Church Institution	Chester	School of Science and Art
"	Town Hall	Chesterfield . . .	National School
Blackley	Assembly Rooms	Chorley	St. George's National School
Blyth	National School	Church	National School
Bodmin	Literary Institution	Cirencester . . .	School of Art
Bolton	Science and Art School	Clay Cross	Public Hall
"	Mechanics' Institution	Coalbrookdale . .	Literary and Scientific Institution
"	Dean Mills British School	Colne	Grammar School
"	Unitarian School	Compstall	Athenæum
Boston	National Schools	Cottesmore	National School
"	School of Art	Coventry	St. Peter's National School
Bradford	Mechanics' Institution	Crawshawbooth . .	Mechanics' Institution
"	Builders' Technical School	Crewe	Mechanics' Institution
"	Hallfield School	Croydon	Literary Institution
"	Wesleyan School	"	St. Andrew's National School
Bramley	Grove House	Culham	Training College
Breage	Literary Institution		
"	Germoe National School	Dartmouth	National School
Bredbury	St. Mark's National School	Darwen	Mechanics' Institution
Bridport	Literary and Scientific Institution	Daventry	Grammar School
Brigstock	Farming Woods' School	Deftford	St. Paul's School
Brington	National School	"	St. John's School
Bristol	Trade and Mining School	"	St. John's Mission Hall

TOWN.	WHERE HELD.	TOWN.	WHERE HELD.
Derby . . .	Grammar School	Grantham . . .	National School
Devonport . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Great Harwood . . .	National School
"	14, St. Aubyn Street	Great Horton . . .	Wesleyan School
Dewsbury . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Greenwich . . .	St. Mary's National School
"	Wesleyan Literary Society	"	Mechanics' Institution
Doncaster . . .	Guildhall	Guildford . . .	County Hall
"	Great Northern Railway School	Halifax . . .	Working Men's College
Droitwich . . .	National School	"	Mechanics' Institution
Droylsden . . .	Educational Institution	"	School of Art
Dudley . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Hammersmith . . .	Training College
"	Blue Coat School	Hampton . . .	Commercial School
"	Netherton National School	Handsworth . . .	St. Michael's Association
Dunstable . . .	Ashton School	Harborne . . .	Young Men's Christian Association
Eagley . . .	Institute	"	Smethwick National School
Earlstown . . .	Infant School	Haslingden . . .	Institute
"	London and North-Western Railway Library and Reading Room	Hayfield . . .	Birch Vale Institution
Eastington . . .	National School	Helston . . .	Grammar School
Eastwood . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Hereford . . .	Blue School
Eccleshill . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Hetton . . .	Colliery School
Elland . . .	National School	Heywood . . .	Mechanics' Institution
Elsecar . . .	National School	Highgate . . .	National School
Erith . . .	National School	Hingham . . .	National School
Evesham . . .	Bengeworth, Deacle's School	Holbeck . . .	Mechanics' Institution
Exeter . . .	Albert Memorial Institution	"	Wesleyan School
Failsworth . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Holmfirth . . .	Working Men's Club
Farnworth . . .	Grammar School	Hornsey . . .	British School
"	Wesleyan School	Horwich . . .	National School
"	St. James's School, Newbury	Huddersfield . . .	Mechanics' Institution
"	Halshaw Moor School	"	St. Paul's School
Faversham . . .	Institute	"	Milnsbridge Mechanics' Institution
Finedon . . .	Temperance Hall	Hull . . .	Nautical School
Frampton-on-Severn . . .	National School	"	People's Institution
Friezland . . .	Christ Church Institution	"	Day Street British School
Frome . . .	School of Art	Huntingdon . . .	Walden's School
"	Blue Coat School	Hyde . . .	Mechanics' Institution
Garforth . . .	Working Men's Club	Ipswich . . .	Working Men's College
Gateshead . . .	National School	Jarrow-on-Tyne . . .	Mechanics' Institution
"	Boys' School - room, Felling Chemical Works	Keighley . . .	Mechanics' Institution
Gee Cross . . .	Hyde Chapel School	Kendal . . .	Post Office Yard Room
Gilderstone . . .	Literary Institution	Kersley . . .	British School
Glossop . . .	Littlemore Mechanics' Institution	Kettering . . .	National School
Gloucester . . .	10, Eastgate Street	"	British School
"	School of Art	Kilburn . . .	St. Mary's School
Gomersal . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Kinver . . .	Wire Mill
Gorton . . .	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Institution	Kirkstall . . .	St. Stephen's School
		Lamerton . . .	Church of England School
		Lampost . . .	Endowed School
		Lancaster . . .	Mechanics' Institution
		"	National School
		"	School of Art

TOWN.	WHERE HELD.	TOWN.	WHERE HELD.
Launceston . . .	Grammar School	London :—	
Leeds	Mechanics' Institution and Literary So- ciety	Blackfriars Road	South London Work- ing Men's College
"	St. Peter's School	Borough Road	Training College
"	Young Men's Chris- tian Association	"	Boys' Model School
"	Working Men's Insti- tution	Bow, North . . .	Old Ford Road School
"	Hunslet Mechanics' Institution	Brixton Hill . .	Working Men's Club
"	St. Mark's National School	Camberwell . . .	St. Matthew's Institu- tion
"	St. Simon's School	Chancery Lane	Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution
"	Art and Science In- stitution	Charterhouse . .	St. Thomas's School
"	Lancasterian School (for Schoolmasters)	Chelsea	St. Mark's College Technical School
"	Art and Science Insti- tution (for School- mistresses)	"	Technical School
"	School of Art	City Road	Finsbury College
Lees	Parish Church School	Clapham	Christ Church School
Leicester	St. Martin's School	"	St. James's School
"	St. Margaret's School	Clerkenwell . . .	Technical School
"	Belgrave National School	"	St. Peter's School
"	Great Meeting School	Eaton Square . .	St. Peter's Collegiate School
Leigh	Christ Church School, Pennington	Edgeware Road	Christ Chapel Boys' School
Leighton Buz- zard	Working Men's So- ciety	Goswell Road . .	St. Barnabas' National School
Lewes	School of Art	Gray's Inn Road	St. Bartholomew's School
Limehouse . . .	St. John's National School	Hackney, South	National School St. Thomas's Square School
Lincoln	School of Art Training School	"	Parochial School St. Peter's Boys' School
"	Mechanics' Institution National School	Hampstead Road	St. James's National School
Lindley	Literary Institution	Haverstock Hill	Orphan Working School
Liskeard	Church Schoolroom	Islington, Lower	Public School St. Thomas's School Wesleyan School, Mintern Street
Littleborough .	Free Library and Mu- seum	"	Youths' Institution
Liverpool	Institute	"	School Building, Allen Street
"	Training College	Kensington . . .	Gospel Oak School
Llanboidy	National School	Kentish Town . .	North London School of Art
Llanelly	Copper Works School	Kingsland	Albert Working Men's Club
"	Loughor National School	Knightsbridge .	Boys' School, Her- cules Buildings
London :—		Lambeth	School of Art Lambeth Baths
Battersea	St. John's College	"	St. Peter's School Wesleyan School
"	Christ Church School	Leadenhall Street	City of London College
"	Wesleyan Chapel		
"	St. John's National School		
Bayswater	St. Matthew's Paro- chial School		
Bermondsey . . .	Christ Church School		
Bethnal Green .	Birkbeck School		
"	National School		
"	British School		
"	St. James the Less National School		

TOWN.	WHERE HELD.	TOWN.	WHERE HELD.
London :—		Market Har-	
Long Acre . .	Wilson Street	borough . . .	British School
Marylebone .	Central Boys' School	"	National School
"	New Quebec Club and Institution	Marple	Albert School
Nine Elms . .	Lecture Room	Melksham . . .	British School
Notting Hill .	Tabernacle School	Meltham	Church School
Old Kent Road	St. Mary's School	Melton Mowbray	Church Schoolroom
Paddington . .	Greville House	Merthyr-Tydvil	Tydvil School
"	All Saints' National School	Middlesborough .	St. John's School
Peckham . . .	St. Mary's College	Middleton	National School
Pimlico	St. Gabriel's and St. Saviour's School	"	Holy Trinity, Park- field
Poplar	All Saints' National School	Millwall	Presbyterian School
"	William Street Young Men's Christian Association	Mirfield	Literary and Scientific Society
Regent Street .	Royal Polytechnic In- stitution	Morley	British School
Somers Town .	National School	Mossley	Mechanics' Institution
"	British School	Moulton	National School
Spitalfields . .	School of Art	Mowcop	National School
Southwark . .	Swan Street Boys' National School	Murton	Colliery School
St. John's Wood	Catholic School	Nailsworth . . .	National Schoolroom
Tottenham . .		Nelson-in-Mars- den	Lomeshaye Mills Schools
Court Road . .	St. John's School	Newark-on-Trent	Mechanics' Institution
Vauxhall . . .	Baptist School	Newcastle - on - Tyne	Elswick Works Me- chanics' Institution
"	London and South- Western Railway Institution	"	Mechanics' Institution, New Bridge Street
Walham Green	St. John's School	"	Stephenson Institution
Wandsworth . .	Royal Patriotic Fund Boys' School	"	School of Art
Waterloo Road	St. John's School	Newcastle-under- Lyne	School of Art
Westminster .	Wesleyan Training College	Newton Heath . .	All Saints' School
"	St. James the Less National School	Northallerton . .	Institution
"	Working Men's Club	Northampton . .	Museum
Luddenden Foot	Day Schoolroom	"	St. Sepulchre's Na- tional School
Lutterworth . .	Cottage School, Co- ventry Road	North Ormesby .	Church Institute
Macclesfield . .	Modern Free School	North Shields . .	Free Library
Manchester . .	Rusholme Public Hall and Library	"	St. Peter's School
"	Mechanics' Institution	Nottingham . . .	Mechanics' Institution
"	St. Luke's, Cheetham	Norwich	Presbyterian School
"	Free Grammar School	"	Thorpe Hamlet Boys' School
"	Roby Society School	Oadby	National School
"	Building Trade's In- stitution	Oldbury	National School
"	St. George's National School	"	Messrs. Chance's In- stitution
"	Hulme Working Men's Institute	Oldham	Science and Art School
"	Mechanics' Institution and Owen's College	"	Glodwick Mutual Im- provement Society
"	Presbyterian School, Ancoats	"	Analytic Literary In- stitution
		"	Werneth Mechanics' Institution
		Openshaw	Ashbury Works
		"	Wesleyan Day School
		Oswaldtwistle . .	Wesleyan School
		"	Busk School
		Oundle	British School

TOWN.	WHERE HELD.	TOWN.	WHERE HELD.
Oxford . . .	Town Hall, St. Al- date's Street	Seaton Delaval . . .	Colliery School
"	Wesleyan School	Shaw . . .	National School
Padiham . . .	National School	Sheerness . . .	British School
"	Wesleyan School	Sheffield . . .	Church and Educa- tional Institute
Patricroft . . .	Mechanics' Institution	"	St. Paul's School
Pavenham . . .	Church of England Schoolroom	"	Mechanics' Institution
Pembroke Dock . . .	Mechanics' Institution	"	Wesleyan Educational Institute
Pendeen . . .	National School	"	Church Institute
Pendleton . . .	Mechanics' Institution	"	School of Art
Penzance . . .	School of Science and Art	Shelton . . .	National School
"	Sancreed National School	Shrewsbury . . .	School of Art
Peterborough . . .	St. Peter's College	Skelmanthorpe . . .	National School
Pitsford . . .	National School	Slough . . .	Mechanics' Institution
Plmstead . . .	Burrage Road School	Southampton . . .	Hartley Institute
"	St. James's School	Southminster . . .	National School
Plymouth . . .	Courtenay Street Science School	Southport . . .	Athenæum
"	Charles National School	South Shields . . .	Mechanics' Institution
"	Navigation School	"	Tyne Docks Mecha- nics' Institution
Portland . . .	The Grove School	"	St. Hilda's C. Y. M. A.
Portsmouth and Gosport . . .	National School	"	Jarrow Chemical Works
Preston . . .	Institution, Avenham	Stainland . . .	Independent School
Queensbury . . .	National School	"	Holywell Green Me- chanics' Institution
Rawtenstall . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Stalybridge . . .	Mechanics' Institution
"	Irwell Institution	Staveley . . .	Works' School
Reading . . .	School of Art	"	Village School
Redditch . . .	Literary and Scientific Institution	Stepney . . .	Red Coat School
Redruth . . .	The Institution	"	St. Paul's School
Retford, East . . .	Wesleyan Day School	"	Colet Boys' School
Richmond . . .	Petersham School	Stockport . . .	Mechanics' Institution
Riddings . . .	Mutual Improvement Association	"	Sunday School Im- provement Society
Ripon . . .	Training College	Stoke-on-Trent . . .	School of Art
Rochdale . . .	British School	Stourbridge . . .	Grammar School
Rothwell . . .	British School	Stratford (Essex) . . .	Working Men's Hall
Rowley Regis . . .	National School	"	Boys' British School
Royton . . .	St. Paul's National School	Stratford-on- Avon . . .	National School
Salford . . .	Broughton Road Wes- leyan School	Stroud . . .	The Institute
"	Working Men's Col- lege	"	School of Art
St. Anstell . . .	National School	Sunderland . . .	School of Art
St. Burian . . .	National School	"	Monk Wearmouth Colliery School
St. Helen's . . .	Commercial School	"	Working Men's Col- lege
St. Ives . . .	National School	Sunninghill . . .	Wesleyan School
St. Just . . .	The Institution	Sutton . . .	National School
Salisbury . . .	School of Science and Art	Sutton Coldfield . . .	Town Hall
Saltaire . . .	Literary Institution	Swansea . . .	Royal Institute of South Wales
Saltley . . .	Training College	"	Oxford Street National School
Scarborough . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Swinton . . .	Mechanics' Institution
Seaham . . .	Colliery School	Tavistock . . .	British School
		"	Duke of Bedford's School, Gulworthy
		"	National School
		"	St. Mary Tavy Na- tional School

TOWN.	WHERE HELD.	TOWN.	WHERE HELD.
Tavistock . . .	School of Art	Whaleybridge . . .	Spring Bank School
Tebworth . . .	Wesleyan School	Whitehaven . . .	Science Association
Thorne . . .	Brooke's Grammar School	Whitworth . . .	Literary Institution
Thornton . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Wickham Market	National School
Thrapston . . .	National School	Wigan . . .	Mechanics' Institute
"	British School	Wilmslow . . .	Fulshaw Day School
Toddington . . .	National School	Wilsden . . .	Mechanics' Institution
"	Wesleyan School	Winchester . . .	British School
Todmorden . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Windsor . . .	Mechanics' Institution
Topsham and Woodbury . . .	Mutual Improvement Society	Wisbeach . . .	Working Men's Institute
Torquay . . .	School of Science and Art	Woburn . . .	Boys' School
Towcester . . .	National School	Woking . . .	St. John's School
Truro . . .	British School	Woking Station . . .	Commercial School, Knaphill
"	Royal Institution	Wolverhampton . . .	Great Western Railway Institution
Turton . . .	Chapel-Town Institute	"	St. Peter's School
Tyldesley . . .	Mechanics' Institution	"	St. John's School
Ulverstone . . .	Proprietary School	Wolverton . . .	Science and Art Institution
Wakefield . . .	Holy Trinity Young Men's Society	Woodville . . .	National School
"	Smyth Street Academy	Woolwich . . .	Royal Arsenal Science Classes
"	Mechanics' Institution	"	National School
"	Holy Trinity Boys' School	"	Pres. District School
Walker . . .	Alkali Works' British School	"	St. Michael's School
Wallingford . . .	School of Art	Worcester . . .	Young Men's Christian Association
Walsall . . .	Wesleyan School	"	St. Martin's School
Watford . . .	Literary Institution	"	Grove House
Wednesbury . . .	Moxley National School	"	St. John's School
"	St. John's School	"	Trade School
Weedon . . .	Girls' School	"	Trade School Evening Class
Wellingborough . . .	Lower Grammar School	Yarmouth (Great)	Naval School and Grammar School
West Bromwich . . .	St. Peter's School	York "	School of Art
Westbury - on - Trym . . .	Girls' National School	"	The Institute
West Gorton . . .	St. Mark's National School	"	Blue Coat School
		"	Training School
		"	Hope Street, British School
		"	School of Art

IRELAND.

Aghnagar . . .	National School	Athlone . . .	St. Mary's School
Ahoghill . . .	National School	"	Ranelagh School
Anahilt . . .	Endowed Free School	"	Anchorsbower National School
Antrim . . .	Male National School	Athy . . .	Town Hall
"	Main Street National School	Aughnacloy . . .	Court House
"	Ladyhill National School	Bagenalstown . . .	National School
Ardara . . .	Female National School	Bailieborough . . .	Model School
Armagh . . .	Gosford Place National School	Ballee . . .	National School
"	College Street School	Ballincollig . . .	National School
Athlacca . . .	National School	Ballybay . . .	National School
		Ballybofey . . .	Town Hall
		Ballymena . . .	Model School

TOWN.	WHERE HELD.	TOWN.	WHERE HELD.
Ballymena . . .	Guy's National School	Carlow	Christian School
"	National School	Carrickfergus . .	Model School
"	Harryville National School	Castleblaney . .	Annayallo National School
"	Crebilly National School	Castlederg . . .	Edward's School
Ballymoney . . .	Town Hall	Castlewellan . .	Annsboro' National School
Ballynahinch . .	National School	Cloncore	National School
"	Town Hall	"	English National School
Ballyvicknakelly .	National School	Clonmel	Model School
Ballywalter . . .	Park School	"	Mechanics' Institution
Ballywilly	National School	Coal Island . . .	Infant School
Balyna	National School	Coleraine	Model School
Bandon	Allin Institution	Comber	Smyth's National School
Bangor	Endowed School	"	Lisharnet National School
Barnesmore . . .	National School	Connor	National School
Belfast	Fisherwick Place School	Cooraclare . . .	National School
"	Frederick Street National School	Cork	Central Model School
"	Wellington Academy	"	Carmichael National School
"	Victoria Place School	"	St. Nicholas' National School
"	Northumberland Street National School	"	School of Art
"	Union Place National School	Cormeen	National School
"	Conway Street National School	Cottown	National School
"	Model School	Crossgar	National School
"	Academy Street, No. 1, National School	Cullybackey . .	National School
"	Linfield Road National School	"	Teesham National School
"	Brown Street National School	Derrygonnelly . .	Lisded National School
"	Nelson Street National School	Derrylin	Kinawley National School
"	People's Literary Institution	Donaghadee . . .	National School
"	May Street National School	"	Shore Street National School
"	Mercantile Academy	Donoughmore . .	Lecture Room
"	Bridge End National School	Downpatrick . .	John Street National School
"	New Road Street National School	Drogheda	St. Mary's National School
"	Townsend Street National School	Dromara	Court House
"	Albion Street National School	Dromore	Corhally National School
"	Canning Street Academy	Drumavish	National School
"	Tennent Street National School	Drumlough . . .	National School
"	Clarence Place Hall	Dublin	Central Model School
Beragh	Loan Fund Office	"	55, Aungier Street
Bessbrook	School House	"	Methodist School
Bonycastle	National School	"	Young Men's Christian Association
Bornafea	National School	Dundalk	Free Library
Bruckless	National School	"	Educational Institution
Bushmills	National School	"	Quay Street School
Caledon	School House	"	Jocelyn Street
Callan	Academy	Dundrod	National School
		Dundrum	Endowed School
		Dungannon	Parochial School
		Dungiven	National School

TOWN.	WHERE HELD.	TOWN.	WHERE HELD.
Dunmanway . . .	Chapel School House Reenoscrena National School	Mullinavatt . . .	Class Room
"		Newry	Model School Cloughoge National School
Ederney	Moneyvriec and Ag- haghaffart National School	"	
Enniskillen . . .	Model National School	Newtownards . .	Model School No. 2 National School
"	Rossdoney National School	"	Ballyblack School- room
Galway	Model School	"	Loughriescous Na- tional School
Gilford	National School	Newtownbreda .	National School
Grange O'Neilland	Parochial School	Newtownlima- vady	Town Hall
Grey Abbey . . .	National School	Newtown Stew- art	Model School Lower Langfield Na- tional School
Hillshorough . .	Boys' School	"	
Hollywood . . .	Sullivan's School and Academy	Oldcastle	Endowed School
Kilkee	National School	Omagh	Model School
Kilkenny	Model School Model Farm Pocock Institution	Parsonstown . .	Model School Young Men's Christian Association
"	Schoolroom	"	
Killinchy	National School	Portadown . . .	Edenderry National School
Killybegs	National School	"	Baptist Meeting House Temperance Hall
Killylea	School House	Portaferry . . .	No. 1 National School No. 2 National School
Kilmihil	Leitrim National School	"	
Kilmore	School	Ramelton	Robertson's National School
Kircubbin	National School Glastry National School	Raphoe	National School Convoy Concert Hall
"		"	
Larne	Model Agricultural School	Rathfriland . . .	Town Hall
Larne and Inver .	National School	Rich Hill	Ballynahinch National School
Letterkenny . . .	National School	"	
Ligoniel	Wolfhill Mill	Roscrea	National School
Limerick	Athenæum	Rosscarbery . . .	Mount Fachnanus Na- tional School
Lisnagry	Ahane National School	Rosslea	Greaghawarren Na- tional School
Londonderry . . .	Model School Gwynn's Institution	"	Deerpark
"		Santry	Training School
Lough Cutra . . .	National School	Scariff	National School
Lurgan	Model School Mechanics' Institution	Sixmile Cross . .	National School
"		Skibbereen . . .	National School
"	National School	Sligo	St. John's National School
Macroon	National School	Stewartstown . .	Schoolroom
Magherafelt . . .	No. 2 National School	Strabane	Tullywhisker National School
Manorhamilton . .	Court House	"	Parish School
Markethill	Coolmalish National School	"	Town Hall
Millisle	National School	Templepatrick . .	Lylehill Nat. School
Millstreet	National School Cullin National School	Trim	Model School
"		Tulla	National School
Monaghan	Model School Corcaghan National School	Tullamore	Charleville Schools
"			
"	Aghnalough National School	Waterford	Model School Newtown School
Moy	National School	"	
Moira	Brookfield Agricul- tural School		
Moyasta-Kilrush .	National School		

SCOTLAND.

TOWN.	WHERE HELD.	TOWN.	WHERE HELD.
Aberdeen . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Inverness . . .	School of Science and Art
Alexandra . . .	Mechanics' Institution	"	Royal Academy
Ballieston . . .	Crosshill School	Johnstone . . .	Quarrelton Parish School
Banton	Banton School	Kilmarnock . . .	East George Street Academy
Beith	New Street School	"	New Academy
Brechin	Schoolroom	"	School of Art
Corsock	Girls' School	Kirkcaldy . . .	Burgh School
Cults	Schoolroom	Kirkwall	Grammar School
Dingwall	Academy	Leith	Navigation School
Dumbarton . . .	Burgh Academy	"	St. James's School
Dundee	High School	"	School of Art
Edinburgh . . .	Free Church Training College	Lumphanan . . .	Parish School
"	Watt Institute	Nairn	General Assembly's School
"	15, Buccleuch Place	Newhills	Stoneywood School-room
"	Established Church Training College	Paisley	School of Art
Elgin	Academy	"	Sessional School
Fortrose	Mechanics' Institution	Perth	Sessional School
Glasgow	Secular School	Rothsay	Thomson Institution
"	Andersonian University	St. Andrews . .	Madras College
"	Mechanics' Institution	Stirling	Science and Art School
"	Established Church Normal School	Tarhat	Parochial School
"	St. Stephen's School		
"	Port Dundas School		
"	St. George's School		

ART SCHOOLS.

TOWN.	SECRETARY.	TOWN.	SECRETARY.
Aberdeen . . .	Sinclair, James.	Cheltenham . .	Middleton, John.
Andover . . .	Thompson, H.	Chester, with branch at Crewe	Deacle, Rev. E. L. Y.
Bath	Davis, Charles E., F.S.A.	Chippenham . .	Wilson, J., M.A.
Belfast	Shepherd, Wm.	Cirencester . .	Zachary, Henry.
Birkenhead . .	Hinde, Wm. E.	Clonmel	Purcell, P. J.
Birmingham . .	Laundy, Edwin.	Coalbrookdale and Wenlock	Squire, E. L.
Boston	Gane, William.	Cork	Dunscombe, Thos. S.
Bradford	Briggs, Arthur.	Coventry	Gulson, John.
Bridgewater . .	Thompson, F. J.	Croydon	Lanchester, H. T.
Bridport	Carpenter, Rev. R. L., B.A.	Darlington . . .	P'Anson, J. C.
Brighton	Merrifield, F.	Derby	Rickard, John.
Bristol	Heyworth, Rev. J.	Devizes	Wittey, Samuel.
Bromsgrove . .	Gibson, G. W.	Devonport . . .	Radford, I. C., and King, U. H.
Burslem	Woodall, W.	Dorchester . . .	Watson, Rev. B. Lucas.
Cambridge . . .	Fawcett, W. M.	Dover	Knocker, W.
Cardiff	Price, Peter.	Dublin (Royal Society)	Steele, Wm. E., M.D.
Carlisle	Hannah, T. H., B.A.	Dublin (Queen's Institute)	Corlett, Miss A. B.
Carmarthen . . .	Rickard, Wearn J.		
Carnarvon . . .	Manley, H. P.		

TOWN.	SECRETARY.	TOWN.	SECRETARY.
Dudley	Smith, George.	Metropolitan	
Dundee	Cumming, A. W.	Schools—	
Durham	Greenwell, Rev. W.	Spitalfields,	
Edinburgh (Male)	Primrose, Hon. B. F.	White Lion	
" (Female)	" "	Street	Hill, W. Neave.
Exeter	Cotton, William.	West London,	
Frome	Singer, John W.	Gt. Portland	
Glasgow	Bannatyne, Mark.	Street	Hubert, S. M.
Gloucester . . .	Niblett, J. D. Thomas.	Westminster,	
Halifax	Fox, Charles J.	Hyde Place .	Gritten, John
Hanley	Powell, Edwin.	Rotherhithe .	Marillier, W.
Henley-on-		South Ken-	Science and Art De-
Thames . . .	Kinch, C. J.	sington	partment.
Hull	Rowney, Thomas.	Newcastle-under-	
Inverness, High		Lyne	Earl, Emmanuel.
School . . .	Galloway, G.	Newcastle-upon-	
Ipswich	Piper, J. Dixon.	Tyne	Leathart, James.
Keighley	Smith, S.	Norwich	Blake, Henry.
Kendal	Nelson, R. J.	Nottingham . .	Goodyer, Henry A.
Kidderminster .	Harvey, J. K.	Oxford	Spiers, Frank E.
Kilmarnock . .	Railton, Wm.	Paisley	Hodge, Wm.
Lancaster . . .	Storey, William.	Penzance	Rodd, Wm. H.
Leamington . .	Thorne, F.	Perth	McNeill, John.
Leeds, Mecha-		Portsmouth (with	
nics' Institute	Wardman, Henry.	branch at Gos-	
Leeds, 9, South		port)	Douglas, J.
Parade . . .	Nussey, G. H.	Preston	Newsham, Wm.
Leicester . . .	Baker, Charles, and	Reading	Brown, Wm.
Barfield, Samuel.		Ryde	Jones, R. J.
Leith	Thomson, Rev. J.	Salisbury . . .	Wilton, Wm. Jonas.
Lewes	De Putron, Rev. P.	Saltire	Salt, T., jun.
Limerick	Connihan, Jerome.	Sheffield . . .	Wightman, Arthur.
Lincoln	Gibney, Rev. J. S.	Shrewsbury . .	Tasker, James.
Liverpool, North		Southampton .	Le Feuvre, J. E.
District . . .	Jones, J. Gregory.	Stirling	Kemp, John.
Liverpool, South		Stoke-upon-Trent	Keary, Wm.
District . . .	Sharp, Charles.	Stourbridge . .	King, Wm. Henry.
Macclesfield . .		Stroud	Dickinson, S. S.
Manchester		Sunderland . .	Hills, Wm. H.
(Royal Inst.) .		Swansea	Williams, John, M.D.
Manchester		Taunton	Jones, W. A., M.A.
Gram. School .	Hodson, S. H.	Torquay	Luxmoore, C. N.
Metropolitan		Trowbridge . .	Taylor, G. C.
Schools:—		Truro	Solomon, Thomas
Female School		Wakefield . . .	Bruce, S.
of Art,		Warminster . .	Stent, William J.
Bloomsbury.	Valpy, L. R.	Warrington . .	White, Henry B.
Lambeth, Mil-		Waterford . . .	Gibson, George
ler's Lane . .	Herbert, Rev. G. W.	Weston-super-	Townshend, Com.,
North London,		Mare	R.N.
Sandringham		Winchester . . .	
Road	Iliffe, W.	Wolverhampton .	Jackson, Vincent
St. Martin's,		Wolverton . . .	[In abeyance]
Castle St.,		Worcester . . .	Binns, R. W., and
Long Acre . .	Maul, Rev. R. G.	Day, Rev. M.	
St. Thomas's,		Yarmouth, Great	Cubitt, Captain F. A.
Charterhouse	Uridge, W.	York	Proctor, W.

ART EVENING CLASSES.

TOWN.	WHERE HELD.	TOWN.	WHERE HELD.
Abbot's Langley	Boys' School	Birmingham . . .	New Jerusalem School
Aberdare . . .	British School	"	St. Anne's School
Alnwick . . .	Mechanics' Institution	"	St. Barnabas' School
Altrincham . . .	Literary Institution	"	St. Clement's, Ne- chells
Amblecote . . .	National School	"	St. James's School, Ushsted
Astley Bridge . . .	St. Paul's School	"	St. John's School, Ladywood
Auchinblae . . .	Free Church School	"	St. Luke's School
Aylesbury . . .	Endowed School	"	St. Mary's School, Bath Street
Bacup . . .	Mechanics' Institution	"	St. Mary's School, Selly Oak
"	Wesley Place Wes- leyan School	"	Severn Street British School
Bagslate . . .	British School	"	Unitarian School, Newhall Hill
Baildon . . .	Mechanics' Institution	"	Wycliffe British School
Ballincollig . . .	Dr. Rowntree's Class	Birstall . . .	Mechanics' Institution
Banbury . . .	British School (Boys)	Bishop Auckland	British School
"	British School (Girls)	Blackburn . . .	St. John's National School
Bangor . . .	National School	Bolton . . .	Mechanics' Institution
Banton . . .	Subscription School	"	Unitarian School
Barnard Castle . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Bovey Tracey . . .	East Street
Barnoldswick . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Bradford . . .	Great Horton National School
Barnsley . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Braintree . . .	Braintree and Bocking Literary and Me- chanics' Institution
Barnstaple . . .	Literary Institution	Brechin . . .	Burgh Schoolroom
Bath . . .	Weston National School	Brierley Hill . . .	Albion House School
"	Widcombe School	"	National School
Bathgate . . .	Academy	Brighouse . . .	National School
Batley . . .	Independent School	"	Working Men's In- stitution
"	Mechanics' Institution	Bristol . . .	Diocesan Trade School
Belfast . . .	Model School	"	North Street Wesleyan School
Belgrave . . .	National School	"	Redland Highbury British School
Berkeley . . .	Church of England School	"	Russell-Town British School
Bewdley . . .	Bewdley and Wrib- benhall Working Men's Institution	Burnley . . .	Fulledge Wesleyan School
Bexley Heath . . .	Working Men's Insti- tution	"	Literary Institution
Bilston . . .	St. Leonard's National School	"	Mechanics' Institution
"	Coseley, Christ Church School	Burntisland . . .	Kirk Wynd School
Bingley . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Chatham . . .	New Brompton, St. Mark's School
Birmingham . . .	All Saints' School	"	St. Mary's National School
"	Artisan Class, New Church Street	Cheltenham . . .	Bath Road National School
"	Bishop Ryder's School	"	Parish Church School
"	Bloomsbury Institute	"	St. John's National School
"	Cambridge Street School	"	Working Men's Club
"	Church of the Saviour School		
"	Clarendon Chambers		
"	Handsworth, St. James's School		
"	Handsworth, St. Mi- chael's School		
"	Heneage Street British School		
"	Lozells Congrega- tional School		

TOWN.	WHERE HELD.	TOWN.	WHERE HELD.
Chepstow . . .	National School	Greenwich . . .	Roan's Central School
Chesterfield . . .	National School	Gunnislake . . .	Wesleyan School
Clay Cross . . .	Public Hall		
Colchester . . .	Literary Institution	Halifax	Copley Works' School
Collingbourne		"	Haley Hill School
Ducis	National School	Halstead	Literary and Mechan- ics' Institution
Collingham . . .	Public Hall	Hartlepool . . .	The Temperance Hall
Colne	Grammar School	Haslingden . . .	Mechanics' Institution
Congleton	St. James's National School	Haworth	Mechanics' Institution
Cottingley . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Hemel Hemp- stead	Frogmore End Church of England School
Coventry	St. Peter's School	High Wycombe .	National School
Cradley	Wesleyan School	Hitchin	St. Mary's National School
Crewe	Mechanics' Institution	Hoddesdon . . .	National School
		Holbeck	Mechanics' Institution
Deptford	St. John's School	"	Wesleyan School
Derby	St. Andrew's National School	Huddersfield . .	Mechanics' Institution
"	King Street Wesleyan School	"	St. Paul's School
Devonport	St. James's School, Keyham	"	St. Thomas's School
Dewsbury	Mechanics' Institution		
Doncaster	British School	Idle	Holy Trinity School
"	Great Northern Rail- way School	Ince	National School
"	Guildhall School	Ironville	Institute
"	St. George's School	Isleworth	Boys' National School
Droitwich	Holloway National School	Jarrow-on-Tyne .	Mechanics' Institution
Dublin	Central Model School	Kidderminster .	St. John the Baptist's School
Dudley	Bluecoat School	Kirkcaldy	Burgh School
"	Holly Hall School	Kirkstall	Educational Society
"	Mechanics' Institution	Knottingley . . .	Church Institute
"	St. James's National School		
"	St. John's National School	Launceston . . .	Mechanics' Institution
"	Upper Gornal National School	Leeds	Armley, Church of England School
		"	Basinghall Street
Eastbourne . . .	Trinity National School	"	Morley, St. Peter's School
Elsecar	National School	"	Newtown, St. John the Baptist's School
Erdington	The Public Hall	"	New Wortley, Parish Church School
Erith	National School	"	St. Anne's Roman Catholic School
Ettingshall . . .	Church School	"	St. Mary's School
		"	St. Peter's School
Falkirk	Parish School	"	Working Men's Hall
Falmouth	Town Hall	"	Young Men's Asso- ciation
Farnley	Iron Company's School	Lichfield	Working Men's Insti- tute
Farnworth	Wesleyan School	Lisburn	National School
Faversham	Institute	Liskeard	Literary Institution
Fraserburgh . . .	Mid Street Academy	Littleborough . .	Church School
		Liverpool	St. James's National School
Gargrave	Mechanics' Institution	"	Young Women's Association
Glandore	Agricultural Model School	Llandaff	National School
Glasgow	Cathcart Street School	Llanelly	Mechanics' Institution
"	Maxwell Sessional School	Londonderry . . .	Model School
Gravesend	Middle Class School		
Greenock	Old Town Hall		

TOWN.	WHERE HELD.	TOWN.	WHERE HELD.
Loughor . . .	National School	Metropolitan—	
Lowestoft . . .	St. John's National School	Poplar . . .	All Saints' National School
Lowton . . .	St. Mary's National School	"	St. Saviour's School
Luton . . .	Town Hall	Stepney . . .	St. Philip's School
Lutterworth . . .	Sherriers' School	Westminster	Christ Church School
Maidstone . . .	College Buildings	"	Congregational Chapel School
Manchester . . .	Gorton Railway Institute	Middlesborough -	
"	Gorton (West), St. Mark's School	on-Tees . . .	Mechanics' Institution
"	Pendleton Mechanics' Institution	Montrose . . .	Town Hall
"	Teachers' Union Institution	Moxley . . .	National School
Mansfield . . .	St. John's National School	Nelson-in-Mars-	
Market Har-		den . . .	Loweshaye School
borough . . .	British School	Netherton . . .	National School
Marlborough . . .	St. Peter's School	Newcastle on -	
Melksham . . .	Mutual Improvement Society B.S.	Tyne . . .	Elswick Works
Merthyr Tydvil	British School	"	Mechanics' Institution, New Bridge Steeet
Metropolitan—		"	Wellington Quay, Stephenson Institute
Battersea . . .	Christ Church School	Newport (Mon.)	National School
"	Sherwood Institute	New Swindon . . .	Railway Institute
Bethnal Green	National School	Newton Abbot . . .	Useful Knowledge Society
Blackfriars Rd.	South London Working Men's College	Northampton . . .	Museum
Bow . . .	Baptist Chapel	North Shields . . .	St. Peter's School
" (North)	Old Ford Road School	Northwood	
Chancery Lane	Birkbeck Institute, Southampton Buildings	(Stoke-on-Trent)	National School
Chelsea . . .	Keppel Street	Oldbury . . .	Messrs Chance's Evening School, Alkali Works
Clerkenwell		"	National School
Green . . .	Technical School	Otley . . .	Mechanics' Institution
Finchley . . .	North End Congregational School	Paisley . . .	Abstainers' Union
Hornsey . . .	British School	Pensnett . . .	British School
Islington . . .	Windsor Street Science School	"	National School
"	Youths' Institute	Pill . . .	Benevolent School
"	St. Mary's National School	Plymouth . . .	Public Free School, Cobourg Street
Kensington . . .	Allen Street	"	Art and Science Classes, Courtenay Street
Lambeth . . .	Hercules Buildings	"	Working Men's Club
Leadenhall St.	City of London College	Redruth . . .	Wesleyan School
Little Tichfield		Riddings . . .	Mutual Improvement Association
Street . . .	Portland British School	Rosscarbery . . .	Mount Fachnanus School
Lower Nor-		Rowley Regis . . .	National School
wood . . .	Working Men's Institute	Runcorn . . .	National School
Marylebone . . .	New Quebec Club	St. Helen's . . .	St. Thomas's Church Institution
New Kent Rd.	St. Matthew's National School, Lion Street	"	Mechanics' Institution
Pimlico . . .	St. Michael's National School	St. Just . . .	Literary Institute
		Salford . . .	Working Men's College

TOWN.	WHERE HELD.	TOWN.	WHERE HELD.
Saltaire . . .	Literary Institute	West Bromwich .	St. Peter's
Shaftesbury . .	National School	"	Messrs. Bagnall's
Shaw . . .	Wesleyan School		School, Gold's Hill
Sheffield . . .	Christian and Educa- tional Institute	Westbury-on- Trym . . .	Working Men's Class
Sherborne . . .	Art School	Weston . . .	National School
Skipton . . .	Mechanics' Institution	Whitchurch . .	Wesleyan School
Slaithwaite . .	Mechanics' Institution	Whittle-le- Woods . . .	National School
Slough . . .	National School	Wickham Market	National School
Smethwick . . .	St. Matthew's School Trinity Church School	Wigan . . .	St. Thomas's School
Sowerby Bridge .	National School	Willenhall . .	The Literary Institute
Staveley . . .	Works' School	Wilton . . .	Art Night Class
Stockport . . .	Mechanics' Institution Sunday School	Windsor . . .	Mechanics' Institute
"	Skinner Street School	Wisbeach . . .	Working Men's Club and Institute
Tavistock . . .	British School Gulworthy School. West Street	Witney . . .	The Wesleyan Mental Improvement Soci- ety
"	Mechanics' Institute	Wolverhampton .	St. John's School St. Mark's School
Thirsk . . .	Brooke's Grammar School	"	Wednesfield Heath National School
Thorne . . .	St. Martin's National School	"	St. Peter's National School
Tipton . . .	National School	Wolverton . . .	Institute
Troedyrhiew . .	Belgrave Institute	Woodhouse . . .	Mechanics' Institution
Tunbridge Wells	Smyth Street School	Worcester . . .	Trade School
Wakefield . . .	Artisans' Art Class	Wordsley . . .	National School
Walsall . . .	British School	York . . .	St. Saviourgate In- stitute
Warminster . . .	British School	"	Manor School
Wednesbury . .	Parish Church School		
"	St. John's School		

SOCIETY OF ARTS' LOCAL EDUCATIONAL BOARDS.

The following is a List of the places at which LOCAL BOARDS have been formed, with the names of the Secretaries, from whom information may be obtained respecting the Society's future operations :—

LOCAL BOARDS.	SECRETARIES.
Aberdeen	J. Sinclair, Mechanics' Institute, Aberdeen.
Accrington Mechanics' Institute	D. Tunks, Blackburn Road.
Alderley Edge Educational Institute	G. W. Railton.
Aldershot and Farnham	Henry Poppleton, College Boarding School, Farnham.
Alnwick	Adam Robertson, jun., 12, Narrowgate, Alnwick
Alton	John Bryant, Post-office, Alton.
Ashford	Thomas Nesbit, 9, Wellesley Villas, Ashford.
Ashton-under-Lyne	John Andrew, Reporter Office.
Bacup Mechanics' Institute	J. R. Pilling, 24, Corporation Street, Bacup.
Banbridge (Ireland)	T. H. Corry, Church Square.
Belfast Literary Institute	F. A. Maitland.
Bewdley and Wribbenhall	J. Birtwistle.
Birmingham and Midland	Edwin Smith, Birmingham and Midland Insti- tute, Birmingham.
Bishop's Stortford	F. W. Nash, B.A., Birchanger, Bishop's Stort- ford.
Blackburn Science School	Giles Parkinson, London Terrace, Blackburn.
Blandford	J. B. Green.
Bollington Useful Knowledge So- ciety	S. Sutton, Wellington Road, Bollington.

LOCAL BOARDS.

SECRETARIES.

Bolton Mechanics' Institute . . .	J. Dakoynne, 45, Nelson-by-terrace, Bolton.
" Science and Art School . . .	Rev. J. G. Doman, 118, Rosehill.
Bradford Mechanics' Institute . . .	Jos. Holbrey.
Brighton	Barclay Phillips, 75, Lansdown-place, Brighton.
Bristol Young Men's Christian As- sociation	W. Henry Williams, 4, St. James's-sq., Bristol.
Bromsgrove	W. Holyoake.
Burnley Mechanics' Institute . . .	C. P. Foden.
Bury Athenæum (Lancashire) . . .	John Stockdale.
Bury St. Edmund's	G. Wicker, Athenæum.
Carlisle Mechanics' Institute . . .	J. Saunders, Mech. Inst., Fisher Street, Carlisle.
Chapelton (near Bolton) Institute .	T. Dixon, Chapelton, near Bolton.
Cheltenham Working Men's Club . .	J. Creed.
Chorley Mechanics' Institute . . .	T. Brown.
Christchurch	J. Kemp Welch.
Compstall Literary Institute, near Stockport	John Fernley.
Cork Young Men's Society	James J. Ryan, 27, Richmond Hill, Cork.
Crewe	J. E. Cubbon, Mechanics' Institute, Crewe.
Darlington	C. Jackson, Westbrook House, Darlington.
Darwen Mechanics' Institute . . .	E. Neville, 6, Green Street East.
Dean Mills Evening Class, Halli- well, Bolton	W. Taylor, Dean Mills.
Denton and Haughton Mechanics' Institute, Denton, Manchester	J. Collins, Hyde Road, Denton.
Deptford	T. Earland, 2, Wellington Grove, Greenwich Road, E.C.
Derby	H. M. Holmes, London Road, Derby.
Devonport Mechanics' Institute . .	J. Clark.
Droitwich	Mr. Jeacock.
Droydsden Educational Institute . .	Jonathan Hadfield.
Dudley Mechanics' Institute . . .	W. Woodhouse.
Earlstown	Charles Shaw, Earlstown, Newton-le-Willows.
Ebley	Henry Stephens, Vale House, Ebley.
Eccleshill (near Leeds)	Samuel Holmes.
Edinburgh, Watt Institution and School of Arts	R. T. Scott.
Evesham	Rev. M. Wood, The Lodge, Evesham.
Failsworth Mechanics' Institute, near Manchester	John Brierley, Moston, Failsworth.
Farsley (near Leeds)	Josephus Horn.
Faversham, The Institute	C. Smith.
Freetown Institute, Glossop	Joshua Sidebottom, Glossop.
Garforth Working Men's Club . . .	A. Woodhead.
Gilford (Ireland)	Dr. Henry M'Bride, Gilford, County Down.
Gisborough	A. Taylor.
Glasgow Athenæum	Gavin Chapman, Ruby St., Bridgeton, Glasgow.
" Institution	John Craig, Glasgow Institution, 280, George Street.
" Mechanics' Institute	A. B. Macgregor, 5, Winton Terrace, Glasgow.
" Popular Evening Classes, Andersonian University	G. Martin, 11, Great Western Road.
" Tonic Sol-fa Choral Society . . .	Colin Brown.
Glodwick Mutual Improvement So- ciety, Oldham	Jeremiah Green.
Gold's Hill (West Bromwich)	F. B. N. Hutton.
Halifax Mechanics' Institute . . .	James Watson.
" Working Men's College	G. Gibb, Haley Hill, Halifax.

LOCAL BOARDS.	SECRETARIES.
Handsworth Working Men's Club	J. W. Sadler, George St., Lozells, Birmingham.
Hanley Castle	Rev. J. B. Cox.
Hartlepool, West	E. Cory and J. P. Fea.
Haslingden	B. Heap, Victoria Terrace.
Hastings and St. Leonard's	J. Charles Savery, 12, York-buildings, Hastings.
Hatherlow and Bredbury	T. Greenwood.
Haughton Dale	J. T. Fellows, Haughton Dale Works, Denton, Manchester.
Hebden Bridge	James Rawson.
Hertford	O. H. Wagner, Montague House.
Heywood	George Fairbrother, Heywood Mechanics' Inst.
Hitchin	J. Pollard.
Holbeck (Leeds)	George Oldfield.
Holywell Green Mechanics' Institute (near Halifax)	H. T. Shaw.
Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute	Joseph Bate, Mechanics' Institute, Huddersfield.
Hull	T. D. Ball, Pryme Street, Hull.
Hulme (Manchester) Working Men's Institute	R. Shaw, 220, City Road, Hulme.
Hunslet School of Art	John C. Nicholson.
Hyde Mech. Inst. (near Manchester)	James Bradley.
Ipswich	Edwin Barrett, 31, Cornhill.
Irwell Institute, Rawtenstall	H. H. Ashworth.
Kendal	C. L. Braithwaite, jun.
Keswick	Henry Irwin Jenkinson.
Kidderminster Church of England Mutual Improvement Society	R. Grove.
Kidderminster Mechanics' Institute	H. Fawcett.
King's Lynn	T. Burton, 63, High Street.
Kinver	Rev. W. H. Bolton, Kinver, near Stourbridge.
Lancashire and Cheshire Union of Institutes (Central Board)	Thomas Lawton, 3, St. James' Chambers, South King Street, Manchester.
Lancaster Mechanics' Institute	G. Kelland, Friar Street.
Leeds Church Institute	Rev. F. J. Wood, M.A.
„ Mechanics' Institute	J. O. Dayson.
„ Young Men's Christian Assoc.	W. Hind Smith, 9, East Parade.
„ Yorkshire Board of Education	H. H. Sales, Hyde Park Terrace, Leeds.
Leicester	Rev. D. J. Vaughan, St. Martin's Vicarage.
Lichfield	Dr. W. Browne, The Friary, Lichfield.
Littlemoor and Howard Town Mechanics' Institute, Glossop	C. Chadwick, 236, High Street West, Glossop.
Liverpool	Charles Sharp.
Lockwood	G. Matthewman.
Lomeshey (near Burnley) Evening School	Leonard Clement.
London, Beauvoir College	Robert Griffiths, Plaistow, E.
„ Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institute	George M. Norris, 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.
„ Bromley (Middl'x) Classes	R. Wild.
„ City of London College	H. W. Hansen.
„ Lambeth	T. E. Heller, Hercules Buildings, Lambeth.
„ Polytechnic Inst. Classes	James Cousens, Polytechnic Institution.
„ St. Stephen's, Westminster	W. H. Baker, St. Stephen's Schools, Rochester Row, S.W.
„ Tailors' Labour Agency'	W. E. Church, Dunn's Literary Institution, Newington Causeway, S.E.
Louth	B. Crow.
Lurgan Mechanics' Institute	W. Heron, 89, William Street, Lurgan.
Lynn	T. Burton, 63, High Street, Lynn.

LOCAL BOARDS.	SECRETARIES.
Macclesfield Useful Knowledge Society	William Jeffery, Park Street.
Malvern	Dr. Marsden.
Manchester Mechanics' Institute	G. H. Shipley.
Middlesborough	William Taylor.
Mossley Mechanics' Institute	J. Waterhouse.
Newcastle-on-Tyne Church of England Institute	Jos. Forster, 69, Maple Terrace.
Newcastle-on-Tyne Excelsior Temperance Society	J. W. Swanston, 22, Bigg Market.
Newcastle-on-Tyne Mechanics' Institute, New Bridge Street	J. McKendrick.
New Mills Working Men's Institute, near Stockport	G. Walker.
New Swindon	J. Goudge.
Newton Heath (All Saints' School)	Thos. Hudson, 547, Aldham Road, Newton Heath.
Northampton	John B. Hensman, Guildhall.
Oldbury	Rev. W. T. Taylor, Oldbury.
Oldham Lyceum	William Norton, Union Street, Oldham.
Padiham	T. D. Harland.
Paisley	Rev. John Crouch, 8, George Street, Paisley.
Parsonstown (Ireland)	Edward Morrison.
Patricroft Mechanics' Institution	John Hewitt, Mechanics' Institution, Patricroft.
Pembroke Dock	J. T. Cock, B.A., Meyrick Street.
Penzance	Councillor Rodd.
Poole	John J. Norton, West Street, Poole.
Portsmouth	Alfred R. Robinson, 198, Lake Rd., Landport.
Preston Institution	Wm. Newsham, Avenham Institute, Preston.
Rawtenstall Mechanics' Institution	William Wardleworth, Pleasant View, Rawtenstall.
Redditch	V. Millward.
Richmond	F. G. Trévor, 15, Hermitage Road, Richmond, S.W.
Rishton Mech. Inst., Blackburn	H. Fowler.
Rotherham	William Unwin, Moorgate Grove.
Rugby	F. E. Kitchener, M.A.
Salford Working Men's College	John Plant, Peel Park, Salford.
Scarborough	J. D. Yewdall.
Slough	W. H. Ward, Alpha Place, Slough.
Smethwick	F. Talbot, Messrs. Chance's Schools.
Southampton	E. T. Sims, jun., 55, East St., Southampton.
Southport Athenæum	R. Craven, Belgrave House.
South Staffordshire Educational Association	F. Talbot, Messrs. Chance's Library, Smethwick.
Staleybridge Mechanics' Institute	D. Smith.
Stamford, St. Martin's Schools	H. Knight.
Stockport Mechanics' Institute	F. Moody.
" Sunday School Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society	Thomas Smale, 68, Mottram Street.
Stockbridge (near Sheffield) Mutual Improvement Society	H. Robertshaw.
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INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

We have received an intimation from the Secretary of the INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, stating that the revised organisation of the INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, which was begun in 1866, has now been completed, and that the Establishment is at present in excess of the regular complement. No more nominations to the Department will therefore be made for some time to come. The papers hitherto issued regarding the tests to which Nominees would be subjected are no longer applicable.

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