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# THE STUDENT'S GUIDE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

THIRD EDITION, REVISED  
AND PARTLY RE-WRITTEN

ANONYMOUS



CAMBRIDGE

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## **Cambridge**

The city of Cambridge received its royal charter in 1201, having already been home to Britons, Romans and Anglo-Saxons for many centuries. Cambridge University was founded soon afterwards and celebrates its octocentenary in 2009. This series explores the history and influence of Cambridge as a centre of science, learning, and discovery, its contributions to national and global politics and culture, and its inevitable controversies and scandals.

### **The Student's Guide to the University of Cambridge**

The first Student's Guide to the University of Cambridge was published in 1863, and there were subsequent editions in 1866, 1874 (the version offered here), 1880, 1891 and 1893. There is no authorial name on the title page, but the initials J.R.S. on the preface to the first edition are those of Sir John Robert Seeley (1834–95), the distinguished historian who became Regius Professor of Modern History in 1869. The book was 'written for the benefit not of actual students only, but of all persons who may contemplate entering the University', their families and teachers. It was designed to provide in advance information which the student might otherwise acquire only 'by his own experience and mistakes', and also 'the Studies and Examinations of the University', described by the appropriate professors or examiners. In addition to the curriculum, the book provides fascinating details of student daily life in mid-Victorian Cambridge, such as where and when to wear a gown, the advantages of life in college rather than in a lodging-house, and what it means to be a plucked man or a Senior Wrangler.

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# The Student's Guide to the University of Cambridge

*Third Edition, Revised and Partly Re-written*

ANONYMOUS



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THE  
STUDENT'S GUIDE  
TO THE  
University of Cambridge.



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THIRD EDITION,

*REVISED AND PARTLY RE-WRITTEN.*

CAMBRIDGE:  
DEIGHTON, BELL AND CO.  
LONDON: GEORGE BELL AND SONS.  
1874.





## PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THE Student's Guide is written for the benefit not of actual students only, but of all persons who may contemplate entering the University of Cambridge; and of all, whether parents, guardians, tutors or schoolmasters, who may be interested in or responsible for such persons.

There will be found in this Volume,

First, much important information about the usages and expenses of University life, which has not before been printed, and which the student has hitherto partly received orally from the Tutor of his College, partly acquired for himself by his own experience and mistakes ;

Secondly, a series of articles on the Studies and Examinations of the University, written with the authority either of Professors or of men who have themselves recently conducted the Examinations of which they write, and with the practical knowledge of men who have mastered for themselves as Students, and in many cases also for others as Private Tutors, the art of winning high honours ;

Lastly, an account of the system of Middle Class Examination recently established, and of the facilities which the University offers to candidates for Indian Appointments.

As each writer is responsible and alone responsible for his own contribution, it has not been thought necessary that all the articles should be exactly consistent with each other in matters of opinion. Scarcely any disagreement however will in fact be found, because the question what the University might be or ought to be is not here discussed, while on the question what it actually is and how it practically works there is little room for difference of opinion among men well acquainted with it.

J. R. S.

1862.

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### PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

SINCE the publication of the second edition, many important alterations have been made in the regulations affecting the manner and period of taking the degrees. The publication has been postponed in order that the whole of these might be included. The papers have been revised throughout, and new ones have been substituted where necessary.

*October, 1874.*

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#### ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

- p. 237, note 1, *for* pp. 224, 225 *read* pp. 347, 348.
- p. 249, line 1, *omit* to be.
- ,, ,, 2, *for* will have *read* had.
- pp. 253—256. The clauses here cited are also to be found in  
the Consolidated Regulations of Michaelmas Term 1872,  
§§ 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 64.
- p. 255, line 9, *for* 180 *read* 100.
- p. 261. The fee for LL.B. at Sidney is £10. 7s.
- p. 321, line 2, *for* p. 84 *read* p. 316.

## INTRODUCTION.

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THE direct object of a Student at Cambridge is to obtain one of the degrees which are conferred by that University, in the faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, Divinity<sup>1</sup>, and Music. The first degree which is conferred in these faculties is that of Bachelor, and the vast majority of Students become Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It is the object of this introductory article to describe in outline the course of a Student before he takes his degree; in technical language, of an Undergraduate; and in such a manner and with such careful explanation as to make, if possible, the whole subject clear even to persons who have no previous acquaintance whatever either with this or any other University.

In order to obtain the Bachelor's degree it is indispensably necessary, (1) to reside for a certain

<sup>1</sup> The degrees in Divinity being only granted to persons who have already graduated, i. e. taken a degree in Arts, it will not be necessary to allude again to this Faculty in this Introduction.

period in Cambridge, (2) to become a member of the University by being admitted either as a member of a College, or as a Non-Collegiate Student, (3) to pass certain examinations.

The period of residence is measured by terms, i.e., the divisions of the year during which the business of the University is carried on. These are three in each year, the Michaelmas or October Term, beginning on the 1st of October and ending on the 16th of December, the Lent Term, beginning on the 13th of January and ending on the Friday before Palm Sunday, the Easter or May Term, beginning on the Friday after Easter Day and ending on the Friday after Commencement-Day, which is the last Tuesday but one in June.

As the period of residence may commence in any of the three terms, it will be desirable to point out at which time residence may, generally speaking, be most conveniently commenced. And for the purpose of a general rule, it will only be necessary to consider the case of Students in Arts, since these form the great majority.

These Students are to be distinguished as either Candidates for Honours, or Poll Men, that is, Candidates for the ordinary B.A. degree without special honour or distinction.

The period of residence required in Arts is nine terms. Thus a person entering in January may become eligible for his degree in the November of the next but one succeeding year; he who enters after Easter, in the March of the third

year after; he who enters in October, in the June of the third year after. But the three terms of the year do not all offer the same opportunities of undergoing the prescribed examinations. The final examinations for the ordinary B.A. degree occur only twice a year, and a Poll man who enters in the Easter term must wait an additional term before he can be examined for his degree. For a Poll man who wishes his University course to be as short as possible, the choice is thus limited to January and October: and it is plain that he who enters in October has the shorter course, owing to the fact that the long vacation, as it is called, that is the time during which lectures are suspended between June and October, enters only twice, and not three times, into his course. This then is a practical reason for entering in October for all such as wish to arrive as soon as possible at their goal, that is, for all who believe themselves able to master in this time the subjects in which they are to be examined, and who aim at nothing beyond the Ordinary Degree, i.e., the degree of Bachelor of Arts simply, without special distinction. And the course of Examinations for this Ordinary Degree is in truth not so difficult but that any person of common abilities, and common preliminary training, with tolerable industry while at Cambridge, may reckon with certainty upon passing it. But for those who wish to win their degree with honour and distinction, which is the best time to enter? Such persons may desire their time of pro-



bation to be as long as possible, in order that their attainments may be the greatest possible. Now to Candidates for Honours in any Tripos a limiting period is fixed, in order to equalize the competition. The Honour examinations are held only once a year, the Mathematical, the Classical, the Theological, the Semitic Languages and the Indian Languages Triposes in the Lent Term, and the Moral Sciences, the Natural Sciences, the Law and the Historical Triposes in the Michaelmas Term. For the former it is required that the Student shall have entered upon his ninth term at least, having previously kept eight terms, and that not more than ten terms shall have passed since his first term of residence; for the latter he is required to have entered upon his eighth term at least, having previously kept seven terms, and not more than nine terms are to have passed since his first term. The Student may therefore secure the option of the longest or the shortest period of preparation by entering after Easter; but College arrangements never encourage this, and in some cases they do not permit it. It is sometimes not inconvenient to commence residence in January. The most convenient and usual time for entering the Colleges is October. The course of studies prescribed in each College begins at this point; and the Examination held in each College on the eve of the Long Vacation, for those of its students who are not at the time undergoing any University Examination, commonly embraces the subjects on

which lectures have been delivered from the October previous. Other considerations make it undesirable for an average student to commence his residence in the Easter Term, when the season invites to an anticipation of the enjoyments of the Long Vacation, and the studies which go forward are less of the steady and quiet kind by which solid progress is made, than of the violent competitive kind by which prizes and Scholarships at the Colleges are won. It is not convenient that a young student should make his first acquaintance with the University at so unsettled a time. In exceptional cases these considerations are of less importance. Non-Collegiate Students, who are only partially affected by College arrangements, may enter in any term, subject to the above-mentioned conditions as to the times at which the University examinations occur. But even these students may in their first year at least derive more assistance from the College lectures which are open to them, if they have entered in October, than if they have chosen either of the other terms for the commencement of their residence.

A person is not said to be *resident* in the University even though he be living in Cambridge, unless he be occupying either rooms in College or one of the lodging-houses in the town which have been licensed to receive University men, or be living with his parents, or, under special circumstances approved by the authorities of the University, with other friends or in his own or in a hired house.

Once resident, a student or pupil, that is, every member of the University under the degree of Master in some faculty, cannot go out of residence without the written permission or *exeat*<sup>1</sup> of the Tutor of his College, or, if a Non-Collegiate student, of the Censor. Students who have been guilty of misconduct are sometimes sent away for the rest of the term. As it is the indispensable condition of obtaining a degree to have resided nine terms, the effect of this punishment may be to prolong by a term the period of undergraduateship. Residence for two thirds of the term is accepted by the University as residence for the whole, and no more than this is necessary in the case of Non-Collegiate students, but the Colleges usually require residence for a much larger part of the Lent and Michaelmas Terms, except for some good reason.

So much with respect to residence. We now come to consider the student's relation to his College and to the University, or, if he be a Non-Collegiate student, instead of his relation to his College we have to consider his relation to the Officers of the Board to which the University entrusts the supervision of such students. First, then, as to the College. There are seventeen Colleges at Cambridge, and they are very various in the advantages which they offer to their members. The selection of one College rather than another, or of a College rather than the position of a Non-Collegiate

<sup>1</sup> This rule is often relaxed in the case of those who have taken their first degree.

Student, is often made with a view to other than purely educational advantages. It being assumed that with whatever body a student is connected he is equally likely to take a degree, both the student and his parents will often think comparatively little of the question, whether abler teachers are to be found in one College than another. The more studious think of the prizes offered in a College, and as far as they take account of the better or worse teaching to be obtained, they regard it chiefly as affecting their chance of gaining high University distinction; the less studious think of little beyond the opportunities held out of living agreeably in a congenial society.

The incidental advantages of life at the University are for a large proportion of the students quite equal in importance to the intellectual culture or the information to be secured there. The opportunity of mixing with a considerable society of young men of easy circumstances, at an age when intimacies are readily formed, in a state of freedom tempered by an easy and well-understood discipline, and by an obligation to do some intellectual work, is of high value to all who come to the University prepared to use it. The arrangements of a College are particularly favourable to close intercourse of its members one with another. The smaller the College is, the more likely is it that all its members, or at least all who are of the same standing, will be acquainted with one another, if there be no marked disparity of previous

education to keep them apart. The diffident will thus find themselves introduced into a society ready formed for them ; those of less culture, or force of mind or character, will benefit by the superior average of their neighbours ; at any given time, something of a common tone, both social and moral, will prevail in the whole society of a moderate-sized College ; and though this may change rapidly, it concerns those who are choosing a College for an average student, to get such information as they can at the time, as to the reputation of the undergraduate society of each College that is in question. This is not less important, and it is sometimes less easy, than it is to ascertain what reputation the Tutor has for stimulating the minds or guiding the conduct of his pupils. A person of greater force of character may be more independent of these considerations. If his choice is not determined, by personal connexion or the hope of prizes, in favour of a small college, such a student may prefer one of the larger, as offering either greater variety of companionship, or a greater number of persons whose tastes and circumstances are similar to his own. Members of different Colleges meet together in associations for religious, literary, social or merely athletic purposes ; ties of school friendship, of home neighbourhood, or of family connexion, frequently unite members of different Colleges or different social sets in the University ; and each new acquaintance may in its turn become an introduction to others ; but all these causes together do less to

mark out the circle of acquaintance of any one average undergraduate than membership of one and the same College. But if it is important to consider what the society is into which a freshman is to be introduced, it must also be considered how far he is himself a person likely to make what is good in the society his own, and to withstand any temptation he may meet in it. What he gets from the society will very much depend on what he brings to it.

What has been said is but slightly affected by the difference between living within the walls of a College, and living as a College undergraduate in licensed lodgings. The interval is much larger which measures the difference between a member of a College and a Non-Collegiate Student. The latter does not necessarily come into any close association with the men of his own class. He has no dinner in Hall, no compulsory lectures, no officially-provided religious worship, to connect him with all other Non-Collegiate Students of the same standing. If he chooses to restrict his intercourse with them to the narrowest limits, he will sometimes meet them at the rooms or house of the officer who has the charge of them, at University lectures or examinations, and possibly at College lectures, but hardly elsewhere. The only duty prescribed to Non-Collegiate Students, as distinguished from other undergraduates, is to call on their Censor on five days of the week at times indicated by him, and to sign their names in a book kept for the purpose. No lectures have been specially provided for them.

At the lectures which they attend in Colleges or in the University, they are associated with members of Colleges. It is arranged that they shall have a common reading-room ; a cricket-club has been for some time in operation ; other voluntary associations may spring up among these students, as their number increases, to bind them more closely together as members of one body. At present the Union Debating Society, the Volunteer Corps, the University Football Club, and other University Associations and Clubs, are as likely to bring them into contact with members of Colleges, as to draw them nearer to one another. The wider the area covered by these organizations, the less likely they are to affect the condition of an otherwise friendless or diffident student. On the other hand, one who is desirous of society, and has ordinary social power, need not long be at a loss for opportunities of making sufficient acquaintance to render his Cambridge life pleasant, as well as wholesome. Hitherto he has been assumed to be of the usual age of undergraduates, and to be living alone in lodgings. If he is older than usual, or married, or living with relations in the town, it makes comparatively little difference to him, whether he is a member of a College or not.

The student who has selected a College will write to the Tutor of that College : one who wishes to be a Non-Collegiate Student will write to the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students. The names of these officers will be found in the Cambridge Calendar ; through

them most of the business of the student with the College or the Board is conducted; to the College Tutor or the Censor the applicant for admission, and the newly arrived student or 'freshman,' should habitually apply for direction. At most of the Colleges the candidate for admission must produce a certificate<sup>1</sup> signed by a Cambridge M.A., attesting that he has been examined by him and found to be qualified, and he must at the same time pay a certain sum of Caution Money, (the amount of which will be found under the head of College Expenses,) and an Entrance Fee, which varies in the different Colleges, and will be found under the head of each. If he is unprovided with a certificate, he may be examined by the Tutor himself, or by some other of the officers of the College.

At some Colleges there is an examination held which every freshman must pass, before he can be matriculated; the subjects of this examination are given in the Tutor's circular sent to applicants for admission. At Trinity College, in filling up the

<sup>1</sup> *Form of Certificate for admission at \_\_\_\_\_ College.*

"I hereby certify to the Master and Fellows of \_\_\_\_\_ College, that I have known A. B. for — years, and have also examined him; and that I believe him to be, both as to learning and moral character, a fit person to be admitted of \_\_\_\_\_ College in the University of Cambridge.

(Signed)

\_\_\_\_\_, M.A.

of \_\_\_\_\_ College,

Cambridge."

*Date.*



vacancies, the priority of right is given to those who acquit themselves with credit in the examination for Minor Scholarships; for the remaining places there are competitive examinations in January and June, and, if need be, a supplementary one in October. The Tutors receive the names of applicants on the understanding that they will present themselves at some of these examinations; the purpose of such preliminary examinations, is to exclude candidates who are not sufficiently advanced to profit by the most elementary courses of lectures delivered in the College. If the candidate be approved by the College Examiners, or his certificate be satisfactory, he is admitted, and his name is placed on the boards which are suspended in the College buttries. For Non-Collegiate Students there is no preliminary examination, either by officers of the Board, or by a Cambridge or Oxford M.A.: but the Board requires satisfactory testimony as to the character of the applicant and his fitness to become a member of the University. A sum of £2 Caution Money is required, but no entrance fee is charged.

A minor must be entered by authority of his guardian; if the candidate for admission have attained his majority references are usually expected.

Being thus made a member of a College, or a Non-Collegiate Student, the freshman has to be formally enrolled as a member of the University. This enrolment, which is called Matriculation, does not, however, take place immediately on commencing residence, but on the day after the division,

that is, the first day of the latter half of the term. The ceremony is performed in the Senate-House in the presence of the Registrar, who receives at the time from the Tutor or the Censor a fee for each student. This fee is paid by a member of a College to the Tutor, either on entrance or in his first account; by a Non-Collegiate Student it is paid to the Censor before the Matriculation.

The student's first business on arriving at Cambridge will be to procure himself rooms. The Tutor will inform him whether any sets of rooms within the College itself are vacant, and if not, which of the licensed houses in the town can admit him. The Censor in like manner will advise the Non-Collegiate Student as to the choice of licensed lodgings, and in special cases may take steps to procure special licenses. In no case should the student engage lodgings without the consent of the Tutor or Censor. At some of the Colleges room is made within the walls for the freshmen, by expelling the questionists, i.e. undergraduates of the fourth year, into lodgings; but in the majority the freshmen are served last as being the last arrived, and in many cases have to wait more than one term for admittance. Some persons prefer lodgings to rooms in College. They have one practical advantage, viz. that in them, as in lodging-houses anywhere else, the servant can be summoned at any time, whereas in College-rooms there are no bells, and the servants, who go by the names of *gyps* and *bedmakers*, are not constantly on the staircase, but

make their rounds at fixed hours. On the other hand, so far from there being greater liberty in lodgings, as might be supposed, there is somewhat less, for the lock, which the lodging-house keeper is bound to turn at 9 or 10 o'clock, confines you to the house itself, whereas the closing of the College-gate at the same hour leaves to those within liberty to range the whole College. Nor again does the student in lodgings taste the genuine flavour of College-life; besides, he will generally be at a greater distance from Chapel, Hall, and the Lecture-rooms.

Among the first and most indispensable steps to be taken after entering, is the purchasing of a cap and gown. Each College has its own pattern for the gown worn by its undergraduates; for Non-Collegiate Students also a distinct pattern is prescribed. The proper gown, with the cap, will be furnished by any University tailor. The cap and gown constitute the Academic dress, and are to be used on all occasions when the student acts in the character of a member of the University or College, on all public occasions in the Senate-House, and in the University Church of St Mary, in visiting the Officers of the University, and the Master, Tutors, and other Officers of the College, at all University or College lectures, at the public dinner in the College Hall, and generally at the College Chapel. At Chapel, instead of the gown, a surplice is worn on Sunday, on Saturday evening, on all Saints' days, and at the evening service of the day before every Saint's

day: the surplice is not worn on any other occasion by the members of a College, and in the case of Non-Collegiate Students it is not required at all. For the sake of discipline, the cap and gown are required to be worn by all students appearing in the streets in the evening, and throughout the whole of Sunday. These rules are strictly maintained, and the freshman must not treat the observance of them as an unimportant matter.

The University in every respect deals with each of its members in the same way, whether he belongs to a College or is a Non-Collegiate Student; the difference between the two classes consists in the fewer points of contact between the Non-Collegiate Student and the Censor, as compared with those between the Collegiate Student and the College through its authorities and institutions. The University is to be considered, (1) as affording instruction; (2) as holding examinations; (3) as conferring degrees, prizes and scholarships; (4) as maintaining discipline.

1. It affords instruction by means of a staff of Professors, who deliver lectures in several public rooms belonging to the University. These are the

Divi- nity.	}	Regius Professor of Divinity.	
		Lady Margaret's	do.
		Norrisian	do.
		Hulsean	do.

Mathematics.	{	Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy. Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry. Sadlerian Professor of Pure Mathe- matics.
Moral Science.	{	Professor of Moral Theology or Casu- istry. Professor of Modern History. Professor of Political Economy.
Natural Science.	{	Professor of Botany. Professor of Geology. Professor of Mineralogy. Professor of Chemistry. Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. Professor of Experimental Physics.
Law.	{	Regius Professor of Laws. Downing Professor of the Laws of England. Whewell Professor of International Law.
Medi- cine.	{	Regius Professor of Physic. Professor of Anatomy. Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. Downing Professor of Medicine.

Lan- guages and Litera- ture.	{	Regius Professor of Greek.
		Professor of Latin.
		Regius Professor of Hebrew.
		Professor of Sanskrit.
		Adams' Professor of Arabic.
	Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic.	
		Disney Professor of Archæology.
		Slade Professor of Fine Art.

Thus a large number of subjects is constantly being treated by University Professors. The number of Professors has been considerably increased of late years, and the number of students in voluntary attendance at their lectures has been much more than proportionately increased. Moreover, candidates for the Ordinary Degree are required to attend during one term at least the lectures delivered by at least one of the Professors, the choice among the Professors being limited in the case of each student according to the class of subjects in which he intends to present himself for his final examination.

2. The University holds examinations. If the student undergoes examinations in his own College, these are preparatory and subordinate to those to which he will be subjected by the University. There is one such examination which all students alike must pass before they can be admitted to a degree. This is the Previous Examination, better known, in the time-consecrated

colloquial language of the University, as the Little-Go.

This examination may be described first, as it affects the average Poll man, secondly, as it affects the better prepared and more ambitious student. First, then, in the case of the average candidate for a degree without special distinction: it is held in June and December of each year, and at each time consists of two parts. The First Part embraces one Gospel in the original Greek, one of the Latin Classics and one of the Greek (for example, two books of Ovid's *Fasti* and one book of Herodotus), with a paper of questions on Latin and Greek Grammar, principally with reference to the set subjects. In the Latin subject the examination is conducted partly *viva voce*, partly by printed papers; in all other subjects of this examination, and in nearly all the examinations necessary for a degree in Arts, printed questions alone are used. The Second Part embraces Paley's *Evidences*; Euclid, Books I., II., III., Definitions 1—10 of Book V., and Props. 1—19 and A of Book VI.; Arithmetic and Elementary Algebra (as far as easy Quadratic Equations of not more than two unknown quantities, and the elementary rules of Ratio, Proportion and Variation). A matriculated student in his second or any later term of residence may present himself for either part separately, or for both parts of the examination, at any time of its occurrence. The Gospel and the Classics fixed for June in any given year are also subjects of the following December examin-

ation. Though either part may be passed separately, both are required to be passed by every student before he can present himself as a candidate in any of the more advanced examinations necessary for a degree. Thus a Poll man who has commenced residence in October should in general pass one or both parts in the following June; if he has not passed both in June, he can present himself for examination in the same subjects the following December. If he then fail, he can go in again; but if his failure has occurred in the first part, or both parts, he will be required to read other classical subjects for the following June. At each examination in each part a fee has to be paid. The University imposes no penalty on a student who delays presenting himself as a candidate in this examination beyond the proper time: but the college, or the Non-Collegiate Students' Board, may refuse to retain a student who has failed to pass the examination when, in the opinion of the officers who have the supervision of him, he ought to have done so. It is necessary to observe that every person is required in writing his answers to conform to the rules of English Grammar, including Orthography: and no one is to be approved by the examiners who has failed to satisfy them in that respect.

Secondly, those who intend to graduate with honours in any Tripos must not only pass both the First and Second Parts of the examination, already described, but they must also satisfy the examiners



in Additional Subjects, viz., (1) Algebra (including easy elementary problems, proofs of rules in Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression, and Logarithms), (2) Elementary Trigonometry, and (3) Elementary Mechanics. This additional examination may be passed either at the same time with the ordinary Previous Examination or at any subsequent holding of the Previous Examination. The Previous Examination being intended for all students alike, and being placed early in the course, is necessarily easy. The standard is low, and will be so, though it may be raised in a small degree now that the examination is divided into two parts, which can be passed separately. But even advanced students must be careful to observe that though low, the standard must be reached in each subject, and that excellence in one will not be allowed to compensate for deficiency in another. As, however, the best prepared students often leave school with knowledge sufficient to pass the examination, it has been thought expedient to allow such students to pass the examination at the earliest time of its occurrence, and thus secure three years of uninterrupted study of the subjects in which they wish to graduate with honours. Accordingly it has been provided that matriculated students in their first term of residence may present themselves as candidates in the Previous Examination, but are not to be held to have passed either part of the Previous Examination, or the examination in the additional subjects, unless they are approved in both parts

and also in the additional examination of candidates for honours.

The course of examinations for the Medical Degree, as it differs widely from the others, is not treated in this Introduction. The great majority of the students graduate in Arts, and about half without Honours.

After passing the Previous Examination, the candidates for Honours and the candidates for the Ordinary Degree have a different course before them. The former class have only one more examination to pass, and they may devote the whole remaining time exclusively to the special subjects which they find themselves best able to master. They may, however, and not unfrequently do, endeavour to achieve distinction in more than one of these subjects. Those, on the other hand, who determine to try for the Ordinary Degree must submit to two more examinations. The plan adopted by the University for such students assumes that in most cases two years will be spent by them upon the studies which it regards as essential to general education, that is, Divinity, Classics, and Mathematics, and an additional year upon some special pursuit. During the second year, therefore, and generally at the end of it, there is a second examination, after the passing of which the student is intended to devote his undivided attention to some one special subject. It is held near the end of May and near the end of November in each year. The subjects are the Acts of the Apostles in the original Greek, one of the

Greek Classics, one of the Latin Classics, Algebra (easy equations of a degree not higher than the second, involving not more than two unknown quantities, proofs of rules of Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression, and easy Elementary problems), Elementary Statics, Elementary Hydrostatics and Heat. As in the Previous Examination, students are required to attain a certain standard in each subject separately. Two additional papers are set, one containing passages for translation into Latin Prose, the other one or more subjects for an English Essay, and one or more passages from Shakespeare or Milton to be punctuated and paraphrased. Students are not required to do these papers, but by doing them they may gain a higher place in the list. This list is divided into four classes, the names in each class being arranged alphabetically. A student who fails at one such examination may go in again six months later, each time paying a small fee. After passing the General Examination at the end of his second year, the student has a year to devote to one of five specified departments of study, and at the end of that time to present himself for a final examination, on passing which he becomes entitled to his Degree. These five departments are Theology, Moral Science, Law and History, Natural Science, and Mechanism or Applied Science. Each of these examinations commences on the Monday next but one before the General Admission to the B.A. degree in the Easter Term, and the list of those

approved in each subject is published on the Thursday morning next before the same day. For those who are unable to attend one of these examinations in the Easter Term, or who fail to pass it, another examination in each subject is held in the Michaelmas Term. Every student, before being admitted to any of the Special Examinations, must present to the Registry a certificate signed by the Professor of the subject in which he elects to be examined, stating that he has attended one course of his lectures. The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors are empowered, in cases of sickness or necessary absence from the University, to grant exemption from this rule.

The Special Examination in Theology embraces the following subjects: (1) Selected books of the Old Testament in the English Version, (2) One of the Four Gospels in the original Greek, (3) Two at least of the epistles of the New Testament in the original Greek, (4) The history of the Church of England to the Revolution of 1688. A paper is set in Hebrew, which the students are not required to do, but by doing which they may obtain a higher place in the List, as well as a mark of distinction affixed to their names.

The Special Examination in Moral Science embraces (1) Moral Philosophy, (2) Political Economy. In Moral Philosophy, the students are examined in the following books: Stewart's *Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, Butler's *Three Sermons on Human Nature* (Whewell's edition), Whewell's *Lectures on the*

*History of Moral Philosophy*, 1—15, Cicero *de Officiis*, Books 1 and 2. In Political Economy the books are Smith's *Wealth of Nations* (M<sup>c</sup>Culloch's edition), Fawcett's *Manual of Political Economy*, and Bastiat's *Harmonies of Political Economy*. But between these two subjects the students are to make their election, and no student is examined in more than one of them.

In the Special Examination in Law and History, the student must choose either Law or History, and no student is examined in more than one of them. In Law the subjects are (1) Justinian's Institutes in the original Latin, (2) Lord Mackenzie on Roman Law, or the Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law, (3) Malcolm Kerr's abbreviated edition of Blackstone. In History the students are examined in the *Outlines of English History from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of George IV*, in Hallam's *Constitutional History*, and in a period of European History, of which notice is given in the preceding Michaelmas Term.

The Subjects of the Special Examination in Natural Science (of which students are to select one, and no student is to be examined in more than one) are, (1) Chemistry, (2) Geology, (3) Botany, (4) Zoology. In each of these subjects at least three papers are set.

In the Special Examination in Mechanism and Applied Science, students are examined as to the practical application of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism.

The lists of all these examinations are divided into two classes, the names in the first class being placed in order of merit, and those in the second alphabetically.

The Honour Examinations held annually for the degree in Arts are of course of a much severer character. Into these flock annually the ablest young men, who four or five years earlier were the admiration of their schoolfellows, and who during their University course have received all the instruction that the best Tutors, and all the stimulus that a competition well known to be severe, can give. As there can be here no reason or excuse for leniency, and the contest is one into which the cleverest youths in the country enter, it may safely be affirmed that even the lowest place in these Triposes is justly called an *honour*; and that he who wins it must have, at least *when* he wins it, a knowledge of the special subjects of examination considerably greater than is possessed by the majority of educated Englishmen. Undoubtedly cramming will do much, and there are kinds and degrees of excellence which cannot be tested at all by the method of examination; but to take a good degree, as it is somewhat inaccurately called, remains a fair object of ambition, requiring either abilities above the average level, or a course of steady industry pursued through many years.

In saying this, we refer most of all to the Mathematical and Classical Honour Examinations, which have been long established, and are passed annually

by a large number of students. The Honour Examinations in Moral and Natural Science, first held in 1851, are of a similar character, and demand similar qualifications; they have lately been growing in estimation, but do not rival in importance the older two. The Theological Honour Tripos has not in past years been a title to a degree; now that it has been placed on the same level with the older Triposes, it may probably attract a large proportion of students of considerable promise. The Law and Modern History Tripos, which dates from 1870, has after a short experience been resolved into two, one in Law (giving the option of a degree in Law or in Arts), and one in History, each to be first held in December, 1875. In addition to these, two entirely new Honour Examinations have been arranged, each to be first held in January, 1875, viz. the Semitic Languages Tripos and the Indian Languages Tripos Examinations.

The Mathematical Examination of Cambridge is widely celebrated, and has given to this University its character of the Mathematical University *par excellence*. Commencing on the Monday next after the 29th of December, it continues for four days, then stops for an interval of ten days, and then occupies five days more. The Saturday before the Monday on which the five days begin, an alphabetical list is published of those who have been approved in the work of the first three days, (1) as deserving Mathematical Honours, or (2) as deserving an ordinary B.A. degree, or (3) as deserving to

be excused from the General Examination for the ordinary B.A. degree. Those whose names do not appear in this list are rejected candidates, or in common University language *plucked men*; those who are declared to have acquitted themselves so as to deserve Mathematical Honours are subjected to the further examination of the five days in the more advanced parts of Mathematical Science. These now include Heat, Electricity and Magnetism (both the elementary and the advanced parts), in addition to those which were formerly recognized in the examination for the Mathematical Tripos. The marks gained in the whole nine days are afterwards added up, and the final list is published on the day before that appointed for the conferring of the degrees, i.e., the last Saturday in January. In this list the names are arranged according to merit, but no one whose name appeared on the former list is excluded from the latter. The names are distributed into three classes, which are headed Wranglers, Senior Optimes, and Junior Optimes; the highest Wrangler is commonly called the Senior Wrangler.

The Classical Tripos is much less ancient. It was founded in 1824, and the first list contained only seventeen names, while the Mathematical Tripos of the same year contained sixty-six. It did not then confer a right to the degree. The average number of the names in the Classical Tripos lists for the last seven years is seventy, while in the Mathematical lists it is a hundred and nine. The Examination commences on the fourth Monday



after the last Saturday in January; it continues for eight days, in the course of which it is intermitted for two afternoons. On the mornings of four days, papers are set containing passages from English writers in Prose and Verse, to be turned into Latin Prose and Verse and Greek Prose and Verse respectively. There are also set a paper on Ancient History; a paper on Classical Philology; six papers containing passages for translation from Greek and Latin Authors, together with questions arising out of such passages; and two additional papers containing (A) passages for translation from set works; these are specified in a list published from time to time, and are selected from (I) the works of Plato and Aristotle; (II) the Philosophical and Rhetorical Treatises of Cicero, Lucretius *De Rerum Natura*, Quintilian's *Institutio Oratoria*; (B) questions on the subject matter of such passages, and of the entire works from which such passages are taken.

It used to be the received opinion, and for a long time it was a just opinion, that Classical studies were little pursued or valued at Cambridge. That this has entirely ceased to be true is well known to all who understand the present condition of the Universities; but if any persons are still incredulous, let them observe how little shorter the Classical Honour List is than the Mathematical; let them take notice of the University Scholarships which are annually given for Classics, and contended for generally by seventy or eighty men, and of the numerous prizes constantly given for compositions

of various kinds in Latin and Greek, rewards far outnumbering those offered for Mathematical proficiency; let them also remember that no precedence is now given to Mathematics in any one point; and they will perhaps be convinced of the fact that Classical Studies are now equally esteemed, and not much less practised at Cambridge than Mathematical. As a place of Classical scholarship and training, Cambridge is fully equal to Oxford. In other words, an average first-class man of Cambridge is fully as well skilled in the Latin and Greek languages, as an average first-class man of Oxford, and there is as great a number of good scholars at Cambridge as at Oxford. This assertion is here made not as one which needs the support of evidence or argument, but as one which will be allowed at once by every well-informed Oxford man, and will only be questioned by those who have not watched recent changes. And it is made not in any spirit of rivalry to the sister University, but as a fact of the greatest practical importance to all persons desirous to find a market for their classical acquirements, and to save schoolmasters from the mistake, at once serious and ludicrous, of sending their inferior scholars to Cambridge, as a place where they are likely to find little competition. It should most decidedly be understood, that persons who wish to avoid competition, whether in Classics or Mathematics, had better not come to Cambridge. Lest, however, it should seem exorbitant to claim for Cambridge equality in scholar-

ship with Oxford, while at the same time we continue to assert that superiority in Mathematics which has long been allowed us, it may be mentioned, that it is the practice at Oxford to direct special attention to the subject-matter of the Classical authors, and thus by means of the ancient philosophers and historians to give the students, perhaps at some expense of accurate philology, such an introduction to general Philosophy and History, as we, with less general success, have sought to secure by our Moral Sciences Tripos. The difference in this respect between the two Universities has lately been diminished by modifications of the Classical Tripos Examination.

Of the Honour Examinations through which the degree in Arts may be obtained, the two examinations in the Moral and Natural Sciences next claim our attention. The former of these begins on the last Monday in November, and continues through the whole week, i.e., from nine to twelve in the morning, and from one to four in the afternoon of each day. Thus the whole number of papers set is twelve. The subjects of examination are Moral and Political Philosophy, Mental Philosophy, Logic and Political Economy. Lists of authors and books are published, which are intended to mark the general course which the examination is to take in the several subjects, and in each department of the examination some questions are set of a special kind, having reference to the books on these lists; but by other questions or

theses proposed for essays, opportunity is given to candidates to shew a more general knowledge of the same subjects, and of the works in which they have been treated with different views. The names of the students who pass the examination with credit are placed according to merit in three classes, marks of distinction being affixed to the names of those who have shewn eminent proficiency in particular subjects. In order to induce men to make their studies rather deep than multifarious, it is announced that a student bringing up two subjects only may be admitted into the first class ; no credit is assigned to a student in any subject, even for the purpose of raising his aggregate, unless he has shewn a competent knowledge of that subject.

The Honour Examination in Natural Science begins on the first Monday in December. The subjects of examination are, (1) Chemistry and certain other branches of Physics, (2) Botany, including Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, (3) Geology and Palæontology, (4) Mineralogy, (5) Comparative Anatomy, Physiology and Zoology. This examination extends over eight days ; during the first three and the last three twelve papers are set, which are so arranged, that each contains one or more questions, in each of the five departments above mentioned ; the last six papers take a wider range than the first six, and in particular they contain some questions having reference to the Philosophy and History of the several subjects. The examination is conducted *viva voce* as well as by

printed papers. The two days in the middle of the time occupied by the examination are reserved for examinations in practical work. The list is similar to that of the Moral Sciences, but no candidate is placed in the First Class who has not shewn considerable proficiency in some one at least of the four subjects numbered (1), (2), (3), (4), or in two at least of the three divisions of no. (5).

If a student fail to obtain Honours in the Moral or Natural Science Tripos, he falls back upon the Ordinary Degree. As this would otherwise involve the loss of a year, the examiners are empowered to declare such unsuccessful candidates to have acquitted themselves so as to deserve an Ordinary Degree, or to be excused from the first of the two examinations required for the Ordinary Degree. In the latter case the necessary delay is reduced to six months.

The Law Tripos Examination and the Historical Tripos Examination will be first held according to new Regulations in 1875. That for the Law Tripos is to commence on the second Monday in December. Students who gain Honours in it are entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or to that of Bachelor of Laws at their option. Papers are allotted to (1) General and Comparative Jurisprudence, (2) Passages for Translation, taken from the sources of Roman Law, (3) Questions on Roman Law and its History, (4) the English Law of Personal Property, (5) the English Law of Real Property, (6) English Criminal Law, (7) the Legal and Constitutional

History of England, (8) Public International Law, (9) Essays on Problems on the subjects of examination. A list of books will from time to time be recommended to candidates for examination. The names of those who deserve Honours will be arranged in three classes in order of merit; and unsuccessful candidates may be allowed the Ordinary B.A. degree, or be excused the earlier of the two examinations for it, provided that no such student is to be allowed the Ordinary B.A. degree, unless he have satisfied the examiners in at least four papers.

The examination for the Historical Tripos, (Honours in which will entitle to the B.A. degree,) will commence on the first Monday in December. Papers are allotted to (1) English History; (2), (3), (4), special subjects, to be selected, generally speaking, from Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern History, requiring some knowledge of the chief original sources; one of these special subjects to be always taken from English History: (5) Principles of Political Philosophy and of General Jurisprudence, (6) Constitutional Law and Constitutional History, (7) Political Economy and Economic History, (8) Public International Law in connection with selected Treaties, (9) Subjects for Essays. Lists of books recommended may from time to time be published, books in other languages than English not being excluded. The names of the candidates who deserve Honours are to be arranged in three classes in order of merit; and unsuccessful

candidates for Honours may be allowed the Ordinary B.A. degree, or be excused the earlier of the two examinations for it.

Honours in the Theological Tripos entitle to admission to the B.A. degree. The examination for this Tripos begins on the Friday next after the commencement of the examination for the Mathematical Tripos. It lasts six days, and embraces general papers on the Old Testament and Greek New Testament, special papers on selected books (partly fixed, partly variable) of the Hebrew Scriptures, of the Septuagint, and of the Greek Testament, selected works of Greek and Latin Ecclesiastical writers and modern Theological writers, Liturgiology, the ancient Creeds, and the Confessions of the sixteenth Century with special reference to the Articles of the Church of England, Ecclesiastical History of the first Six Centuries, and of other selected periods; special attention being paid to the History of Doctrine during the periods. In the papers on the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures questions of Criticism and Introduction relating to the different Scriptures and of Jewish History are included, as well as passages testing the Candidate's knowledge of Hebrew and Greek. The names of those who pass with credit are placed in three classes, the names in each class being in alphabetical order.

There remain two other Triposes, Honours in which are a title to the B.A. degree, viz., that for Semitic Languages and that for Indian Languages.

Special facilities are given to students who have already obtained Honours in another Tripos, and wish to present themselves as candidates for either of these, a longer interval being allowed to intervene than between any two of the other Triposes. The examinations in the Semitic Languages and Indian Languages will be held first in 1875. That for the Semitic Languages Tripos will begin on the Wednesday next after the general B.A. admission in January. It will extend over seven days. In Arabic, Hebrew (biblical and post-biblical), Syriac, and Biblical Chaldee, selected books and parts of books are proposed as special subjects of examination; but in the first three of these languages translation from unspecified books and composition are also included. Papers are also set in the Comparative Grammar and the Literary History of the Semitic Languages with special reference to a list of books published from time to time. The names of those who gain Honours will be placed in three classes, with alphabetical order in each class. No student will be placed in the first class, who has not exhibited a competent knowledge of two of the three languages, Arabic, Hebrew, and Syriac, and also of the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages.

The Indian Languages Tripos Examination will begin on the Thursday next but one succeeding the general B.A. admission in January. It will extend over seven days. In Sanskrit, Persian, and Hindustani selected books and parts of books are



proposed as special subjects ; but in each language translation from unspecified books and composition are included ; and, besides papers on Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic Grammar, the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European languages is the subject of a separate paper. Finally, there is a paper on the History of the Indian Languages, Literature and Philosophy. The names of those who gain Honours will be placed in three Classes, those in each class being arranged alphabetically.

So much then of the examinations by which Degrees in Arts may be obtained. But it is to be understood that many of the Honour Examinations are frequently undergone solely for honour, and by students who have already graduated. Most of the Colleges in filling up vacant Fellowships are principally guided in the choice of men by the distinctions they have won. This is in many cases a main inducement to graduate in the Triposes, especially those in Mathematics and Classics. The other Triposes win their way gradually to such recognition on the part of Colleges. Each has its importance also with persons outside the University. Many men who do not aim at a fellowship are glad to win some distinction and a degree together, and therefore avail themselves of these Triposes in preference to the Poll examinations.

We have not yet exhausted the examinations held by the University. It adjudges every year a large number of Prizes and Scholarships, which have been founded by private munificence. Of

University Scholarships and Exhibitions there are fourteen foundations, which are as follows:

## Scholarships.

Classics.	{	Craven's ...	six,	value	£80	per annum.
		Battie's	one,	„	£30, £35	„
		Browne's	one,	„	£21	„
		Davies's	one,	„	£30	„
		Pitt	one,	„	£45	„
		Porson	one,	„	£70	„
	{	Waddington	one,	„	£90	„
Classics and Mathematics.	{	Bell's ...	eight,	value	£57	per ann.
		Barnes	one,	„	£60	„
		Abbott	two,	„	£60	„
		Hebrew. Tyrwhitt's,	six,	„	£30, £20.	
		Theology. Crosse's,	three,	„	£20.	

International Law. Whewell's, eight, value £100, £50 per annum.

History (especially Ecclesiastical). Lightfoot's, three, value nearly £70 per annum.

## Exhibitions.

Astronomy. Sheepshanks's, one, value £50 per ann.  
Lumley's, five, „ £15 „

Of the Classical Scholarships one at least is adjudged every year, and as they are open to Undergraduates of every College, and of no College, and most of them to Undergraduates of every year, there is a great gathering of Classical men to this

contest. Even those who have little hope of winning the prize may distinguish themselves so much as to attract notice, and the rest are glad to accustom themselves to examination, and to see how much they can do. The regulations affecting these Scholarships differ in minor points, for which the *Calendar* or the *Ordinationes* must be consulted. It is peculiar to the Porson Scholarship that no student is eligible for it who has resided more than five terms. The papers set do not differ widely from most of those of the Classical Tripos; but it is commonly supposed that greater value is attached in the election to brilliancy and elegance of scholarship than in the latter examination. The examination comes on at the end of January.

Of the Bell Scholarships two are annually adjudged. They are confined to students in their first year, and to the sons of clergymen, unless none such present themselves. In case of equality the poorer candidate is preferred. The scholar binds himself to take the degree of B.A. in the usual manner. The examination commences on the Monday next after the second Sunday in Lent, and the election takes place on the Friday after Midlent Sunday.

For the Thomas Barnes Scholarship candidates must be Undergraduates in the first year, and must have been educated on the Foundation of Christ's Hospital, St Paul's School, or the Merchant Tailors' School in the City of London, and have come to the University from one of those Schools. In

the absence of fit candidates with this qualification, other Undergraduates in their first year are to be admitted to the competition for that turn only. The Scholar binds himself to take the B.A. degree in the most regular manner.

Candidates for the Abbott Scholarships must be Undergraduates in their first year, and among them sons or orphans of Clergymen of the Church of England who stand in need of assistance to enable them to obtain the benefit of University Education are to be chosen, if there be any sufficiently deserving; if not, sons of Laymen, being Undergraduates who stand in need of assistance, may be chosen. Other things being equal, candidates born in the West Riding of the County of York are to have the preference. The Examination commences on the Monday next after the Second Sunday in Lent. Neither of these Scholarships is tenable with a Bell Scholarship or with the Barnes Scholarship.

The Tyrwhitt Scholarships for Hebrew are open only to Graduates. Except the Crosse Scholarship, which includes Hebrew, the Hebrew Prize, and a few prizes at particular Colleges, this is the only reward of a pecuniary kind offered at Cambridge for Oriental Studies. The examination commences annually on the second Wednesday in May; persons intending to be candidates are to send in their names to the Vice-Chancellor on or before May 1st.

The Crosse Scholarships for Divinity are also confined to Graduates. The examination takes place

annually after the division of the Michaelmas Term.

The Whewell Scholarships for International Law are open to all persons under twenty-five years of age. Every person elected is entitled, and, if not already a member of some College in Cambridge, is required, to become a member of Trinity College. Each Scholar must reside, unless he hold a diplomatic or consular appointment under the Crown, or have obtained express leave of non-residence from the Master and Seniors of Trinity College.

Candidates for the Lightfoot Scholarships must have resided at least one year at the University, must be still in residence or have taken their first degree, and must be under 25 years of age. The Examination consists of three parts: (*a*) a selected portion of History, studied, as far as possible, from original sources; (*b*) subjects for essays; (*c*) questions taken from or suggested by certain specified books. For details the *Calendar* must be consulted. Besides the name of the successful candidate, the Examiners may make honourable mention of others.

The Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibition binds the student who wins it to become a member of Trinity College. It is tenable for three years on condition of residence or permission obtained to be absent. It has been awarded six times in fifteen years. This exhibition, the two Smith's Prizes, and the Adams and Sedgwick Prizes are the only pecuniary rewards offered by the University for

Science of any kind, but some of the Colleges award Scholarships and Fellowships for Science.

The Lumley Exhibitions are for Scholars of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, educated in the school founded by Elizabeth, Viscountess Lumley, at Thornton in the County of York, or in default of such, to others, not exceeding five in number, who should be nominated by the respective convocations of the said Universities.

If the competition in the Mathematical Honour Examination be still somewhat keener than in the Classical, on the other hand the Classical men have more opportunities of competing for University distinctions. We have already spoken of the University Scholarships for Classics; we now come to the prizes offered in the University for Latin and Greek Composition. These are the following :

The Chancellor's Classical Medals. Two gold medals, value fifteen guineas each, awarded each year to two students qualified to be candidates for the Classical Tripos in that year. The Examination takes place after the Classical Honour Examination, and is similar in kind. In addition to the names of the two Medallists, the Examiners may publish a list of highly distinguished candidates.

The Members' Latin Essay Prize, of thirty guineas, open annually for competition to all members of the University who are not of sufficient standing to be created Masters of Arts or Law, or who, being Students of Medicine, are of not

more than seven years' standing from Matriculation. No Student who has gained this prize can be elected again to the same. The subject is given out at the end of the Lent Term, and the exercises are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor privately on or before the tenth day of November in the following manner, which is also to be observed in the case of all similar compositions. A motto is to be prefixed to the Essay, and it is to be accompanied by a sealed paper, bearing the same motto on the outside, and enclosing another paper folded and having the candidate's name and College written within. All these papers, except the one containing the name of the winner, are destroyed unopened. The candidate must send in nothing written in his own handwriting.

Sir W. Browne's Medals. Three gold medals, value five guineas each, awarded annually to three Undergraduates in the following manner: the first for the best Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho, the second for the best Latin Ode in imitation of Horace, the third for the best Greek and Latin Epigrams, the former after the manner of the Anthologia, the latter after the model of Martial. The subjects are given out at the end of the Michaelmas Term; the exercises are to be sent in, as above, before the 30th of April. The Greek Ode is not to exceed twenty-five, nor the Latin Ode thirty stanzas.

The Porson Prize. One or more Greek books, annually awarded for the best translation into

Greek Verse, made by a resident Undergraduate, of a proposed passage in any standard English poet. The exercises, distinctly written and accentuated, and accompanied by a literal Latin Prose version of the Greek, must be sent in, as above, to the Vice-Chancellor on or before March 31st. If the passage be from a tragedy, the metre of the translation must be the ordinary Iambic Trimeter or Trochaic Tetrameter, as used by the Greek Tragedians; if from a Comedy, the same metre as used by Aristophanes.

The Powis Medal. A gold medal, adjudged annually for the best poem not exceeding one hundred lines in Latin hexameter verse, written by an Undergraduate, who shall be on the day on which the exercises must be sent in, i.e. on the 31st of March, at least in the course of his second term of residence.

These are for Classical Compositions. The Hare Prize is awarded for an English dissertation indeed, but for one on a subject connected with the Classics, i.e. on a subject taken from ancient Greek or Roman History, political or literary, or from the history of Greek or Roman Philosophy. The candidates are to be Graduates of not more than ten years' standing. The prize is adjudged once in four years. The subject is announced in the Easter Term, and the Essays are required to be sent in in the Easter Term succeeding. The successful candidate receives £60, and is required to print his essay.



For General Literature we have also the following :

The Harness Prize, adjudged once in three years to an Undergraduate, or Graduate of not more than three years' standing from his first degree, who shall compose the best English Essay upon some subject connected with Shakespearian literature. The subject is to be given out before the division of the Easter Term, and the exercises sent in on or before the 31st day of January next following. The prize is £45, and the winner is to print his essay.

The Le Bas Prize, awarded annually for an English Essay on a subject of General Literature, such subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian Empire. The candidates must be Graduates of the University, who are not of more than three years' standing from their first degree. The subject is to be announced before the division of the Michaelmas Term, and the Essays to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor before the end of the next ensuing Easter Term. The successful essay is to be printed at the expense of the author, who receives £60 as the value of the prize.

The Members' English Essay Prize, of the same value, and given under the same conditions as their Latin Essay Prize. The subject proposed for the English Essay must be one connected with British History or Literature.

For the encouragement of English Poetry we have the Chancellor's English Medal, a gold medal annually adjudged for the best English Ode or Poem in heroic verse, composed by a resident Undergraduate. The exercises are not to exceed 200 lines, and are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 31st of March. The compositions by which this Prize, the Porson Prize, the Browne Medals, and the Powis Medal have been won, are recited in the Senate-House by their respective authors on a day appointed for the purpose.

The Seatonian Prize, for the best English poem on a sacred subject, is only open to Masters of Arts.

We now pass to the prizes for Divinity.

The Carus Greek Testament Prizes, two in number, are open, the one to all Graduates in Arts or Law who are not of sufficient standing to proceed to the degree of Master, and to students in Medicine who shall have passed the examinations for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, and are not of more than seven years' standing from matriculation; the other to all Undergraduates or Bachelors-designate in Arts or Law, who are not of sufficient standing to be admitted by inauguration to the degree of Bachelor in Arts or Law. The examination for the former takes place early in October, that for the latter on the Thursday after the division of the Michaelmas Term. Each examination lasts a single day, two papers being

set with translation and questions on the criticism and interpretation of the Greek Testament. No successful candidate can compete a second time.

The Scholefield Prize is given for the best knowledge of the Greek Testament and Septuagint. It is open to Bachelors who have gained a place in the first class of the Theological Tripos for that year.

Dr Jeremie's Septuagint Prizes, two in number, are open for competition to all members of the University, who, having commenced residence, are not of more than three years' standing from their first degree. The examination is concluded in one day. Due notice is given of the day, which is always in the latter half of the Michaelmas Term. Special subjects for examination in each year are announced in the previous year, and are taken from the Old Testament in the Septuagint version, the Apocryphal books, the works of Philo and Josephus, and other Hellenistic writings. The examination is directed mainly, though not exclusively, to the selected books. It embraces translations and questions on the history, criticism and interpretation of the books, on the relation of the Septuagint version to the Hebrew original, and on the fragments of the other Greek versions.

The Hebrew Prize is given for the best knowledge of Hebrew. Immediately after the Theological Tripos Examination, a paper is set to those candidates for Honours in the Theological Tripos who may wish to go in for it, but marks obtained

in it are not taken into account in determining the places in the Tripos. This paper contains grammatical questions in Hebrew, and pieces for pointing and for translation into Hebrew. The best competitor in this paper who has also gained a place in the first class in the Theological Tripos receives the Hebrew Prize. Besides awarding the Prize, the Examiners also publish a list of those candidates who have passed satisfactorily in Hebrew.

The Evans Prize is given annually to that student among the candidates for Honours in the Theological Tripos, who, being in the first class in the Tripos, is judged by the Examiners to stand first in the papers on Ecclesiastical History and the Greek and Latin Fathers.

The Norrisian Prize is adjudged once in five years for the best Prose Essay on a sacred subject. The subject is announced on or before December 1, and the exercises must be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 30th of April following, with a Greek or Latin motto, in the manner described above. The candidates are Graduates of not more than thirteen years' standing from admission to their degrees. The Essays must contain nothing contrary to the Liturgy, Articles and Homilies of the Church of England. The successful one is printed and published. The value of the prize is £60.

The Hulsean Prize, value £80, is adjudged annually for the best English Dissertation on

Christian Evidences written by a member of the University under the degree or standing of M.A. The subject is announced on New Year's Day, and the dissertations are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor, or to the Master of Trinity or St John's, on or before the 20th of the ensuing October. The successful essay is to be printed at the expense of the author. The prize cannot be won twice by the same man.

The Kaye Prize, value £60, is adjudged once in four years for the best English Dissertation upon some subject relating to Ecclesiastical History, or to the Canon of Scripture, or important points of Biblical Criticism. The competition is open to Graduates of not more than ten years' standing from their first degree. The subject is announced in December, and the exercises must be sent in on or before the 31st of the following October. The successful essay is printed at the expense of the author.

The Maitland Prize is adjudged once in three years for the best Essay on some subject connected with Missions and the Propagation of the Gospel. It is open to Graduates of not more than ten years' standing from their first degrees. The subject is announced in the Michaelmas Term, and exercises must be sent in on or before the 10th day of the following November. The successful competitor receives £90, and pays the cost of printing.

The Burney Prize is awarded annually for the best Essay "on some moral or metaphysical subject,

on the Existence, Nature, and Attributes of God, or on the Truth and Evidence of the Christian Religion." The successful candidate receives about £110, and is required to print his essay.

This may be the place to mention the Winchester Reading Prizes, two in each year, awarded to students who have resided not less than eight Terms, nor more than fourteen, and have fulfilled certain other conditions, for the best reading in public of passages of English books, some of which are announced beforehand. The English Bible and the Liturgy are always included in the special list of books from which passages may be chosen.

For Mathematics we have:

The Smith's Prizes, value £23 each, adjudged annually to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The examination takes place soon after the appearance of the Mathematical Honour List.

The Adams Prize, awarded every two years, during the Michaelmas Term, to the author of the best Essay on some subject of Pure Mathematics, Astronomy, or other branch of Natural Philosophy. It is open to all persons who have at any time been admitted to a degree in the University. The subject is announced in the Lent Term, and the Essays are required to be sent in on or before the 16th day of December of the year next following, in the same form as that prescribed above for other compositions.

The Sedgwick Prize is given every third year

for the best Essay on some subject in Geology or the kindred sciences. The course of proceedings is thus illustrated. In the Lent Term, 1874, the subject for the next Essay was given out; the exercises must be sent in to the Registry on or before October 1st, 1876, in the usual form and manner, and the Prize is awarded in the Lent Term of 1877; at the same time the subject for the next Essay must be given out; and so on, every third year. Each candidate must be a Graduate of the University and have resided sixty days during the twelve months ending at the time the essay is sent in. The value of the prize is about £80.

For Law, a gold medal is given annually by the Chancellor, the examination commencing on the third Monday after the last Saturday in January. Such persons may become candidates as have passed the examinations necessary for the Bachelor's degree in Arts or Law, and are not of sufficient standing to become Masters, and to all students of Medicine of not more than seven years' standing from matriculation, who have passed both the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. This medal cannot be won twice. Books to be studied for the examination are assigned and announced in the first week of the Lent Term of the year preceding.

The reader has now before him a complete list of the rewards, pecuniary and tangible, which are bestowed by the University. He is not, however, to consider this synonymous with the rewards

which may be obtained *at* the University. These are very far more numerous; and in fact the above list does not include at all those prizes which tempt the majority of the more ambitious men to Cambridge. The Scholarships and Fellowships which are bestowed by the separate Colleges offer the principal attraction, and no one of the prizes enumerated above, though the honour of winning them is great because the competition is generally large, is in pecuniary value at all equal to an ordinary Fellowship. We have also at length completed our account of the University as an *examining* body, for it will not be necessary here to speak of the Local Examinations instituted within these few years and now extended so as to embrace men and women of mature age; these more advanced examinations are at least as important to a considerable class of highly educated persons, as the earlier instituted examinations have been proved to be to the many young persons of either sex who present themselves at either of two stages of their career, as under sixteen or as under eighteen years of age. By these Local Examinations in their three stages, and now also by its participation in a Joint Board for examining Collegiate Schools and for giving Certificates on examination to boys of the usual age for leaving such schools, the University endeavours to extend to other parts of the kingdom that supervision which it exercises over the studies of its own members. It is to be observed that within its own limits the University



does this work of testing the knowledge gained by its students, and setting up in the papers of its authorized examiners a standard of the knowledge required, far more completely than it fulfils the task of giving instruction. The work of instruction, which belonged originally to the University alone, has in recent times, though with little formal change, been practically shared with it by the Colleges, which have however been both disposed and obliged by interest to conform to the standards of knowledge set up by the University in its examinations. For several years past there has been a marked tendency to combination among Colleges in the work of giving instruction, especially in the subjects of Honour examinations, for which each College separately might have insufficient classes. The large multiplication of University examinations has thus caused something approaching to a revival of University instruction. The number of Professors also has been increased; Assistants have been provided for several of them; and at least one College has appointed Prælectors to be maintained by itself while offering instruction in special subjects to members of the University at large.

We proceed to speak of the University as conferring Degrees. And here it will be convenient to recapitulate the conditions upon which degrees are conferred. These are, first, to have resided a certain number of terms, in other words, to have had one's name on the boards of a College or on the register of Non-Collegiate students for

such a time, and to have actually occupied, during more than two-thirds of each term for such a time, either rooms in a College, or authorized lodgings or houses in the town. Residence may be legally counted in the house of the student's parent, without special permission. The number of terms required alike in Arts, Law, and Medicine is nine. Illness is a valid excuse for the non-performance of this condition, provided that a medical certificate be produced, signed by an M.D. or surgeon, expressly testifying that during a time specified, which must be long enough to have prevented the keeping of the term, the student could not with safety, on account of his health, return to Cambridge. It is however the practice not to grant the remission of more terms than one, and that only after the actual commencement of residence. A similar discretion is exercised in remitting a term which a student has failed to keep owing to any other urgent cause, distinctly stated in a proper certificate. The next condition, also common to the three faculties, is that the student shall have passed the Previous Examination. Thirdly, for a degree in Arts, the student is required to have passed either one of the Honour Examinations, in Mathematics, in Classics, in the Moral Sciences, in the Natural Sciences, in Law, in History, in Theology, in the Semitic Languages, or in the Indian Languages; or, he is required to have passed (1) the General Examination for the Ordinary Degree, and (2) one of the Special

Examinations in Theology, Moral Science, Law and History, Natural Science, or Mechanism and Applied Science; if he adopt the latter course, then he is in addition required to have attended during one Term at least the lectures of one of the Professors, and to produce a certificate of having done so; for a degree in Law, he must pass the Honour Law Examination; for a degree in Medicine, three examinations; the first after passing the Previous Examination; the second after passing the first examination and completing two years of Medical Study; the third after passing the second examination and completing the course of Medical Study, which ordinarily requires five years for its completion. It is to be understood however that of the five years only a part, six terms, is required to be passed in the University, but during the remainder the student must have attended some School of Medicine recognized by the Board of Medical Studies which the University appoints, nor can the six terms of Medical Study in the University commence until the Previous Examination has been passed. The six terms of Medical Study in the University must be completed before the Second Examination for the M.B. degree. In the case of a student who obtains Honours in the Mathematical, Classical, Moral Sciences or Natural Sciences Tripos, four years of Medical Study suffice, and only four terms of Medical Study in the University are required instead of six.

The proper days for admission to the degree of

B.A. for those who have obtained Honours in any Tripos are the last Saturday in January and the first day of the Easter Term of the same academic year; for those who have passed the examinations for the Ordinary B.A. degree the day of General Admission is the last Saturday of the Easter Term. The same three days are days of General Admission for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Students who have obtained Honours in certain Triposes, and are admitted to the degree of B.A. between the time of publication of the classes and the next day of general admission, are allowed to be reckoned as if they had been admitted to the degree on a day of general admission. Those who are admitted at any congregation not included in these rules pay a higher fee for the degree.

It is of little practical importance to the student to know the forms observed in conferring degrees. It is sufficient to say that a College Officer called the *Prælector* or *Father of the College* accompanies to the Senate House the candidates who belong to his College, and that he presents on behalf of each candidate a paper signed and sealed by the Master of the College, certifying that the candidate has resided the required number of terms, and another paper called the *Supplicat*, signed by the *Prælector* himself on the part of the College, and containing a request that the degree may be granted. If the required nine terms have not been completed, the *Supplicat* must explain the reason why they have not, and be accompanied

by certificates in proof of the statement. In the case of a Non-Collegiate student, the Censor acts as Prælector, and the Chairman of the Non-Collegiate Students Board takes the place of the Master of the College. The Supplicat is first submitted to the Council of the Senate, and then to the Senate itself, on which the candidate, led up by the Prælector to the Vice-Chancellor, kneels down before him, and receives admission in a solemn form of words. This ceremony, however, only constitutes the candidate a Bachelor Designate ; there remains the further ceremony of Inauguration, which takes place on the second day of the Easter Term. On this occasion the whole list of Bachelors Designate is read out, and they are then pronounced by the Senior Proctor to be full Bachelors. The amount of the fees required on taking the degree will be found under the head of University and College expenses.

The University maintains discipline among its students, i.e. among all its members *in statu pupillari*, or below the degree of Master in some faculty, by the means of Proctors. These officers are two in number, annually elected, Masters of Arts or Laws, of three years' standing at the least, or Bachelors of Divinity. It is part of their duty to keep watch over the behaviour of the Students, and, to assist them in this, two Pro-proctors are annually appointed. They inflict fines on those Students whom they find abroad after dark without cap and gown, and for graver offences they

can inflict graver penalties. They are attended by servants, who act as a kind of University Police. Every Undergraduate or Bachelor is bound to state to the Proctor or Pro-Proctor, when called upon, his name and College, and if any other member of the Senate calls upon him to do the same, he is equally bound to do it. The penalties inflicted at Cambridge are fines, confinement within the lodging-house or within the walls of the College in the evening, rustication (dismissal from the University for one or more terms or part of a term, which of course entails a prolongation of the time of undergraduateship), and expulsion from the University.

There are some public institutions belonging to the University, into which the members of it have the privilege of admission. (1) The Library, in which Undergraduates appearing in their Academical dress are allowed to study, every day except Saturday, from 1 to 4 P.M., and from which Bachelors may obtain, through the Tutor of their College or the Censor, the loan of books to the number of five volumes at a time, while any one above the degree of Bachelor may borrow on his own account as many as ten volumes. (2) The Fitzwilliam Museum, into which the public generally are admitted on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from ten to four, and on Monday and Wednesday from one to four, Undergraduates in their Academical dress daily from twelve to four, and Graduates from ten to four (but into the Library connected

with it, an Undergraduate can only be admitted on presenting a ticket signed by himself and countersigned by the Tutor or Head of his College). (3) The Observatory, open to all members of the University and their friends every day (except Sunday) between half-past twelve and half-past one. (4) The Geological Museum. (5) The Museum of Comparative Anatomy. (6) The Museum of Zoology. (7) The Mineralogical Museum. To these might be added several Museums less generally interesting or accessible. The Devonshire Physical Laboratory has lately been completed.

The relation of the Student to the University has now been described with sufficient clearness, perhaps, to render the articles which are to follow intelligible, and in such a manner as to fill any gaps they may leave. No attempt has been made to describe completely the constitution of the University; such a description would not only occupy much space and be difficult to understand, but it would also comprise much which is of no practical importance to the Student. He is mainly concerned with his College, or if he be a non-Collegiate Student, with the Board to which the University entrusts the supervision of such Students; it is only at rare intervals that he comes in contact with the University itself, and it has been these points of contact only which we have endeavoured to indicate.

The Colleges are foundations established and endowed at different times by private munificence

to secure a studious leisure to learned men and education to the young. They are of later date than the University itself, but have in process of time grown into an intimate union with it. For a considerable time it was impossible to be a student of the University without being a member of some College. This restriction was removed first by a statute permitting the establishment of Hostels, and again by a statute sanctioning and regulating the admission of Non-Collegiate Students. At present every Undergraduate is admitted either as a member of some College, or as a Non-Collegiate Student. The Colleges are seventeen in number, and differ from each other in countless details; the differences are described elsewhere; the present is the place for a description of whatever the student may require to know that is common to all the Colleges.

Every College has a Head, who is generally called Master, but sometimes Provost or President. The Student has few personal dealings with him. He performs the ceremony of admission to scholarships and fellowships, and grave cases of misconduct are referred to him. Then come the body of Fellows, out of whom and by whom the Master is in most cases chosen. These are graduates of the University in receipt of annuities arising from the founder's bequest, and in possession of other privileges defined by statutes. The number of them is filled up by election, either by the body itself, or by the senior members of it, and generally from



the graduates of the College; but in many of the smaller Colleges the practice has prevailed of taking graduates from without, when no worthy candidates offer themselves among their own students. In some Colleges the merits of the Candidates are tested by Examination, but in most the University Honours they have won are assumed to be a sufficient test. The value of the Fellowship, or annuity of a Fellow, is commonly between £200 and £300 a year. Conditions are attached to the holding of Fellowships which vary in the different Colleges and even in the different Fellowships. Restrictions imposed by the will of the different founders have been in most Colleges considerably relaxed within the last few years; religious tests have been removed, as far as they affected Lay Fellowships, and by special statutes many more Fellows than before have been exempted from the obligation to enter into Holy Orders. There still remain in force statutes in the Colleges requiring either a certain proportion of the Fellows, or those Fellows who do not come into any exempted class, to be in Holy Orders when they reach a certain standing, or to vacate their Fellowships. Every College has the presentation to a certain number of livings, which it is the custom to offer to the Clerical Fellows in order of seniority.

The Fellows with the Master constitute the governing body in most Colleges, though in some the government is in the hands of a section of this body, called the Seniors. But the superintendent

of the work of education in the College, and the authority to whom the students look up, is the Tutor. There is one or more of such officers in every College, and in addition to the duty of lecturing in the College, which he commonly shares with others, the Tutor's function is to maintain discipline and control over all within the College who are *in statu pupillari*. The Tutor is almost always a Fellow, and to aid in the work of instruction other Fellows are generally appointed with the title of Assistant Tutors or Lecturers, whose business it is to lecture and enforce attendance at their own lectures, and possibly in some degree to concern themselves with the general discipline of the Undergraduates. Besides holding authority, the Tutor is a guardian and adviser to the Undergraduates, and it is to him that the student should go in any difficulty that may arise.

The Lecturers of a College are not necessarily Fellows or even members of it. Sometimes a Fellow of some other College is appointed Lecturer, sometimes one of those numerous Graduates of the University who live in the town and are engaged in private tuition.

Besides the Tutors, Deans are appointed from the number of the Fellows who are charged to provide for the celebration of Divine Service daily in the College Chapel, and in some cases to enforce the attendance of the students. In the more important Colleges the Deans also share with the Tutors the general supervision of the conduct of

the students, especially in taking care that proper hours are observed for returning home at night.

The Undergraduates of a College may be divided into the classes of Scholars, Pensioners, Fellow-Commoners and Sizars. Noblemen may still enter as a separate class, but few, if any, do so ; and the class of Fellow-Commoners is no longer an important one.

The Scholars are those who receive an annuity from the College, and enjoy besides certain exemptions, varying at the different Colleges. Scholarships are given in reward of merit, and it is the first ambition of a student, after he has become a member of a College, to win this distinction. They may be won at some Colleges at the end of the first academic year, at others earlier or not so early. But the practice has within the last few years been introduced at many of the Colleges, of offering a certain number of scholarships annually to be competed for by such as are not yet members of the University. These are called sometimes Minor Scholarships, sometimes Exhibitions, and are stepping-stones to the Ordinary and more valuable scholarships of the College. The parent who is not in a condition to pay the whole expense of a College education for his son may thus be spared the anxiety which would otherwise be entailed on him, lest after the boy had begun his residence he should fail to gain a Scholarship. Scholarships are of various values, rising as high as £70, £80, and even £100 per annum.

The ordinary student of a College, who pays for everything and enjoys no exemptions, is called a *Pensioner*, i.e. a boarder. *Sizarships* consist of certain emoluments and exemptions given to students in consideration of poverty as well as merit. Some of the Sizarships at Trinity and St John's are of considerable value. The Sizar must of course occupy a position of inferiority, as one avowedly poor in the company of richer men; but on the other hand, the very avowal of his poverty secures him from many temptations.

Men of fortune, when they are past the ordinary age of Undergraduates, and still more when they are married men, may find it convenient to enter themselves as Fellow-Commoners. In this character they pay higher fees, and, in return, are either admitted to associate on equal terms with the Fellows of the College, and to dine at their table in Hall, or are allowed more freedom than is allowed to the Pensioners who are of the ordinary age. But in such cases it should be a matter of consideration whether the position of a Non-Collegiate Student is not more suitable.

The duties commonly exacted by a College from its students are attendance at Chapel and at lectures, and at the dinner in the College Hall. In some Colleges the rules about attendance at Chapel have been lately relaxed, or exceptions have been readily allowed, so that it is hardly possible to make a general statement of the amount of attendance required. The morning service on week-days be-

gins at seven or half-past seven o'clock, and so constitutes an ordeal by which the steadiness of a man's character and industry may be tested. The less regular and resolute prefer the evening service, the time of which varies considerably in different Colleges and at different seasons of the year. At some Colleges those who do not attend Chapel regularly will receive warnings from the Dean, and after repeated warnings will be in danger of punishment, such as being confined to gates, i.e. being deprived of the liberty of passing the College gates or the outer door of the lodgings during some hours before they are closed for the rest of the students. The surplice must be worn in Chapel on Sundays, Saints' days, and at the evening service of the day before both. At most Colleges it is the duty of the Scholars in turn to read the lessons, two Scholars being appointed for each week, during which week they wear the surplice at every service.

Lectures lasting an hour each are delivered daily in most Colleges between the hours of 9 A.M. and 12. As the students are in various stages of advancement, and engaged in various studies, they are divided into a multitude of classes, and it is not to be supposed that each student is engaged at lecture during three hours every day. Perhaps two hours a day may be the average time exacted of a student by the lecturers. Nor is it to be imagined that by a lecture is meant a formal and continuous discourse delivered by the lecturer.

A College lecture at Cambridge is very often much the same thing as a lesson at school, it being of course understood that the lectured are not subject to the restraints and discipline of schoolboys. If the subject be classical, an author is read, the students translating in turns, while the lecturer interposes his comments as he sees fit. If it be mathematical, the students are often occupied during the whole hour in writing answers to written questions, or in solving problems. When the audience is large, the lecture often becomes more formal in character.

There is a public dinner in the hall of every College every day. In the largest Colleges there is a choice of hours offered, and in the Easter Term most Colleges adopt an earlier hour than usual for at least one daily dinner. A sufficient notice of the dinner will be found in the paper on College Expenses. Grace before and after meat is read commonly by the Scholars.

Such is the routine of College life, which goes on pretty uniformly throughout the Academic year. At the end of the May Term, i. e. at the close of the Academic year, occur the examinations of the College, when prizes are awarded for proficiency in the different departments, and in some Colleges the Scholarships are awarded according to the same examination, though at others a special examination is held for this purpose. The May Examinations, which formerly affected all classes of undergraduates in a College, will now scarcely affect any

of the Poll men, as they will be undergoing University Examinations about the same time that these College Examinations are held. In the meanwhile it is not to be supposed that the industrious student occupies all his hours of study in preparation for lectures. It may often happen that this is the best thing he can do, but not always, and the spirit of competition is so strong, that the very best instruction is eagerly sought. It has therefore become worth the while of many distinguished men to become Private Tutors, and to receive pupils without reference to College connexion. It may chance that a College cannot command able lecturers, or the lecturers may want the art of communicating their knowledge, but the private tutor will not get pupils unless he be a man of recognized ability, nor keep them long, unless he prove himself able to teach. It has therefore become with Honour men a common practice, and with Mathematical Honour men almost a universal practice, to employ a private tutor, and on the other hand it is very common for a man, after winning distinguished honours, to remain some years in residence and take pupils. Accordingly the greater part of the reading man's time may be occupied in preparation, not for lectures, but for his private tutor, known also by the slang name of "Coach." For several years past efforts have been made by the Colleges to obviate for a large number of their students the need of private tuition. By subdivision of classes where they were inconveniently large,

and by combination of classes between several Colleges where they were inconveniently small, College instruction has been made much more efficient. A classical student should not generally need private tuition, if composition lectures as well as lectures on books be open to him in his own or associated Colleges. In Mathematics and in Moral Science attempts have been made to substitute series of examination papers set by the lecturers for the drill of a private tutor; and there is a general desire shewn to make use of any conspicuous ability for teaching in such a way as to give it the fullest effect. As yet however much remains to be done before College lectures and the lectures given by the University Professors are combined into a perfectly convenient system.

But few men in Colleges study between 2 P.M. and the ordinary dinner-hour; this time is given by the most industrious to open-air exercise and recreation. The students are English youths, and a large proportion of men have grown up in the great public schools. Athletic sports accordingly are pursued with ardour. In the boat-clubs of the several Colleges the science of rowing is studied by as many men with as much ambition, and perhaps even with as much seriousness, as are shewn in the study of the subjects of the Honour Triposes. The Riflemen of Cambridge University have not been undistinguished. In the spring term, Fenner's Ground and the separate Grounds of many College Clubs are alive with Cricket, and the annual boat-



race at Putney and the match at Lord's between the Universities are known to the public. More intellectual recreations are also to be procured. There is the Union Debating Club, with reading-rooms and library attached, Musical Societies, Shakespeare Clubs, &c. &c. Hardly less numerous are the organizations for religious purposes. Out of all these materials the reader must form as vivid a picture as he can of life at Cambridge.

## UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE EXPENSES.

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BEFORE entering upon this head it must be premised that it is only a small part of the expense of a University education which arises from fees or payments that are alike for whole classes of Students.

College arrangements are so framed as to admit of the Undergraduates living together, all something in the same way, and dining at a common table, but so as to allow a considerable discretion to each in fixing his own scale of expenditure and style of living. This is rendered necessary by the various circumstances of the several students, and any attempts to enforce economy or uniformity by strict sumptuary rules would be found as obnoxious to parents as to the students themselves. They would be at variance with the principle that, inasmuch as students come to the University to learn among other things to exercise responsibility and self-

guidance, they must be dealt with on the supposition that they may safely be trusted with considerable independence.

The fixed charges for College tuition and College and University payments together amount to about £21 a year, the cost of the dinner provided in Hall varies from £14 to £20 a year ; so far the expenses are compulsory, but a Student living in lodgings may provide himself with everything else that he requires just as if he were not a member of a College, though the majority find it more convenient to be supplied from the College butteries.

There is among the Undergraduates the same difference of means and nearly the same independence as to their scale of expenditure which we find in the world at large.

The social usages of the place also leave each individual much at liberty to live as he chooses. Persons whose means and scale of expenditure are very different mix together on terms of perfect equality, and in the University more than almost any where else an individual passes for what he is worth in himself.

Owing to this variety in the style and expense of living, only a general idea can be given of what is necessary or usual, and parents must form their own estimate for the particular case from their knowledge of the tastes and disposition of their son, and of the style and comfort to which he has been used and to which he will consider himself entitled.

At the present time the general style of living in England is more luxurious than it has ever been, and children are brought up in habits which would formerly have been considered self-indulgent. These habits tend to make young people easy going in money matters, and careful of personal comfort. But the parents in the well to do classes are more eager to obtain such comfort for their sons than the latter are for themselves. If a parent comes to choose lodgings, he will often require more convenience than his son would have wanted, and if he furnish a set of college rooms he usually spends more than is quite necessary.

It may be said positively that wilful extravagance is not by any means a general failing of Undergraduates. Cases of actual extravagance are very few in proportion to the whole number of the students, but an extravagant man is always a conspicuous man, and thus a very small number of such cases gives an impression of the general expensiveness of the University which is not well founded.

As a general rule, the more a young man is on terms of confidence with his parents on money matters, and is brought to understand that he is dealt with as liberally as is fair with regard to the other claims on his friends, the less likely he is to spend more than he ought to do; still a well-meaning young man who has never had to manage for himself, and who while at home or at school has seldom had to deny himself any rea-

sonable gratification, may find his bills at the end of a term much higher than he expects. He may not have carried in his mind an approximate account of his expenditure, and perhaps has not asked the price of what he has ordered. In such a case, it is unwise for a parent to shew such displeasure as is likely to deter his son from again confiding to him the full extent of his liabilities. The more kindly a well-disposed and sensible young man is treated, the more careful he will be, and the more anxious to shew that he can control his expenses. If no improvement take place, the fault must be laid, not to inexperience, but to helplessness and thoughtlessness, and it will be a question whether he have strength to change the style of living he has taken up, and whether a longer stay at the University is likely to be worth the cost. What Dr. Arnold said of a public school is still more true of the Universities, viz. that a certain power of self-government is presupposed in all who come to them, and that those who have it not are out of place in such societies.

Besides those who drift into difficulties from thoughtlessness, which gradually grows into selfishness, there are some of a worse description. There is always a certain proportion of the young men of the country utterly unable to take care of themselves, and with whom incontinence of money amounts to positive disease; these, whether at the University or elsewhere, are sure to go to ruin. The Examinations and discipline in a great degree

deter this class of persons from coming to the University, but a case of this kind occurs now and then. The College authorities will under such circumstances in general recommend immediate removal; and parents are advised to act on their representations before the evil has become very serious.

It must be understood in what follows that, when nothing is mentioned to the contrary, the expenses spoken of are those of a Pensioner<sup>1</sup>. There are but few Fellow-Commoners now in the University, and these are mostly either persons above the usual age or married men, and no estimate can be given of their *actual* expenses. The *necessary* expenses of a Fellow-Commoner for tuition, commons (i. e. board), and College payments, exceed those of a Pensioner by a sum varying at different Colleges from £24 to £50 a year. Sizar generally get some assistance from the College endowments, the particulars of which will be found in the separate accounts of the Colleges, or which may be learnt on application to the tutors; but in all cases a Sizar pays only £6 a year for his College tuition, whereas a Pensioner pays £18; hence the expenses of a Sizar will be at least £12 a year less than those of a Pensioner, and he also saves a small sum in the quarterly payments to the College and University.

Besides the annual expenditure of a Student

<sup>1</sup> Pensioner means a person who *pays* (pendo) for the board and instruction he receives, while a *scholar* is assisted by the foundation.

there is a certain *outlay* necessary in order to proceed to a Degree, the items of which are as follows :

## CAUTION MONEY.

The money deposited on admission at each College is,

	£
For Noblemen specially entered as such <sup>1</sup> ...	50
Fellow-Commoners.....	25
Pensioners.....	15
Sizars.....	10

The Caution Money remains in the hands of the Tutor, and is not returned till a person takes his name off the boards, or becomes a Compounder, i. e. pays after his M.A. Degree a sum, usually £25, to the College to retain his name on the boards for life, free of all annual charges. At some Colleges persons can compound after the B.A., at others not till after the M.A. Degree.

## ADMISSION FEES.

In addition to the Caution Money, Students, on admission, or coming into residence, usually have to make a payment to the College, differing at different Colleges, which is not returned. The ex-

<sup>1</sup> The classes of Noblemen as a distinct order, and of Fellow-Commoners, have nearly disappeared. Many Colleges decline them.

treme amount is £5 ; it is more frequently £3, and at some Colleges there is no such charge. These Admission Fees are not returned.

#### MATRICULATION FEES.

By Graces of the Senate, it has been decreed that the Matriculation fees paid to the Registry for the Common Chest should be as follows :

	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Nobleman .....	15 10 0
Fellow-Commoner.....	10 10 0
Pensioner .....	5 0 0
Sizar .....	0 15 0

These Fees are in some Colleges paid to the Tutor's account at his Banker's before the Matriculation takes place, in others they are charged in the College bill.

#### FEES AT THE TWO PARTS OF THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION AND FOR PROFESSORS' LECTURES.

Before admission to each part of the Previous Examination every Candidate is required to pay the sum of 25 shillings to the Common Chest ; such sum not to be returned to the Candidate in case of his not being approved by the Examiners. A person who fails has to pay a fresh fee when he presents himself again. The like sum of 25 shillings has to be paid by each Candidate presenting



himself for the General Examination. These Fees, like that for Matriculation, are paid in different ways at different Colleges.

Persons proceeding to a Degree in Arts, who do not take Honours, must attend a course of Professorial Lectures, the fee for which is £3 3s. This has to be paid to the Registry before the Degree is taken.

#### FEEES FOR DEGREEES.

Each person who takes his Degree pays a fee to the University, a fee to the College, and a fee to a College officer called the Prælector, or Father of the College, who prepares the certificates, &c. of each Candidate, and presents him for his Degree. A complete list of the University fees for the different Degrees is given below. The College fees vary from £1 12s. to £4 12s., and the fee to the Prælector is very generally £1 1s.

Persons proceeding to Degrees in Medicine must also attend lectures in that Faculty, for which fees have to be paid to the Professors. Particulars are given in the article on Medical Study and Degrees.

#### TABLE OF FEEES.

Ordered by Grace of the Senate.

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.

COLLEGE EXPENSES.

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	£	s.	d.
(a) On admission to the degree of B.A. or L.B. at the time or times of general admission.....	7	0	0
(b) On admission to the degree of B.A. or L.B. at any other time.....	10	10	0
(c) On admission to the degree of M.A. or L.M. whether the Candidate be a Fellow of a College or not.....	12	0	0
(d) On admission to the degree of S.T.B., M.B., or Mus. B. ....	8	0	0
(e) On admission to the degree of M.B. when the Candidate is a Bachelor of Arts.....	2	0	0
(f) On admission <i>ad practicandum in medicina</i> .....	2	0	0
(g) On admission to the degree of S.T.P. or L.D. ....	20	0	0
(h) On admission to the degree of M.D., whether the Candidate be a Bachelor of Medicine or a Master of Arts .....	10	0	0
(i) On admission to the degree of Mus. D., when the Candidate is Mus. B.....	10	0	0
(k) On admission to the Degree of Mus. D., when the Candidate has no degree.....	15	0	0

FURNITURE, &c.

This item of course varies considerably. If a Student go into lodgings he has to provide house linen, crockery, glass, and some articles of hardware, as only actual furniture is found in the University lodging-houses.

Linen (sheets, pillow-cases, towels, and breakfast cloths) is generally brought from home by the Student; the cost of the other articles usually

ranges from £4 to £12. Sometimes the keepers of the lodging-houses, or in College the bedmakers, will supply a second-hand set of crockery, &c. at a cheap rate.

If the Student takes rooms in College he will have to buy furniture. A valuation of the articles left by the outgoing tenant will be given to him, and of these he may take what he likes. In some Colleges the fixtures, paint and paper are the property of the tenant, and are taken by the new comer at a valuation; this item is called Income. In some cases the fixtures, &c. are the property of the College, and there is no charge for Income.

When a Freshman has to furnish rooms in College it is desirable that he should be assisted by a parent or friend. The expenditure under this head of course varies very widely. It is usually the cheapest plan to take as much of the furniture left in the rooms as is serviceable; the lowest price at which a student can get into any rooms may be put at £15. In the majority of cases the expense ranges from £30 to £40, but to furnish large rooms handsomely will cost considerably more.

About half of this outlay may be expected to be recovered. The better the furniture the larger will be the proportion got back upon leaving.

The cost of a cap, gown, and surplice, also comes under the head of original outlay. It ranges from £3 to £5; the gowns at the different Colleges vary in pattern and price. A second-hand gown can often be got at half the above price.

## SUMMARY OF OUTLAY.

The following is a summary of the outlay and payments requisite for obtaining a degree, independently of the annual expenditure:

	Lowest Possible cost		Average		Higher estimate	
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Admission Fee.....	0	0	3	0	5	0
Matriculation Fee .....	5	0	5	0	5	0
Previous Ex. Fee .....	2	10	2	10	2	10
<sup>1</sup> General Examination Fee.....	1	5	1	5	1	5
<sup>1</sup> Professor's Lectures .....			3	3	3	3
Degree Fee .....	7	0	7	0	7	0
<i>Outfit.</i>						
Cap, gown, and surplice.....	3	0	4	0	5	0
Outfit, Crockery, &c. ....	3	0	6	0	10	0
Furniture (half the cost as representing the ultimate loss)	7	10	16	0	25	0
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	28	0	46	13	62	13
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	

The last item does not occur if the Student goes into Lodgings.

The above estimate is for a Pensioner; for a Fellow-Commoner it is from £12 to £25 more, for a Sizar £4. 5s. less.

In addition to this, the Caution Money of £15 will remain in the hands of the Tutor as long as the Student's name is on the boards, and the other half of the cost of the furniture will also remain sunk for three years.

<sup>1</sup> Not required of Candidates for the Degree of B.A. proceeding in Honours.

From the time when a Student's name is entered on the boards of the College, he is charged a small sum quarterly, which includes payments to the University Library, and other charges levied *per capita*. No charge is made for tuition until the Student has come into residence, but if the name of a Student is placed on the boards of a College and is removed without his ever coming into residence, £2 has to be paid to the Tuition fund for the quarter in which his name was placed on the College boards, and 10s. for each succeeding quarter.

#### ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

We now come to the Annual Expenditure, and first we shall consider the items which come into the College account.

#### TUITION.

The terminal payments of persons in *statu pupillari* in every College, are the following:

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

Such payments are made only during residence. No payment whatever for tuition is required from

non-resident Bachelors or Undergraduates. In the case of a Bachelor attending special College Lectures, additional fees may be charged.

#### ROOM RENT.

This is the head under which there is most difference of expense in the different Colleges. In some Colleges it ranges from £4 to £10, in others from £12 to £30. At some Colleges the charge under the head of "Chambers" in the College account includes assessed taxes, water-rates, poor-rates, &c., as well as the use of fixtures, &c.; at others these items are charged separately. Some information on these points may be found under the articles on the separate Colleges. When particular information is required, it is best to apply to the College tutor.

#### LODGINGS.

The rent of lodgings varies from £5 to £16 a term, for the ordinary accommodation of two rooms. The price depends to a great degree on situation; rooms which are near those Colleges which have the most students in lodgings fetch the highest rents.

An Undergraduate cannot be obliged to take rooms for more than one term. If he intend to change he should give notice at the end of the term, and if possible two or three weeks sooner. Rooms cannot be taken or changed unless the College Tutor

sign a written permission. A Freshman should ask the College Tutor to take rooms for him, and state the price he is prepared to give. The great proportion of lodgings cost from £7 to £10 per term. This includes attendance, but a trifle is often given as a gratuity to the servant.

#### BOARD.

The daily charge for dinner in Hall is regulated by the price of meat. It is the cost price of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 lbs. of meat, together with some additional payment for vegetables, pastry, and sometimes soup or fish, &c. Hence it varies both at different Colleges and at different times. It may be said to range from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a day, reckoning meat at 10d. per lb.<sup>1</sup> But there is not always this difference in the actual expenses, because what in some Colleges forms part of the regular dinner is elsewhere paid for as extra. It is convenient for those who desire to live as economically as they can, to have the *necessary* cost of the dinner as low as possible; this may be done by limiting the dinner to meat and vegetables; on the other hand, if the style and comfort of the dinner in Hall is not such as to satisfy the bulk of the Students, they will be more apt to dine elsewhere, which, besides being otherwise objectionable, entails additional expense.

Bread, butter, beer and cheese, are always supplied from the College butteries; and in many

<sup>1</sup> When meat was at 8d. per lb. the charged varied from 1s. 3d. to 2s.

cases, milk, tea and coffee ready made, soda water, &c. If an Undergraduate gives no express orders, his bedmaker, if he be in College, or the servant of his lodgings, will fetch him the usual allowance; if he wish for more or less, he must give orders accordingly. He is not bound to have more than he wishes, and may supply himself from the town if he thinks fit. These items are comprised under the head "Steward" or "Butler" in the account. The Hall-dinner and also the daily portions of bread, butter, &c. are termed "Commons," and extras in Hall are called "Sizings."

Each resident member of a College receives weekly two accounts, one containing his bill at the "butteries," and generally including as well the coals and any fines<sup>1</sup> he may have incurred; the other, the charge for the dinner in Hall, his sizings, and the cost of any thing supplied to his rooms from the College kitchens. The object of these bills is to enable a person at once to check any incorrect charge. These bills should be kept and added up at the end of the quarter, the amount of them should tally with the items of the Cook and Butler (or Steward) in the College account; and it is desirable that any Student on finding an error or apparent overcharge should apply at once to the Butler with regard to the Steward's bill, and to the Cook, or Clerk of the Kitchen,

<sup>2</sup> Small fines are imposed for being out after the gates are shut, neglecting to return books to the College Library, and other breaches of College rules.



with respect to the bill for Commons in Hall, Sizings, &c., and if not satisfied, should complain to the Steward.

There is also in most Colleges a head of account called variously *College payments, detriments, or allocations*. This goes to defray various miscellaneous establishment charges, such as lighting and warming and keeping in order the public part of the College (*i.e.* the Chapel, Hall, Library and courts), printing, stationery, and the providing table-linen, plate, china and hardware for the use of the Students. This item is sometimes a daily, sometimes a quarterly charge, and sometimes it is distributed into various particular payments. It varies in amount from £3 to £5 in the year. Coals are supplied to Students in the College at a price usually something less than that at which the lodging-house keepers furnish them; Students in lodgings may have them from the College, if they desire it.

#### ATTENDANCE.

Every set of rooms is under the care of a "bed-maker," who is generally a female, but sometimes a man and his wife are attached to each staircase. At the Colleges where there is only a female "bed-maker," the attendance of a man-servant (called a gyp) may be had if desired. The payment for bedmaker varies from £1 to £2 a term. A gyp usually receives £1 per term. Other charges, such

as shoe-cleaning, 7s. per term, &c., require no explanation.

The following is a correct statement for a *low average* of the necessary expenses as contained in the College account, but it is not the *lowest possible* sum, as in some Colleges Rooms may be had for £4 a year. It has been calculated at the prices of 1873, taking meat at 11*d.* per lb., and butter, cheese and coals at the high prices of that date. A sizar would pay only £6 for tuition instead of £18, and something less than others for College payments, so that a sizar's College expenses may be as low as £60 per annum.

## STUDENT'S NECESSARY COLLEGE EXPENSES,

(viz. TUITION, BOARD and WASHING).

<i>Annual.</i>	£	s.	d.
Tuition .....	18	0	0
Rooms, Rent .....	10	0	0
Attendance, Assessed Taxes, &c. ....	6	5	0
Coals .....	6	0	0
College Payments .....	5	7	4
<i>Cost of Living.</i>			
Bread, butter and milk for breakfast and Tea, and Dinner at £1. 2s. a week, for 25 weeks, making the average 3 Terms' residence in the year.....	27	10	0
Laundress .....	5	8	0
Amount	£78	10	4

In addition to this there is the cost of Groceries, which the Students find for themselves.

Besides these strictly necessary expenses there is one which frequently much augments the College bill, viz. the Cook's bill. This includes extras in Hall, and all dishes furnished to an Undergraduate in his rooms. Various restrictions are made at different Colleges as to its amount. Some Students spend little or nothing under this head, but £5 per term is not an uncommon amount, and in many cases it is very considerably more. Undergraduates have to send a written order for what they require. It is very desirable that they should order *exactly the quantity they require*, as a great deal of useless expense is incurred by the unnecessary quantities that are supplied. Game &c. belonging to an Undergraduate will be taken by the cook, and supplied whenever it is wanted. The general result of inquiries as to the amount of College bills comes to this.

It is possible for a Student (a Pensioner) to keep his College bills down to £80 year; but to do this he must not only be very careful to order nothing more from the butteries or kitchens than he positively requires, and he must choose his lodgings or his rooms with strict regard to economy. The difference in the least possible cost of living at the different Colleges scarcely exceeds £10, and though the rent of rooms varies considerably a Student has generally the option of living in lodgings. Taking the prices of 1873 a considerable number of College bills come to about £105 a year; while, for persons who engage much in

society and entertainments, the College bills will amount to £150 a year, exclusive of tradesmen's bills.

In addition to the College bill, the account of the Grocer and Bookseller must be considered necessaries to a certain amount.

We now come to personal expenses, which range between limits widely apart. Many amusements may be obtained at a very small cost, and a person who is debarred from all such does not reap the full advantages of the place. The subscription to the University Reading and Debating Club ("The Union") is £1 per term for 9 terms, with an entrance fee of £1; or a member of the University may become a Life Member of the Society by a payment on entrance of £7. 10s. It has a good Library, and books can be taken out. The subscriptions to the College Boat-Clubs or Cricket-Clubs vary from 7s. 6d. to £1. per term. A person who can afford £8 a term for pocket-money may join in most of the ordinary pursuits. It is very common for parents to give their sons £10 or £12 a term for this purpose. Again, any amount of money may be spent in entertainments; £10 a year, in addition to the amount named under the Cook's bill, may be put down as a moderate expenditure. It is best for the parents themselves to provide their sons with what wine they think proper. Game, &c. sent from home can often be given in to the College Kitchens and an equivalent had when wanted.

There is a tendency to increase the number of College and University clubs for purposes of amusement, and Freshmen are invited to join them. They are warned not to involve themselves in such clubs until they find what time they have to dispose of. Many Students find after a while that they have to subscribe to many clubs from which they reap no advantage. Freshmen are also warned not to give way to representations that every member of the College is bound to subscribe for the advantage of the rest. There can be no reason why men should pay for other persons' amusement.

We shall not here touch on the more expensive pursuits, such as those connected with horses, as persons who wish their sons to have such amusements must not be scrupulous on the subject of expense. It may be mentioned however that any buying or selling of horses by Undergraduates is objectionable.

We now come to the important item of dress, and on this point it can only be said that a young man need spend no more on clothing at the University than he would elsewhere. But those who have a tendency to extravagance or vanity, usually shew it in this direction. Parents in the vacation can judge from their son's appearance as to his expenditure on this head, and, if they think fit, can look to the amount of the tailor's and hosier's bills in the Tutor's account, or may make special enquiry of the Tutor.

It has been observed, that either from the increased wealth of the country or the greater attention paid to material comforts within the last few years, there has been a general increase in the scale of living in the upper and middle ranks of society. People think themselves entitled to greater indulgences, and to a larger share of enjoyment and amusement than they did a few years back. This change is sensible, in some degree, at the Universities. What were formerly considered luxuries or indulgences, are coming to be regarded as necessaries: more animal food is taken, which at the present prices materially increases the expense of living. The Colleges have generally yielded to the desire to have the dinner-hour changed from four to half-past four or five, or in some cases to a later hour, and luncheon has, in consequence, become a more substantial meal. The cost of amusements has also increased. The great encouragement given in society generally to all kinds of games and athletic sports has led to a considerable expenditure under this head. Such pursuits are carried on in more expensive style, the subscriptions of all clubs are being raised, and new clubs are formed for new pursuits; a rage has sprung up for prizes in various kinds of sports, and the cost of prize cups and medals is a new item of most needless expense. The introduction of prizes of pecuniary value is exercising a very pernicious effect. The moral qualities called out in athletic sports are often excusable, when the

sports are followed for their own sake in friendly contests. The whole spirit of the contention has much deteriorated by the introduction of such prizes. Subscriptions to these clubs are often imperfectly collected, and an unfair burden is thus thrown on those who pay punctually. These matters can only be set right by the Undergraduates themselves, but it is to be hoped that some rising financier will turn his attention to these points. It is most desirable that the accounts of the University Boating and Cricketing Clubs should be regularly audited in a business-like manner, and the accounts published.

Freshmen should be warned to be careful not to involve themselves in too many of such engagements, and to recollect that they expose themselves to special calls for subscriptions to testimonials, prizes, &c., as well as to the terminal payments. Freemasons' or Odd Fellows' Lodges, as well as all purely convivial societies, should be particularly avoided as causing, at the best, a waste of money and time.

We shall give estimates of the lowest amount that can be reckoned upon, one of a fair average standard, and one of the Amount which a Student, whose friends do not wish him to be debarred from any reasonable enjoyment, on the ground of expense, may spend without running into extravagance. There are of course some who have been used to live in an expensive style, and who with the sanction of their friends continue at the Uni-

versity the style of living to which they have been accustomed. In such exceptional cases the rate of expenditure will no doubt considerably exceed the highest estimate given below.

	Lowest estimate. £	Average estimate. £	Higher estimate. £
College bills .....	80	105	150
Grocers' and Booksellers' bills.....	12	15	20
Travelling expenses (to and from Cambridge) .....	6	6	10
Pocket Money for spending in the University .....	10	30	45
Tradesmen's bills for per- sonal expenses and enter- tainments .....	30	46	70
	<u>138</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>295</u>

Nothing is here allowed for Private Tutors. The expense of such assistance is £8 or £10 for the Term. The question of how far it is necessary or advisable is discussed in the articles on the separate courses of study. Persons of good attainments can generally secure sufficient assistance from the College, in the way of Scholarships, to pay for the private tuition they require.

It must also be remarked that the estimate here given takes no account of the vacations; any expense for travelling or tuition in vacation time will be extra.

<sup>1</sup> For a Sizar this will be at least £12 less.



Permission to reside in College during the months of July and August is not unfrequently given to steady and industrious Students who are reading for Honours with a tutor. The fee for tuition during this period is £12.

The expense of residing in Cambridge during the vacation time may be put at from £1 to £1. 5*s.* per week. Students are usually required to come into the College if they reside in lodgings, but no rent is charged for the vacation.

A very great saving in the expense of a University education is effected if the Student reside with his family in the town. The only College expenses then incurred are tuition, College payments and the Dinner in Hall<sup>1</sup>, and the amount of the College bill for the year in such cases seldom exceeds £45; the other expenses are also very materially reduced.

The case of Non-Collegiate students will be the subject of a separate Article. Here the case of members of Colleges only is considered.

It may be mentioned that the maintenance of the Undergraduates is not made a source of profit to the College; all that is aimed at, in regulating College charges, is to make the establishment support itself without assistance from the endowments, which are disposed of among the members of the foundation, and for specified objects according to the directions of the Statutes.

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes a student under these circumstances is excused from dining in Hall.

Every tradesman in Cambridge is bound to send to the Tutor of each College, every quarter, a list of such bills due to him by the pupils as exceed £5. In some Colleges certain bills are paid by the Tutors, but a list of the amounts of all of them is in all cases sent to the parent, who should always apprise the Tutor, if he find any accounts to have been omitted. Discount should be obtained on tradesmen's bills paid at the end of the term, and Students should be warned to take and preserve receipts.

It is a good plan for parents to pay bills of large amount by a cheque drawn to order, which is virtually a receipt.

It is best for a Student to have a fixed allowance, that he may know what he has to spend, and regulate his style of living accordingly; but the parent should pay the College and other bills himself, giving the balance from time to time to the Student.

Supposing that the allowance of a Student were £240 per annum, or £80 per term, it might be paid him in the following manner. If he came up as a Freshman in October, then, besides the *outlay* being defrayed, he should have £15 given him for pocket money, &c. And as the first term is an expensive one in the way of books, entrance fees, clubs, &c. he might want £15 for bills at the end of the term. In January his College bill will go to his father, who should pay this, and hand to the Student the balance of the remaining £50 due to him for the term. Again, he should have at least £10 at the beginning

of the Lent term, and a sum of money to pay bills at the end, and the balance after paying the College bill allowed him ; similarly for the Easter Term.

It may be repeated that the secret of economical management is to pay ready money, and to specify precisely what is wanted when dishes are ordered, or plate or glass hired for any kind of entertainment. A Student, for instance, who orders "coffee for six" from the grocer's, receives a quantity of muffins and toast, which are seldom touched. All he really wanted was a pot of coffee.

Again, it should be fully understood that the Undergraduate is at liberty to have from the but-teries as little bread or butter or milk, &c. as he chooses, and that he may have none at all, and that he should not take more than his daily consumption requires from a notion that his bedmaker, or the people with whom he lodges, will expect him to do so. Bedmakers and lodging-house keepers are paid for their services on the supposition that they have no perquisites, and should a Student have any special reason for wishing to increase the remuneration of his attendants, he had better do so by giving a trifle in money; he then knows exactly what he parts with.

All payments to the Tutor should be made to his account at his Banker's. The Bankers in Cambridge will give a memorandum in acknowledgement of payments made over the counter; but as London Bankers will not in general do this, no such memorandum can be obtained where the pay-

ment is made through the London agents. When payments are made to the Tutor's account by a country Banker through the London agents care should be taken that the *name of the student*, on whose behalf the payment is made, be transmitted to the Banker at Cambridge. Otherwise the name only of the Bank appears in the Tutor's accounts, and it is difficult to tell for whom the payment is made.

Bankers will, on payment of a small commission, cash a cheque on a London Banker presented by an Undergraduate, if it be endorsed by his College Tutor.

It is better for an Undergraduate to open an account at a Cambridge Bank, even though the balance may be sometimes very small, than to keep considerable sums of money in his rooms.

It is a good plan to pay *in cash* for the outfit of a Student in crockery, cap and gown, &c. There are shops at which the cap, gown, and surplice may together be purchased second-hand for £2 or £2 5s. Discount is then got, and open running accounts with tradesmen are avoided.

## COLLEGE DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

It has been thought desirable to append to this article a short account of the way in which the internal domestic economy of a College is carried on.

The foregoing account of College Expenses has explained the mode in which an Undergraduate pays for his board, viz. that it is not by a fixed payment to the College including all charges, but that he has an account at the butteries and kitchens and with the College porter, which form items in the College bill; in these accounts he pays not only for board &c., but for services as well.

A staff of servants is kept in the College establishment solely on account of the Undergraduates; some render personal services, as bedmakers, shoe-cleaners, &c., for which a specific sum is charged to each Student; while others, such as the cook, porter, and their assistants, render services no less essential to each resident, but not distinctly personal: they are kept for the general use of members of the College.

It is not always clearly seen that this last class of servants must be paid by those for whom and by reason of whose existence they have to be kept, that is to say, that the Undergraduates must contribute to the maintenance of the College staff in the proportion in which its cost is increased by the presence of Undergraduates in the College.

It is a mistake to suppose that this establishment should be maintained by what people call "the College," by which nothing can be meant except the landed property of the corporate body. The proceeds, however, of this have been apportioned by the new statutes to particular purposes,—to so many fellowships, scholarships, sizarships, &c.—all of which are bestowed by merit; and no portion of this is applicable to the support or assistance of persons not on the foundation. Indiscriminate help is never given; it would be acting con-

trary to every sound principle of economics if it were; it would be giving charitable assistance to persons who would never think of receiving charity. Now, for the College to pay the whole establishment expenses which are caused by the presence of a body of undergraduates would be to give such indiscriminate help. The Steward however who superintends the household management is paid by the College.

We will consider separately the Butteries, the Kitchens, and the various services which come under the head of "Porter."

#### THE BUTTERIES.

The College butler as such does nothing for the Fellows of the College (the combination-room butler is their servant, and is paid by them): he keeps a staff of persons to serve out portions of provisions, to draw and carry beer, to keep the accounts of the undergraduates, which are supplied to them every week, to register the days they "keep" towards their University term, to pay to the University certain small dues charged every quarter *per capita* on each of its members, and the like. Now, if a College gave up taking undergraduates,—and many Colleges would be financially better off if they did not take them,—no College butler would be required, and the College lands are no more chargeable with the expense of his maintenance than they are with keeping the "gyp," or bedmaker, of an undergraduate. As a matter of fact, the College usually does contribute—sometimes in the way of salary, sometimes in other ways—so as to pay amply for any advantages the body corporate derive from the buttery staff. In a College of 100 men the whole cost of the buttery would be near £300 per annum. The portion left for the undergraduates to pay would be about £225. If the College paid this there must be one fellowship the less. This gives £2. 5s. for each undergraduate to pay, and it would have to be raised during the undergraduate period of annual residence, which averages 180 days. This gives exactly 3*d.* a day to be paid, somehow or other, by each man.

This sum, then, may be raised by a daily or annual charge, and provisions sold at cost price. This is apparently a very simple plan, and it would save the authorities a great deal of trouble; but there are two heavy objections to it.

One is, that small quantities of an article cannot be supplied exactly at cost price, because they come to awkward fractions of a penny—*e. g.* if butter is at 21*d.* per lb., 1 oz. costs 1·3125 of a penny; it could not be charged less than 1½*d.* Hence, as strict accuracy would be impossible, there would be a danger of an undergraduate paying not only his £2. 5*s.*, but a profit as well.

Another objection is, that if a charge were made per head, an undergraduate who never sends for anything to the butteries excepting his daily bread and butter, would pay as much as one who is sending at all times for beer, coffee, muffins, soda water, &c., and giving ten times the trouble that the other does, both in the way of serving him and in making out his accounts (accounts are sent in weekly to the undergraduates). Direct taxation, then, if exclusively adopted would not be fair as between one student and another.

Hence, indirect taxation is usually employed either wholly or in part to raise the required funds for paying the servants. The tariff and the machinery of taxation vary very much; sometimes the tax is distributed over several items, sometimes laid chiefly on one or two. But the entire *quota* contributed by each undergraduate will be found not to vary so much at different Colleges as might be supposed from comparing the charges for some particular item.

The old system universally was to let the butler and cook act as tradesmen, finding their own capital and serving out their provisions at a specified rate of profit. This had some advantages; it was said to make the College servants obliging and attentive, because they looked on those whom they supplied as customers, and it got rid of the difficulty of overlooking the household and preventing waste, a difficulty which gives rise to additional expense in the way of management. But the objection to this plan is that it is very difficult to

revise the scale of profit, and that in every attempt to reduce expenses the reformer is met by a vested interest. Even under this plan students generally were at liberty to get their bread and butter from the town if they chose ; by so doing they gained a little in price, but were at the inconvenience of having to buy a larger quantity of a commodity than they wanted for immediate use.

The plan which has been lately adopted in many cases is for the College to pay the butler a fixed salary, to find him assistants, coals, candles, and all that he requires, and to raise a fair proportion of this outlay by profits on the articles supplied. In this way the rate of profit can be adjusted from time to time ; if the buttery account shews a profit, the price of bread, beer, or butter can be lowered at once, and the students may always be left at liberty to take just what they want, or to supply themselves from the town if they think fit, without any one having a right to complain.

It is clear that great trust must be placed in the butler under this system ; not only does the working of the plan depend on his honesty and carefulness in preventing waste and breakage (the latter is usually very great in College), but he must be a good manager, and understand how to get his stores laid in to the greatest advantage, hence it will be necessary to pay him a good salary, which must in great part be paid out of the profits.

#### THE KITCHENS.

A College financier has to encounter two adverse circumstances arising out of the state of things he has to do with : these produce most effect in the kitchen department, and so may be touched on in this place.

First, there is this difficulty, one which meets the University economist at every turn, that owing to the Vacations a year's wages and a year's interest on capital have to be realized out of six months of business ; *e.g.* in the case of the butteries we



shewed that a resident undergraduate would have to pay 3*d.* a day for the services of the buttery staff; this sounds rather large; if he resided the whole year he would have to pay 1½*d.* a day, which would seem moderate enough.

The same cause operates in the price of lodgings. No set of licensed rooms can be got for less than £5 a term, and those at this price would be small. Now though this may seem considerable for the period during which they are inhabited, yet £15 is not dear as a year's rent of two furnished rooms, and it is very rarely that they can be let in vacation time.

Moreover, the recurrence of vacations makes the Cambridge market a very variable one, and producers prefer sending their commodities to a place where they can command a sale all the year round; consequently those who supply Cambridge look to an extra profit to compensate them for the uncertainty.

From the action of these two causes prices in Cambridge are higher than in the neighbouring towns.

Secondly, not only does the population of Cambridge vary by 2000 persons between term and vacation time, but these 2000 persons are all of one class, and consume prime joints, together with poultry and other delicacies. In term time therefore the market is glutted with those parts of the carcass which the College kitchens will not take; these have to be sold at a lower price than they would be elsewhere, on account of the disproportion of the above-mentioned class to the whole population, and the butcher has to charge higher in consequence for the parts consumed in College, at any rate he has this plea ready to his hand, and will make the most of it. The consumption of poultry is sometimes so large, that the supply comes from a considerable distance, and prices are as high as in London.

The business of the kitchen department in College is twofold—the dinner in Hall has to be provided and cooked, and the undergraduates are also supplied with dishes in their rooms under certain regulations.

The mode of providing the Hall-dinner varies a little at different Colleges, but is generally as follows.

Some functionary, as the Head porter or Hall butler or caterer, receives daily a statement of the number of students "in commons," he then orders from the butcher the proper quantity of meat at the fixed rate, usually 1½lbs. per head, he, or he and the cook together, select the particular joints and distribute them to the several tables according to the numbers, sometimes the remains of the meat go to this Head porter or other functionary, who often provides the waiting from the proceeds, and sometimes it remains the property of the College, and reappears cold, or in made dishes. The object of this arrangement is to provide a security for the proper quantity of meat being placed on the table; as the functionary who orders it has the remains, it is his interest to see that the quality is of the best description, and that the cook sends all that he ordered into Hall. The bills are usually paid by the steward at the end of the current quarter: this is about three months before the money is got from the student by the tutor, even supposing that all the bills are regularly paid, meanwhile the Steward is out of the money. The same is the case with the bills to the baker, brewer, and other tradesmen; this requires that the Stewards should have a certain capital to carry on the victualling department business of the College, and the interest on this capital should be, strictly, a charge on the returns.

The arrangements with regard to any additions to the dinner in the way of soup, fish or pastry, vary exceedingly; sometimes the meat and vegetables alone form the regular dinner, and those who like may obtain something more called "sizings<sup>1</sup>," or else another course is provided regularly, and from 4*d.* to 6*d.* charged for it—this may be soup or fish, or sweets and pastry, but rarely if ever *both* in addition to the meat.

<sup>1</sup> The word seems to mean portions at a fixed price; we hear of certain officers "fixing the *assize* of bread."

The daily cost of the dinner then stands thus:—

Cost price of 1½ lbs. of meat (sometimes 1¼ lbs.)	
For vegetables.....	2 <i>d.</i> or 2½ <i>d.</i>
To Cook for firing and payment of wages.....	1 <i>d.</i> or 1½ <i>d.</i>

Hence it is seen that the cost of an undergraduate's maintenance is much increased by a rise in the price of meat.

Persons who judge by the consumption of a family may think 1½ lbs. of meat a large allowance, but a leg of mutton weighing 9 lbs. and a surloin of beef weighing 12 lbs. is not an excessive dinner for 14 young men; some waste arises from the bad carving of the undergraduates themselves, and the plan of having servants to carve either in the Hall or in the kitchen has been tried, but this requires an increase of staff, which causes further expense, otherwise delay is occasioned, which is a source of complaint, for patience is not a virtue of undergraduates.

The private business of the Cook consists in supplying, subject to some sumptuary rules, dishes to undergraduates in their rooms, the prices are regulated by the Steward; they should be fixed so as to yield a profit which, together with the profit from the Hall, should pay so much of the expense of the kitchen staff as arises from the presence of undergraduates.

The old system of allowing the Cook to be a tradesman on his own account is still very generally retained, owing to the great difficulty which attends the supervision of the kitchen department.

In some cases the Cook acts merely as an agent for the College, and receives a fixed salary. The financial success of this plan depends entirely on the goodness of the management; a considerable sum may be lost even in a term by negligence and wastefulness, but with regard to discipline and the prevention of extravagance, it is more advantageous for the Cook to be the servant of the College, than a tradesman whose interest lies in obtaining a large amount of undergraduate custom.

## PORTER.

The duties of the College Porter vary in different Colleges ; in all cases he has to keep the gate, he has to be ready to be called up at any time of the night in case of illness or any emergency, to see to the carrying of luggage, and to fetch and carry the letters to and from the post office, and to see to the lighting of the courts and staircases. Many other functions connected with the work of discipline or the College, such as the marking in Lectures and Hall, and keeping an account of the exits and redits so as to determine the number of days that an undergraduate has kept, the care of the courts, &c. the cleaning of the knives, and the superintendence of the waiting in Hall as described above, generally devolve on the porter or his assistants, but in the larger Colleges some of these offices are performed by the clerks of the buttery or other servants. The funds for paying the porter and his assistants, so far as they are derived from the undergraduates, are raised by a payment varying from 5s. to 10s. per term, and a charge of one half-penny for each letter delivered by the porter. The work particularly answering to the latter payment is the fetching and carrying of the letters on the arrival and for the departure of the mails, that is five times a day.

The direct tax is supposed to be on account of the conveniences which all obtain from the services of the porter ; it is sometimes levied in more items than one, while the indirect tax on letters received throws an additional payment on those who reside in College, and who therefore get a greater share of the porter's services in the way of his taking letters and the like. It may be mentioned that students in lodgings, should always have their letters addressed to their lodgings, otherwise they incur this charge of one halfpenny per letter.

## THE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.



### PLAN OF EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR HONOURS IN THE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

1. Questions and Problems being proposed to the Candidates on nine days, the first three days shall be assigned to the more elementary parts of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the fourth day to the easier parts of the higher subjects, and the last five days to the higher parts of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

2. After the first four days there shall be an interval of ten days; and on the ninth of those days the Moderators and Examiners, who shall have been engaged in the Examination of the first three days, taking account of that part of the Examination only, shall declare what persons have so acquitted themselves as to deserve Mathematical Honours, or to deserve an ordinary B.A. degree, or to be excused from the General Examination for the Ordinary B.A. degree.

3. Those who are declared to have so acquitted themselves as to deserve Mathematical Honours, and no others, shall be admitted to the rest of the Examination in the higher subjects, which shall include Heat, Electricity and Magnetism (both the elementary and the more advanced parts) in addition to those at present recognised in the Examination for

the Mathematical Tripos; and after that Examination, the Moderators and Examiners, taking into account the Examination of all the nine days, shall arrange in order of merit all the Candidates who have been declared to deserve Mathematical Honours into three classes of Wranglers, Senior Optimes and Junior Optimes, and these classes shall be published in the Senate-house at Nine o'clock on the Friday morning preceding the general B. A. admission.

4. An Undergraduate or Bachelor designate in Arts may be a Candidate for Honours in the Mathematical Tripos of any year if, at the end of the Examination for such Tripos, he shall have entered upon his ninth term, at least, having previously kept eight terms; provided that not more than ten terms shall have passed, after the first of the said eight terms; and, excepting Candidates for degrees *jure natalium*, no Student of a different standing shall be allowed to be a Candidate, unless he shall have obtained permission from the Council of the Senate.

5. A Student, who has been admitted to the degree of B. A. *jure natalium*, or is a Candidate for such degree, may be a Candidate for Honours in the Mathematical Tripos of any year, if, at the end of the Examination for such Tripos, he shall have entered upon his seventh term at least, having previously kept six terms; provided that not more than eight terms shall have passed after the first of the said six terms.

6. Any Student who may be admitted to the Examination in his ninth term shall be required to keep that term, and no certificate of approval shall continue in force unless it shall appear when he applies for admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts that he has kept the said ninth term.

7. Any Student who may be admitted to the Examination in his seventh term shall be required to keep that term, and no certificate of approval shall continue in force unless it shall appear when he applies for admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts that he has kept the said seventh term.

8. If any Candidate has been prevented by illness or any other sufficient cause from attending part of the Examination, it shall be competent to the Examiners to recommend him for an Ordinary Degree, if he have acquitted himself so far with credit.

9. The subjects of the Examination on the first three days shall be the following, treated without the Differential Calculus and without the methods of Analytical Geometry :

Euclid. Books I. to VI. Book XI. Props. I. to XXI. Book XII. Props. I. II.

Arithmetic and 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.

The elementary parts of Plane Trigonometry, so far as to include the solution of triangles.

The elementary parts of Conic Sections, treated geometrically, but not excluding the method of orthogonal projections; together with the values of the radius of curvature, and of the chords of curvature passing through the focus and centre.

The elementary parts of Statics; namely, the composition and resolution of forces acting in one plane at a point, the mechanical powers, and the properties of the centre of gravity.

The elementary parts of Dynamics; namely, the doctrine of uniform and uniformly accelerated motion, of falling bodies, projectiles, collision, and cycloidal oscillations.

The first, second, and third sections of Newton's Principia; the propositions to be proved in Newton's manner.

The elementary parts of Hydrostatics; namely, the pressure of non-elastic fluids, specific gravities, floating bodies, the pressure of the air, and the construction and use of the more simple instruments and machines.

The elementary parts of Optics, namely, the laws of reflection and refraction of rays at plane and spherical surfaces, not including aberrations; the eye; telescopes.

The elementary parts of Astronomy; so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena, without calculation.

10. In all the subjects of Examination there shall be introduced Examples and Questions, by way of illustration or explanation, arising directly out of the Propositions themselves; but this rule shall not be understood to sanction the introduction of Problems into parts of the Examination which are not exclusively devoted thereto.

11. The same Questions shall be proposed throughout the Examination to all the Candidates; and there shall not be contained in any Paper more Questions than Students well prepared in all the subjects may be expected to answer within the time allowed for that Paper.

12. The Examination shall begin on the Monday next after the 29th of December in every year.

13. At the second Congregation in the Easter Term in every year the Senate shall elect two Moderators, who shall be nominated by the Colleges whose turn it will be to nominate the proctors of the ensuing year.

14. It shall be the duty of the Moderators of each year to be Examiners in the following year, subject to the approval of the Senate by Grace in each year; and such Graces shall be offered to the Senate at the second Congregation in the Easter Term in every year.

15. If any Moderator be prevented by reasonable cause from becoming an Examiner as aforesaid, it shall devolve upon the Board of Mathematical Studies to nominate an Examiner in his stead, subject to the approval of the Senate by Grace.



16. At the third Congregation in the Easter Term in every year the Senate shall elect a third Examiner who shall be nominated by the Board of Mathematical Studies; and the first Election of such Examiner shall take place in the Easter Term 1872.

17. Each Moderator shall receive from the University chest the sum of eighty pounds, and each Examiner the sum of forty pounds.

18. There shall be general meetings of the Moderators and Examiners previous to the Examination, when the Questions and Problems shall be submitted to the whole body for their approval and when the credit, to be assigned to each of the Questions and Problems, shall be agreed upon by the Moderators and Examiners in common. The duty of examining the answers to the Questions and Problems shall be apportioned among the Moderators and Examiners according to the following Schedule, No. II.

19. The subjects of Examination, on the fourth and on the last five days, shall be arranged in five divisions according to the following Schedule, No. I. The amount of credit which shall be assigned to the several Divisions in the papers of Questions proposed shall be approximately determinate, and shall for the first Division be about twice the amount assigned to the Questions in the first three days; for the second, third and fourth, about once the amount in each case; and for the fifth Division about two-thirds the amount. The amount of credit which shall be assigned to the Problems shall be at the discretion of the Moderators and Examiners, subject to the provisions of Rule 18.

20. The Board of Mathematical Studies shall have power to change the arrangement of the subjects in the several Divisions and the relative amount of credit to be assigned to each Division; care being taken that due Notice be given to Members of the University of any proposed alteration.

21. The Examination shall be conducted according to the following Schedule, No. II.

No. I.

SCHEDULE OF THE DIVISIONS OF SUBJECTS.

*First Division.*

Algebra.	Differential Equations.
Trigonometry; Plane and Spherical.	Statics.
Theory of Equations.	Hydrostatics.
Analytical Geometry; Plane and Solid.	Dynamics of a Particle.
Finite Differences.	Dynamics of Rigid Bodies.
Differential and Integral Calculus.	Optics.
	Spherical Astronomy.

*Second Division.*

Higher parts of Algebra and of the Theory of Equations.	Geometry.
Higher parts of Finite Differences.	Higher parts of Differential Equations.
Elliptic Integrals.	Calculus of Variations.
Higher parts of Analytical	Theory of Chances, including Combination of Observations.

*Third Division.*

Newton's Principia, Book I., Sections IX. and XI.	Laplace's Coefficients.
Lunar and Planetary Theories.	Attractions.
Higher parts of Dynamics.	Figure of the Earth.
	Precession and Nutation.

*Fourth Division.*

Hydrodynamics.	Vibrations of Strings and Bars.
Theory of Sound.	Theory of Elastic Solids treated as continuous.
Physical Optics.	
Waves and Tides.	

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*Fifth Division.*

Expression of arbitrary func-      Heat.  
 tions by series or integrals      Electricity.  
 involving sines or cosines.      Magnetism.

No. II.

SCHEDULE OF THE ORDER OF DAYS, HOURS,  
 SUBJECTS, AND EXAMINERS AT THE EXAMI-  
 NATION OF CANDIDATES FOR HONOURS IN  
 THE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

The first Monday here mentioned is the first Monday after December 29. The second Monday mentioned is the third Monday after December 29.			
Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Examiners.
Mon.	9 to 12 1½ to 4	Euclid and Conics. Arith. Alg. and Plane Trig.	Jun. Mod. and Sen. Ex. Sen. Mod. and Jun. Ex.
Tues.	9 to 12 1½ to 4	Statics and Dynamics. Hydrostatics and Optics.	Sen. Mod. and Jun. Ex. Jun. Mod. and Sen. Ex.
Wed.	9 to 12 1 to 4	{ Easy Prob. in all the 3 } Days' Subjects. } Newton and Astronomy.	Sen. & Jun. Moderators. Sen. & Jun. Examiners.
Thur.	9 to 12 1½ to 4	{ Easy ques. from 1st Div. } { and from Phys. sub. in } other Divisions. }	Jun. & Add. Examiners. Sen. & Add. Examiners.
Mon.	9 to 12 1½ to 4	Nat. Philos. from 1st Div. Pure Math. from 1st Div.	Jun. Mod. and Add. Ex. Sen. Mod. and Jun. Ex.
Tues.	9 to 12 1½ to 4	Easy Problems. 1st Division.	Senior Moderator. Sen. & Jun. Examiners.
Wed.	9 to 12 1½ to 4	Easy Problems. 2nd, 4th, 5th Divisions.	Junior Moderator. Jun. & Add. Examiners.
Thur.	9 to 12 1½ to 4	2nd, 3rd, 4th Divisions. 2nd, 3rd, 5th Divisions.	Sen. Mod. and Sen. Ex. Sen. & Add. Examiners.
Frid.	9 to 12 1½ to 4	2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Divisions. 3rd, 4th, 5th Divisions.	Sen. Jun. and Add. Ex. Jun. Mod. and Add. Ex.

The preceding Scheme gives the regulations now in force for the Mathematical Tripos, and marks out the range of subjects over which the Examination is permitted to extend.

It must be distinctly understood that the results of the first *three* days of the Examination determine the list of the candidates who are considered to deserve a place in the Honour List. Those candidates who have not so far satisfied the Examiners, if not rejected altogether, may be allowed an ordinary degree, or may be excused from the general Examination for the ordinary B.A. degree, in which case a candidate will have to pass one of the special Examinations.

The names of those who are absolutely rejected are not published. Usually there are very few who fail entirely, for the Examination is well understood by College Lecturers and Private Tutors, and men who are hopelessly unprepared do not often venture to try the patience of the Examiners. In these cases the work of the fourth day of the Examination is wasted; but it will be easily understood that the candidates who fail to satisfy the Examiners after the first three days are not likely to give themselves much unnecessary trouble by their labours on the fourth day.

Students commence their residence in the University with such various degrees of preparation, that no exact course of reading can be laid down; and, moreover, the tastes and idiosyncrasies of dif-

ferent men may render many different arrangements advisable. Nevertheless it may be useful to give a general view of the order of reading, and of the books to be employed, in order to secure a place, or to take high rank, in the Tripos.

A certain amount of guidance is given by the College Examinations: in every College there is an Examination at the end of May or the beginning of June, and in some Colleges there are examinations in December.

The subjects vary slightly in different Colleges; but in general they are as follows:

For the end of the first year,

Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry, with Conic Sections or Elementary Mechanics.

For the end of the second year, or for the two Examinations during the second year,

Differential and Integral Calculus, Co-ordinate Geometry (Plane and Solid), Statics and Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and the first three sections of Newton's Principia.

For the end of the third year, or for the two Examinations during the third year,

Theory of Equations, Differential Equations, Optics, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics and Sound, Lunar and Planetary Theories, Astronomy, Heat, Physical Optics, and other subjects from the 3rd, 4th and 5th Divisions of the Schedule on page 109.

Changes are occasionally made in these Examinations, and the tendency of these changes,

lately, has been to elevate the standard of reading, and to require a more extensive amount of preparation at an early stage of the course.

The student who aims at high place in the Tripos will naturally endeavour to keep on a level with, or to be ahead of, the College Examinations, and he will certainly find it greatly to his advantage to do so. The range is large, but it will be noticed that the subjects for the 'Three days' are spread over the three years, and the candidate whose attention is limited to the elementary subjects will on each occasion be able to test his own proficiency.

It is obvious that, to the majority of Mathematical Students, a study of the whole set of subjects laid down in the Schedule must be an impossibility, and, as a general rule, only those who enter the University with an elaborate previous training, can hope to acquire a knowledge of the whole range. In all cases care is required not to attempt too large a range of reading, and the important point is to master thoroughly any subjects, or portions of subjects, which may be undertaken. The questions proposed, in the Examination in the Tripos, are usually of a severe and searching character, and it is sternly conducted in accordance with the principle that knowledge, to be worth anything, must be thorough and accurate.

It is rare for a young man to obtain high honours who has not had some considerable training at school, or elsewhere, but such cases do sometimes

occur, and everything is possible to a man of real scientific ability and possessed of the requisite industry and endurance. Such a man may find the first steps difficult and laborious, but he will soon discover that his intellectual strength develops rapidly, and that his advances are made with accelerated speed.

On the other hand there are many men whose time is limited, and who, from this cause, or for other reasons, are compelled to limit their reading to the elementary portions of Mathematical science. In these however they will find ample employment, for it must not be supposed that elementary subjects can be mastered without careful study and severe intellectual effort.

The word elementary simply implies that the subjects in question are to be developed as far as they can be without the aid of the elaborate Machinery supplied by Modern Analysis. In other words, the methods of pure geometry and ordinary Algebra and Trigonometry are to be the only instruments employed; and this will be seen to be very clearly stated in the Schedule, in which it is formally announced that the Differential Calculus and the methods of Co-ordinate Geometry are not to be employed. These restrictions apply to the first three days of the Examinations, but not to the fourth day.

A sketch may now be given of a course of reading, which shall form a suitable preparation for the first three days of the Examination.

The editions of Euclid by Todhunter and Potts are chiefly used ; both contain collections of exercises, which are of great value, and it will be well for the student, who has not already done so, to devote some time to these, or to exercises of a similar character.

A good knowledge of Geometrical Theorems is useful in all mathematical study, and the student who can acquire skill in the solution of Geometrical Problems will find his subsequent labours very much lightened.

We may mention Colenso's Exercises, with hints for their solution, as a very useful collection, and M<sup>c</sup>Dowell's Exercises in Euclid and Modern Geometry as an excellent introduction to the later developments of Geometry.

Mulcahy's and Townsend's Treatises on Modern Geometry are valuable and attractive works, and the student who can afford the time to extend his Geometrical knowledge will do well to read through, or to read selections from, either of those books.

For Geometrical Conic Sections the books in general use at present are Drew's, Taylor's, and Besant's.

Todhunter's *Algebra* is at present the most popular text-book on that subject.

The mere beginner would however find it advisable to commence with either Todhunter's *Elementary Algebra*, or with Hamblin Smith's *Algebra*, and he would find either of these books



a most valuable introduction to Todhunter's important work on the subject.

Colenso's *Algebra*, and Lund's edition of Wood's *Algebra*, are both full treatises on the subject; and Peacock's *Algebra*, although somewhat antiquated, is still valuable, as giving a thoroughly sound and philosophical view of the principles of the science.

For Trigonometry, the Treatise by Todhunter may be used, or any one of the Treatises by Colenso, Beasley, or Hudson.

For Elementary Mechanics, Parkinson's, Todhunter's, and Goodwin's Treatises are those which are chiefly used.

Besant's *Elementary Hydrostatics*, or Phear's, will be found to contain what is requisite on that subject; and, for Optics, the student may read either Aldis's *Optics* or selections from Parkinson's Treatise.

The first three sections of Newton's *Principia* may be studied in Frost's elaborate edition, or in Evans's *Newton*, edited by Main.

For Astronomy, Main's *Elementary Treatise* may be usefully employed, or selections may be made from Godfray's *Astronomy*; and in conjunction with either of these books, Airy's *Elementary Astronomy*, and Herschel's *Astronomy*, would be found to be most valuable.

These books will serve as introductions to the subject of Astronomy, but the range is large, and the literature enormous; and, to acquire a really good knowledge of elementary formal Astronomy,

the student will have to go through a very extensive course of reading.

What we have just said with regard to Astronomy applies also, although with not so much force, to the subjects of Elementary Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics; the books we have mentioned will be sufficient for the Mathematical Tripos Examination, but the student would gain much benefit from a study of such books as Ganot's *Physics*, or Deschanel's *Natural Philosophy*, in which much practical illustration is given, while a very small demand is made upon the mathematical skill of the reader.

In all of these subjects the student will find it necessary, not merely to study the text, but also to work out examples, and to practise himself in the solution of problems; in no other way can he hope to acquire a clear comprehension of the principles and methods expounded in the books.

We will now consider the case of the more ambitious student, who has acquired some skill in Elementary Mathematics, and starts from a higher level. He will probably enter the University with some knowledge of Co-ordinate Geometry, Differential Calculus, and Mechanics.

If he is really well skilled in these subjects he may advance safely and rapidly, but let him be careful to have some test applied, and to be sure of a safe foundation. He may then arrange, as is usually done, to keep his private reading well ahead

of College Lectures, and will thereby gain time for the consideration and full appreciation of College Lectures, and will also secure an additional revision of his studies.

The private Tutor will most effectively apply the tests which are requisite, and we may now remark that, for the majority of students, the aid of a private Tutor must be regarded as a matter of necessity.

The present system of severe competition compels such close attention to the subjects of Examination that the student requires special advice, to keep his reading in the right track, and to direct his attention to the most recent advances and improvements. In many cases, however, where the student is not highly advanced in his reading, he will find that a careful attention to College Lecture Courses will leave him very little time for anything else, and will thus enable him, at any rate during term time, to dispense with the aid of a private Tutor. Moreover, during the last few years, the rearrangements of College Lectures which have been made at Trinity, and at St John's, and the establishment of systems of Inter-Collegiate Lectures in other Colleges, have been intended to give a larger amount of help to undergraduate students, and to make the assistance of the private Tutor less a matter of necessity than has hitherto been the case.

Opinions of course will differ as to the order in which the various branches of pure and applied

Mathematics should be studied, and in many cases, it is a matter of very little consequence.

Some points however may be mentioned as of importance.

For the subject of Plane Co-ordinate Geometry Todhunter's Treatise, or Puckle's, may be first read. It will then be necessary to study Salmon's *Conics*, and Ferrers's *Trilinear Co-ordinates*. Other Treatises in this extensive subject will be mentioned in the list at the end of this paper.

After the Differential Calculus has been studied in Todhunter's, or in Williamson's Treatise, the Integral Calculus will naturally follow. For this subject Todhunter's Treatise is chiefly used, and at this stage we may suggest that the student should master the Calculus of Variations, as given in the last chapter of Todhunter's Integral Calculus. A perception of the principle of the Calculus of Variations will produce a great economy of time in the subsequent study of Dynamics. For a similar reason the subjects of Solid Geometry and Differential Equations may now be taken up. A practical knowledge of Differential Equations will save the student much useless labour, when he is engaged in the study of Theoretical Mechanics.

Solid Geometry may be first studied in Aldis's Treatise, and afterwards in Frost and Wolstenholme's book, or in Salmon's on the same subject.

Boole's treatise is the book chiefly used for Differential Equations.

The Calculus of Finite Differences may be

studied now, or at any other time, in Boole's Treatise on the subject, edited by Moulton.

Pearson's Treatise on Finite Differences is small, but compact and useful, and may be advantageously read by a student whose time is limited.

An extended knowledge of the Calculus of Variations will be obtained by consulting Jellet's Book, and Todhunter's History.

Acting on the principle of having first learnt the use of his tools the student may now commence the formation of his storehouse of Mechanics and Physics.

Todhunter's *Statics*, Tait and Steele's *Dynamics*, Routh's *Rigid Dynamics*, and Besant's *Hydromechanics* will occupy a considerable time. Many students, particularly if working without the help of a teacher, will find Walton's *Mechanical Problems* a very useful book. Parkinson's *Optics*, Godfray's *Astronomy* (or Hymers' *Astronomy*), Godfray's *Lunar Theory*, and Cheyne's *Planetary Theory* may follow in any order.

The vibrations of strings and bars are elaborately treated in Donkin's *Acoustics*.

Maxwell's excellent book on Heat may be read at any time, followed by Tait's *Thermo-Dynamics*.

Briot's *Traité de la Chaleur* will assist the student in gaining a good insight into the sciences of Thermodynamics and Electricity. Professor Maxwell has recently published a most important and exhaustive work on the Mathematical theory of Electricity.

Courses of Lectures, on these two subjects of Heat and Electricity, are delivered annually by Professor Maxwell during two consecutive terms.

For the study of Physical Optics, Airy's *Undulatory Theory*, and Lloyd's *Wave Theory*, are the books usually read at first.

Billet's *Optique Physique* is an exhaustive work, and the student will find most valuable treatises on portions of the subject in Jamin's *Cours de Physique*, and in different volumes of Verdet's works.

Professor Stokes's lectures on Hydrodynamics and Optics occupy one term, and are so arranged as to give prominence to one subject during alternate years; the student will therefore find it advisable to attend these lectures during two consecutive years.

We have referred chiefly to books in which a large demand is made upon the mathematical skill of the reader, but a large amount of valuable information may be obtained from such treatises on Natural Philosophy as those of Ganot and Deschanel, already referred to, and the most skilful analyst will not lose time by a study of books in which the facts of Natural Philosophy are explained more at length than is possible in books which take into their service the higher methods of Mathematical Calculation.

Portions of Pratt's Treatise on *Laplace's Functions and the Figure of the Earth* are usually read, and the student who has the time to spare will find an elaborate chapter on Spherical Harmonics in

Thomson and Tait's *Natural Philosophy*, and many important applications and illustrations in the latter part of the volume.

Heine's *Handbuch der Kugel-Functiōnen* is a special treatise on the subject.

Professor Adams gives a course of lectures on Laplace's Functions and the Figure of the Earth during the Lent Term.

The treatise of Lamè, *Sur la Théorie de l'Elasticité des Corps Solides*, is an attractive work. The subject may however be studied by making selections from Thomson and Tait's *Natural Philosophy*; and there is a paper by Maxwell, "On the Equilibrium of Elastic Solids," in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* for the year 1850.

It is scarcely possible now to obtain a copy of Fourier's *Théorie de la Chaleur*, which has been long out of print, and the same remark applies to Poisson's book.

The only English book on the conduction of heat is Kelland's *Heat*.

In Riemann's *Differential-Gleichungen* will be found solutions of some of the cases on the conduction of Heat.

Verdet also has devoted some chapters to the subject, and many important cases are elaborately treated in Mathieu's *Cours de Physique Mathématique*.

In addition to the information derivable from treatises on special branches, a masterly view of a large range of Mechanical Science will be obtained

in Thomson and Tait's *Natural Philosophy*; and the student who can afford the time will consult the great treatises of Laplace and Lagrange, the *Mécanique Céleste*, and the *Mécanique Analytique*.

The preceding sketch is merely an introduction to the vast field of literature, which offers itself to the Student of Mathematical science. It is however an outline of the extent of reading which is required for success in the Mathematical Tripos, and so far may be useful.

There are innumerable details, upon which information will be required, and to supply this information, with whatever other help may be considered necessary, is the function of the College Lecturer and the Private Tutor.

We have referred occasionally to French and German books, and we may here observe that, to the student who is well advanced, a knowledge of the French language is indispensable, or at any rate such a knowledge as will enable him to read an ordinary French Mathematical treatise; and that a knowledge of the German language affords an easy access to numbers of important treatises and papers on Mathematical Science.

The character of the questions proposed of course varies from year to year, and depends in great measure on the taste and ideas of the Examiners. Nevertheless the traditions of past Examinations, and the regulations of the Schedule, serve to prevent any violent or unexpected alterations, and a good idea of the general charac-



ter of any coming Examination may be obtained by a study of the questions proposed in those of the two or three years preceding.

The Examiners are always men of high degree, and often of very great scientific distinction, and the trouble and responsibility of the work are so great that no one, who does not feel himself competent for the task, will venture to undertake it.

There may be a tendency one year to give prominence to certain branches of pure Mathematics, and another year to certain branches of Applied Mathematics; but these variations are not of serious importance, and, in an Examination of so large a range, full justice is done to all the Candidates<sup>1</sup>.

The average student must not expect to advance rapidly at first, and must not try too much. Scientific ideas are difficult to some minds, and the student need not be discouraged if he fails at once to grasp a new idea.

One principle is not to try at first to *remember*; let the mental effort be applied to discover the meaning of a book; the memory will usually come when it is wanted.

Again, one of the objects aimed at in a book is to illustrate general principles by particular cases; a careful study of these cases will usually give help to the patient reader, and a clear view of a difficult

<sup>1</sup> The papers of questions are published in the *Cambridge Calendar*, and in the *Almanac and Register*. They can also be obtained, in a quarto form, separately.

principle will gradually present itself to his mental vision.

Lastly, it cannot be too often repeated that much mischief is done, and many failures are caused by over-reading, that is, by attempting too wide a range of study, and, to check this tendency, much discretion is necessary on the part of a student's teachers and advisers.

A little knowledge is *not* a dangerous thing when it is real and thorough as far it goes; and the most dangerous temptation to a student is the possibility of acquiring an extensive and showy, but superficial knowledge, of a large number of subjects, instead of a thorough acquaintance with a limited range.

A large amount of pecuniary aid is now given by the different Colleges in the forms of Scholarships and Exhibitions.

These are usually given to deserving students after the results of the College Examinations at the end of the May Term have been made known to the College authorities. Minor Scholarships are given by an examination taking place, in almost all Colleges, some months before residence commences.

The subjects of examination include at all Colleges, Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Geometrical Conic Sections, and in some cases, Co-ordinate Geometry, with Trilinears, Differential Calculus, and Elementary Mechanics are added.

The object of the Examiners is to find out the most promising students, and the examination is

generally of a stringent character. Skill in the solution of problems, and particularly of problems in pure Geometry, is of great importance, and the candidate for a Minor Scholarship will do well to develop, as far as he can, his powers of dealing with pure Geometry, even although his doing so may have the effect of limiting the extent of his reading.

The Sheepshanks Exhibition, for Astronomy, is open to the candidature of all undergraduates, but the successful candidate, if a member of any other College, must transfer his name to the boards of Trinity College.

With this exception there are no University Scholarships given exclusively for Mathematical knowledge; and the only cases in which Mathematics appear at all are in the examinations for the Bell and the Abbott Scholarships, in which some Mathematical papers, of a somewhat elementary character, are proposed. These papers however are not generally of very great weight unless it happens that there is a dearth of highly qualified classical candidates.

The total amount of residence which is compulsory is about twenty-five weeks of the year, and it is during this time that the College Lectures and Professors' Lectures are given.

The Mathematical student must not however imagine that the rest of the year may be spent in idleness. It is customary for many undergraduates, and especially for those who aim at high place in

the Tripos, to reside in Cambridge during the months of July and August, and much important work can be done during the summer. Again, the Christmas vacation is a valuable period of time when the earnest student can quietly revise and reflect over the work of preceding terms, or make preparations for the future.

It may be well to suggest that much revision is necessary in order to keep the store of acquired learning in working order; in particular, the last six months preceding the examination will in general be sufficiently occupied by a series of revisions, and it will be only in a few cases that the student will find time for the mastery of fresh subjects or new sets of ideas.

Without attempting to discuss at large the intellectual and practical advantages of a course of scientific reading, we may call attention to the facts that the demand for Mathematical Teachers is increasing, and that there is a tendency in schools and educational institutions to give more time and attention to mathematical studies.

There are many, amongst the candidates for the Tripos, who look forward to the work of teaching as a profession, and for them there is an encouraging prospect of an increased recognition of their labours.

There are others, whose scientific learning may not be directly utilised in their subsequent careers; but, in all cases, the habits of industrious application, of careful thinking, and of accurate expression, which are amongst the general results of a course

of mathematical study, are practical advantages of the greatest value in any profession, or in any of the pursuits of an active mind.

Finally, the student may be assured, that, independently of all other considerations, the fascination of scientific study increases with the growth of knowledge, and the acquisition of skill in the processes of calculation, and that, although the labour expended may be occasionally severe, it will be found to carry with it its own reward.

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The following list contains the titles of books which are now in general use, and which are serviceable to the majority of students.

It will be of course understood that this list does not include all the books which may be useful, and the highly advanced mathematician, who may be anxious to make excursions into other regions of scientific writing, will easily obtain the requisite information from the lectures of Professors, or from his College Lecturers, or other advisers. Different Treatises on the same subject are sometimes mentioned, and the selection must be made to suit the taste or the capacity of the student.

Euclid. Editions by Simson, Potts, or Todhunter.

Geometrical Conics. Drew, Taylor, or Besant.

M<sup>c</sup>Dowell's Exercises in Euclid and Modern Geometry.

- Mulcahy's Modern Geometry.  
Townsend's Modern Geometry.  
Catalan. Théorèmes et Problèmes de Géométrie  
Elémentaire.  
Algebra. Todhunter.  
— Colenso.  
— Lund's Edition of Wood's.  
Whitworth's Choice and Chance.  
Trigonometry. Todhunter, Beasley, Hudson,  
or Colenso.  
Elementary Mechanics. Parkinson.  
— Todhunter.  
Walton's Problems in Elementary Mechanics.  
Elementary Hydrostatics. Besant or Phear.  
Elementary Optics. Aldis.  
Frost's Newton.  
Evans's Newton, edited by Main.  
Main's Elementary Astronomy.  
Airy's Elementary Astronomy.  
Herschel's Astronomy.  
Goodwin's Course, edited by Main.  
Conic Sections. Todhunter.  
— Puckle.  
— Turnbull.  
— Salmon.  
Differential Calculus. Todhunter.  
— Williamson.  
Integral Calculus. Todhunter.  
Gregory's Examples of the Differential and  
Integral Calculus.  
Trilinear Coordinates. Ferrers or Price.

Whitworth's Modern Geometry.

Solid Geometry. Aldis.

— Frost and Wolstenholme.

— Salmon.

Boole's Differential Equations.

Boole's Finite Differences.

Pearson's Finite Differences.

Hymers's Differential Equations and Finite Differences.

Carmichael's Calculus of Operations.

Todhunter's Theory of Equations.

Salmon's Lessons on the Higher Algebra.

Salmon's Higher Plane Curves.

Spherical Trigonometry. Todhunter.

Todhunter's Statics.

Moigno. Leçons de Mécanique Analytique.

Dynamics of a Particle. Tait and Steele.

— Sandeman.

Routh's Rigid Dynamics.

Walton's Mechanical Problems.

Besant's Hydromechanics.

Donkin's Acoustics.

Parkinson's Optics.

Astronomy. Godfray, Hymers, or Main.

Loomis's Practical Astronomy.

Lunar Theory. Godfray.

Planetary Theory. Cheyne.

Undulatory Theory. Airy.

Wave Theory of Light. Lloyd.

Optique Physique. Billet.

Figure of the Earth. Pratt.

- Heine. Handbuch der Kugel-functionen.  
 Deschanel's Natural Philosophy, by Everett.  
 Briot. Traité de la Chaleur.  
 Electricity and Magnetism. Fleeming Jenkin.  
 Airy's Magnetism.  
 Maxwell's Heat.  
 Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism.  
 Lamé. Leçons sur la Théorie Mathématique  
 de l'élasticité des corps solides.  
 Natural Philosophy. Thomson and Tait.  
 Airy's Theory of Errors.  
 Liagre. Théorie des Erreurs.  
 Riemann. Partielle Differential Gleichungen.  
 Wand. Die Principien der Mathematischen  
 Physik.  
 Calculus of Variations. Jellet.  
 Bertrand. Calcul Différentiel.  
 ——— Calcul Intégral.  
 Poisson. Mécanique.  
 Cours d'Analyse. Duhamel.  
 Cours de Mécanique. Duhamel.  
 Mathieu. Cours de Physique Mathématique.  
 Jamin. Cours de Physique.  
 Verdet. Œuvres.  
 Green's Papers, edited by Ferrers.  
 Sir W. Thomson's Papers on Electrostatics and  
 Magnetism.



## CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

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THE present regulations for the Classical Tripos Examination are as follows:

Any Undergraduate or Bachelor Designate in Arts may be a candidate for Honours in the Classical Tripos of any year, if at the end of the Examination for such Tripos he shall have entered upon his ninth term at least, having previously kept eight terms: provided that not more than ten terms shall have passed after the first of the said eight terms, provided also that he has passed in the additional subjects of the Previous Examination. No student of a different standing from the above is allowed to be a Candidate for such Honours, unless he has obtained permission from the Council of the Senate. All students who obtain Honours in the Classical Tripos are entitled to admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Examiners for Honours in Classics are also authorized to declare candidates, though they may

not have deserved Honours, to have acquitted themselves so as to deserve either an Ordinary B.A. Degree without further examination or to be excused the General Examination for Ordinary Degrees.

The Examination commences in each year on the fourth Monday after the general admission in January, and papers are given on the mornings and afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday; on the mornings only of Thursday and Saturday in that week; and on the mornings and afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday in the following week; the hours of attendance being from nine till twelve in the morning, and from one till four in the afternoon.

On the mornings of four days Composition is required, consisting of translations from English into Greek and Latin, Prose and Verse. One paper is given on Ancient History, one on Classical Philology, and six papers containing passages for translation into English selected from the best Greek and Latin authors, together with questions arising immediately out of such passages. Two additional papers are also given containing (1) passages for translation, taken from specified works of Greek and Latin philosophers and rhetoricians, and (2) questions on the subject matter of such passages, and of the entire works from which such passages are taken.

The Board of Classical Studies publishes from time to time a list of books recommended for the

Philological paper, and also a list of Greek and Latin authors or portions of authors to form the subjects of the additional papers. It is however provided that no change in such lists shall affect the Examination until at least two years after publication.

The works of the Greek and Latin Philosophers and Rhetoricians from which the Board of Classical Studies may select are the following :

1. The works of Plato and Aristotle.
2. The Philosophical and Rhetorical treatises of Cicero, Lucretius de Rerum Natura ; and Quintilian's *Institutio Oratoria*.

The names of such persons as pass the Examination with credit are placed in three classes, arranged in order of merit.

The classes are published by the Examiners in the Senate-house on the fourth Thursday after the end of the Examination.

By the regulations for the Previous Examination any student who is a candidate for Honours is allowed to attend the Previous Examination in the first term of his residence, provided that he pass at the same time in the Additional Subjects in Mathematics and also in both parts of the Previous Examination.

The amount of encouragement offered to Classical students at Cambridge has of late years been greatly increased. The result has been a corresponding increase in the number of candidates for Honours in the Classical Tripos. During the

27 years from the first establishment of the Tripos Examination in 1824 to the partial removal in 1850 of the rule which required every candidate for classical honours to have previously obtained a place in the Mathematical Tripos, the average number of names recorded in the Classical Tripos annually was 29, while from 1851, when the mathematical restriction was partially removed, to 1857, the average was 47, and from 1857, when the Examination was placed on the same footing with the Mathematical Tripos, to 1862, the average increased to 58. During the ten years ending with 1872 the average rose to 67. Besides some valuable literary prizes and scholarships added to those formerly existing, the more permanent reward of a College Fellowship, which was for a long time dependent in many Colleges principally upon the results of the Mathematical Tripos, is now as frequently bestowed on the successful Classical student. Out of 126 who obtained places in the first class in the Examinations from 1851 to 1859, 83 were elected to Fellowships, and most of the apparent exceptions were due either to disqualification by marriage or distaste for University life. An inspection of the *Cambridge Calendar* will shew that the number of Fellowships awarded to proficiency in Classical Studies has during the last ten years been constantly on the increase.

The changes made in the admission of students since the year 1872 to competition for the Chancellor's Classical Medals deserve special remark.

It is now possible for any student who is qualified to be a candidate in the Classical Tripos to be also a candidate for the Chancellor's Medals in the same year. The restriction is thus removed which previous to the year 1872 required every candidate for these Medals to have obtained a Senior Optime's place in the Mathematical Tripos, and the competition for the Medals is thrown open to all the best scholars of the year. In addition to the names of the Medallists, the Examiners are required to publish an alphabetical list of those candidates who have highly distinguished themselves in the Examination. An opportunity is thus offered to any student who from temporary ill health or other impediment during the Tripos Examination has been unable to do justice to his attainments, of proving his proficiency in classical learning.

The examination differs in some respects from that of the Classical Tripos, as will be seen from the following notice issued by the Examiners on November 27, 1871. "The Examiners for the Chancellor's Classical Medals have agreed that the Examination under the new regulations (which first come into force in 1872) shall comprise the following subjects :

Translations from Greek and Latin Prose and Verse into English.

Translations into Greek and Latin Prose and Verse.

Latin Essay.

English Essay on a Classical Subject.

A paper will also be given in Classical Philology and Criticism."

So far then from Sir W. Hamilton's statement being true at the present time, that "the University of Cambridge holds out not only a special but a paramount, not to say an exclusive, encouragement to the mathematical sciences," it is much more true to assert that *more encouragement is given at Cambridge to the Classical student than to the Mathematical, not only in prizes, scholarships, and temporary rewards of various kinds, but also in the most solid and lasting rewards the University can bestow.*

It thus appears that a strong conviction has gradually prevailed in the University in favour of granting equal, if not superior, encouragement to a classical and literary education as compared with a mathematical and scientific. The grounds on which this high value has been set upon Classical study as an instrument of education are ably stated by Donaldson in his work on *Classical Scholarship and Classical Learning*, pp. 94—98, by W. G. Clark, late Public Orator of the University, in an *Essay on Classical Education*, contributed to the Cambridge Essays of 1855, and by Arnold in the *Quarterly Journal of Education* for 1834 and 1835. See also Arnold's *Sermons*, Vol. III. Introduction, p. xii, and his *Lectures on Modern History*, pp. 123, 143. J. S. Mill's *Inaugural Address at St Andrews*, 1867, pp. 22—38, contains some valuable remarks on Classical study.

Classical studies may be regarded either as an instrument of education or a source of knowledge.

As a means of educating and strengthening the reasoning powers, their chief advantage lies in the dependence of the reasoning faculty upon language as its instrument. In order to perform any logical process correctly, the habit and faculty of analysing language and tracing the etymology of terms is most necessary. See Mill's *Logic*, Book I. chap. I. The exercises of the University Classical examinations in translating the more difficult Greek and Latin writers from the original into English, or in the reverse process of translating English authors into Greek or Latin, call the student's powers into play in the most complete and rigorous manner. The exact point of view from which the writer to be interpreted regards his subject must be seized, the line of thought and reasoning followed, the various interpretations which offer themselves considered, grammatical rules must be applied correctly, the memory must be ransacked for passages which will serve for illustration or elucidation, and the whole evidence summed up in order to arrive at the right meaning of the passage under consideration. When the meaning has been satisfactorily determined, the student's power of expression, the copiousness of his vocabulary, his skill in weighing the value of words, and his taste in discriminating between their various shades of meaning, have all to be called into action in order to produce a forcible and, at the same time, an

accurate version of his author. A long and careful training in accuracy both of thought and expression is necessary in order to ensure the performance of this complicated process with rapidity and ease.

As a source of knowledge the advantages of a study of the Classics are no less admirable.

The mind of the student is brought into contact with the thoughts of the greatest philosophers, historians, poets, and orators the world ever produced. He is constantly employed in hearing the most important questions of philosophy and politics discussed by the wisest of men, in studying the grandest truths expressed in the most perfect forms of speech, and in learning the experience of past times from the pages of the most masterly of historians. He thus becomes capable of judging by a high intellectual standard, his knowledge is enlarged, his taste cultivated, and his judgment matured. Add to this, that having thoroughly mastered the grammatical principles upon which the most delicate and expressive of languages are constructed, he gains a master-key by which to unlock the treasures of the noblest European languages. The literature of England and of other European nations, being grounded and framed upon Greek and Latin models, cannot be thoroughly understood except by the Classical scholar.

The indispensable necessity of a knowledge of Classics to the Theological student need hardly be pointed out.

In the great public schools the Classical teach-



ing in the lower forms is mainly directed to the acquirement of a perfect acquaintance with elementary Greek and Latin grammar by incessant practice in exercises both prose and verse, and by *viva voce* construing, accompanied with catechetical instruction. Large portions of the best authors are also learnt by heart. In the lower classes parts of Virgil, Cæsar, Horace, Ovid, Cicero, Livy, Homer, Euripides, and Xenophon are read. The amount of these authors required is increased in the higher classes, and some of the more difficult authors, as Sophocles, Thucydides, Æschylus, Juvenal and Tacitus, are added. In the highest class Plato, Pindar, Aristophanes, and Plautus are occasionally studied, and the range of subjects includes from time to time portions of most of the authors read at Cambridge for the Classical Tripos Examination. Three points in the method of training adopted by the English public schools deserve especial mention, as they contribute most materially to the formation of good scholars for the Universities. The first of these is the strict enforcement of a knowledge of grammatical inflections and constructions. Such knowledge, unless acquired early, can seldom become sufficiently familiar to the mind of the student to enable him to apply the rules of grammar with ease and accuracy in writing Latin and Greek. A second invaluable means of training the future scholar is the constant learning by heart and repetition of large portions of standard writers in Greek, Latin, and English. This may be said

to be the surest method of laying the foundation for excellence in the composition of Latin and Greek. A third point is the writing of original exercises in verse and prose on set subjects, as well as translations from English into Latin and Greek. The practice of the best schools has always been in favour of original exercises in Latin and Greek as well as translations from English. The reason of this is no doubt that boys are thus led to study the Greek and Latin authors for themselves, with the view of gleaning constructions and expressions from them, and learn to catch the living spirit of the author whose style they wish to copy. On the other hand, in making translations, the boy refers to dictionaries alone for his vocabulary, and to grammars for his constructions, and the result is, as may be imagined, stiff and lifeless. A sparing use should therefore be made at schools of such books as Holden's *Foliorum Silvula* and *Centuriæ*, and Kennedy's *Selections for Translations*, and subjects should be set for original composition, with hints, which will lead the pupil to seek help from the classical authors themselves<sup>1</sup>. A caution may

<sup>1</sup> The following remarks from Mr Nettleship's admirable pamphlet on *The true aim of Classical Education* confirm the view above stated. "The practice of giving two or three comparatively short pieces of English in the week for translation into Greek or Latin has the effect, in the case of older boys, of unnecessarily dividing the attention, and of concentrating the mind both of teacher and pupil too much upon minutiae of language while it does little for originality and nothing for research or power of treatment. In order to

here be added against the adoption of too wide a range in the authors studied before coming to the University. It is far better for a youth to come to College totally unversed in such authors as Plautus, Lucretius, Pindar, Theocritus, and Aristotle, than to have gained a smattering of these to the neglect of Virgil, Horace, Livy, Euripides, and Thucydides. The amount of reading brought by the student to the University is of minor importance, provided that he has been trained to habits of strict accuracy and to the exercise of his reasoning faculties as well as his memory. An occasional visit to the University and personal conference with the tutors and examiners of their former pupils would be very useful to the masters of minor schools in learning how to direct their teaching. In the larger public schools this intercourse is constantly kept up by the addition of younger men to the staff of masters, who bring with them an intimate acquaintance with the requirements of University Examinations.

The above remarks on the teaching of Classics in schools may be excused by the fact that in no Examination so much as in the Classical Tripos are the effects of early training manifested. We have therefore indicated the chief points of the

develop an intelligent boy's capacity in the latter respect, one long original exercise in the week whether in verse or prose would probably be more efficient. This arrangement would leave the boys time for thought and research, which should be directed by the teacher."

method pursued in the best public schools for laying the foundation of future excellence in scholarship.

The student who has enjoyed the advantages of an education at a good public school, will generally be able to judge for himself, to a certain extent, as to the direction of his studies at the University, and will probably have able advisers to aid him when in doubt. Our object will therefore be rather to address the student who has no such advantages, and to point out the best way in which he can remedy his defects, and the course of study he must pursue in order to compete with success for Classical Honours.

It is assumed that a moderate knowledge of the Classical writers usually read in schools and enumerated above has been acquired.

The heads under which preparation for the Classical Tripos Examination may be most conveniently arranged for discussion, are (A) Composition, (B) Translation, (C) History, (D) Philosophical and Rhetorical writers, (E) Classical Philology. The proportion of weight assigned in the Examination to these subjects, is indicated by the number of papers in each. The number of Composition papers is four, of Translation six, and of History one. Two are assigned to the specified Philosophical and Rhetorical writers, and one to Classical Philology. It must be mentioned that the term Composition is used at Cambridge to denote the translation of English into Latin or Greek, and the term Trans-

lation to denote the reverse process of turning Latin or Greek into English.

(A) *Composition.*

Under this head a few general remarks may be premised, which apply equally to all kinds of Composition.

Grammatical accuracy, simplicity and elegance of style, are the points chiefly to be attended to. With regard to the first, constant practice ripened into habitual precision can alone be relied upon. The others must be acquired by close observation and extensive reading, which alone can familiarize the mind with the modes of thought and expression of the classical writers. The process of translation involves the recasting of each sentence, and the presentation of the thought contained in it in the shape in which an ancient author would have presented it. A comparison of the original text with Davies and Vaughan's translation of the *Republic* of Plato, or Wright's translation of the *Phædrus*, or Church and Brodribb's translation of Tacitus, or Jebb's translation of Theophrastus, will shew the degree of accuracy required in Prose Composition. Admirable models of Verse Composition will be found in the *Arundines Cami*, the *Sabrina Corolla*, the Porson Prize Exercises, and some of the other similar books; which will also serve as exercises in Composition, when the aid of lectures or a private tutor is not to be had. In order to gain the habit

of using the vocabulary of an author and storing it up in the memory, that kind of composition should be practised which corresponds to the writings of the author the student is engaged in reading at the time, and before doing an exercise in Composition, a portion of some author similar in style should be read over. The more difficult usages of the Greek and Latin languages, especially the doctrine of the Subjunctive mood in Latin, and of conditional and temporal sentences in Greek, should be studied with the help of a good Syntax, such as Madvig's, in order that the student may thoroughly understand them, and may be able to use them without fear of error.

In Verse Composition it is difficult to gain much skill unless it has been acquired early, and yet a high place in the first Class cannot be generally gained without it.

A special lecture is devoted in most of the Colleges to the subject of Composition, and the student will have ample opportunities of practice afforded him by attendance at such lectures.

The student who has not the advantage either of College Lectures or a private tutor, may exercise himself in Composition by translating and retranslating easy passages from Greek and Latin authors, especially Cicero, Livy, Thucydides, and Plato, and by the use of books of verse translations, such as those above named.

Composition should be practised sometimes with, and sometimes without, the aid of Dictionaries. On

the one hand much valuable information may be gained in searching for words and expressions in a good Dictionary, and on the other it is absolutely necessary to acquire the habit of self-reliance, as no such aid is allowed in Examinations.

The remarks made above with regard to school-teaching in Composition do not apply to University practice for the Classical Tripos, the preparation for which should generally be confined to rendering passages of English into Greek or Latin. The collections of passages for this purpose contained in Holden's *Foliorum Silvula* and *Centuriae* and in Kennedy's *Materials for Translation*, or in other books of a similar kind, will be found most useful. Portions of Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Cicero, Thucydides, and Sophocles should be committed to memory, especially such as strike the mind most in reading.

The question whether the student can spend his time with advantage in writing for the University or College Composition Prizes depends mainly upon the circumstances of each particular case, and upon individual tastes. As, on the one hand, a student who comes to the University with a considerable extent of knowledge of the Classical writers, and a facility for composing, may very profitably employ some portion of his time in writing for prizes; so, on the other hand, it would be injudicious for one who has not had early opportunities for gaining the power of composition, or whose tastes do not lead him in that direction, and who must consequently rely mainly upon extensive

reading and exact translation for success, to sacrifice any important part of his studies to such an object. But it may very possibly happen that a subject proposed may fall in with the reading or the taste of the student, and in such a case much interest may be added to his studies by writing upon it, besides the advantages which must always accompany the expression of his thoughts distinctly in writing. Much attention should be paid to the proper arrangement and treatment of the subject, a point in which, now that original Composition is so much less practised than formerly, students are apt to fail. Formal and irrelevant introductions should be especially avoided, and the subject entered upon at once. Compression of matter, simplicity and perfection of style should be aimed at rather than length, and care must be taken to avoid all extravagance of thought or expression. The successful exercises are always printed, and collections of them may be easily procured in Cambridge. The student should, however, carefully avoid the danger of forming his style upon them, as they are not all by any means worthy of imitation. Recourse must rather be had to the ancient authors themselves, and their spirit and style reproduced as much as possible. In the case of the Greek Ode it is true that no exact model, except the very few fragments of Sappho, exists in ancient literature. Pindar therefore must be studied, and his method of expression and treatment of a subject noted and imitated. Full information on the



metre and dialect of Sappho's Odes may be found in page 12 of an Essay on the fragments of her poetry, published at Berlin in 1827 by Professor Neue.

It may be mentioned here that it is often the custom for classical students who require practice in Examinations to enter the Examinations for the University Scholarships. The advantages to be derived from this are great, if the student is resolved to give his whole time and attention, while the Examination lasts, to the work of solving the papers. The power of concentrating all the faculties of the mind upon a difficulty, of quickly unravelling intricacies of language, and of composing with facility, will be much strengthened by such practice. The Examinations for the University Scholarships and those for the Chancellor's Medals, differ from the Classical Tripos Examination chiefly in the superior value attached in them to Composition, and in the original exercises in Verse and Prose required. There is also more variety in the authors from whom passages for translation are selected.

#### 1. *Latin Verse Composition.*

The Examination Papers in Latin Verse Composition generally contain two kinds of Verse. Hexameters and Lyrics are most commonly set together, but sometimes other combinations of Hexameters, Elegiacs, and Lyrics are introduced. Abundant models of these may be found in the *Arundines Cami*, the *Sabrinæ Corolla*, and in Meri-

vale's translation of Keats's *Hyperion*, or Jebb's Greek and Latin Translations. But it cannot be too strongly urged on the student not to trust to such books alone, as *they cannot supply the place of an actual study of the Latin Poets.*

In the case of Lyric Verse the metre is generally left to the taste of the student. The Odes of Horace are the accepted models of this kind of Composition, but the metres used by Catullus are also of great beauty, and deserve careful attention. As a general rule, unless the student is highly skilled in composition, the Alcaic metre should be avoided on account of its peculiar difficulties. The Asclepiad metres of Horace, and some of those used by him in his Epodes, especially those of the 15th and 16th Epodes, will be found the most generally useful. The Sapphic metre should be avoided, since unless very skilfully handled it becomes intolerably monotonous. In order to cultivate the ear and accustom it to the rhythm of the various metres, portions of the best Latin poets should be committed to memory, and passages of English poetry of similar style should be selected and translated at the same time, in order that the student may accustom himself to make a ready use of the Latin poetical vocabulary, and to imitate their rhythm.

## 2. *Latin Prose Composition.*

Two passages of English prose are generally given to be rendered into Latin, one from some standard English Historian, the other from some

English philosophical work. In the composition of historical Latin Prose, Livy is the best model; and it will be found useful to translate and re-translate portions of his history. The style of Tacitus, if imitated without the careful superintendence of a tutor, is apt to lead to affectation and mannerism in writing Latin Prose. For practice in the other kinds of Latin Prose, the philosophical, rhetorical, and epistolary, Cicero's *Tusculan Disputations*, his *De Officiis*, his *De Oratore*, his *Orations*, and his *Letters*, must be studied. The methods by which these writers render their meaning perspicuous, the order in which they arrange their words, the forms of construction they generally prefer, and the particles used by them in the connexion of sentences, must be particularly noted. Forcellini's Lexicon and Madvig's Latin Grammar may be consulted with great advantage.

To be able to write in a simple and clear yet idiomatic style in Latin Prose, is perhaps the most difficult attainment to which a student can aspire, and is but rarely found even amongst the most advanced scholars. The most common faults into which young students are apt to fall are those of mannerism, and its opposite of dull uniformity. The latter fault is certainly the less pardonable in those who have to any extent studied the lively style of the best writers of the Augustan age, but it is nevertheless by far the more prevalent.

### 3. *Greek Verse Composition.*

The metre required in the Greek Verse Composition Paper is the Iambic Senarius, with the addition occasionally of some short passage for translation into Anapæstic Dimeters, Trochaic Tetrameters, or Homeric Hexameters. The passages are generally taken from the English dramatic writers, but sometimes also from Milton, Spenser, and more modern poets. The rhythm and style of versification of Sophocles are generally considered the most worthy of imitation. Euripides and Æschylus should however be studied in order to acquire a sufficient *copia verborum*. One or two plays, according to the student's fancy, should be committed to memory.

The attention of the student and most of his practice must be devoted to Iambics, and the other metres should be attempted but seldom. Excellent models of Greek Verse Composition will be found in the Porson Prize Exercises, and in the *Sabrinæ Corolla*. A useful account of the Iambic metre and some practical hints concerning it, with progressive exercises, is to be found in the introduction to the *Shrewsbury Greek Verses*.

### 4. *Greek Prose Composition.*

As in the Latin, so in the Greek Prose Composition Paper, two passages of English are always given to be rendered into Greek. These passages are sometimes purely narrative, sometimes oratorical,

and sometimes philosophical. The styles of Thucydides and Demosthenes, and of Plato and Aristotle, must be severally cultivated. The distinction between the various philosophical terms used by Aristotle, and the copious and varied phraseology of Plato, and his delicate shades of expression, must be carefully noted and applied.

With beginners in Greek Prose Composition it is a common error to suppose that the rules of Latin Prose apply to Greek, especially in the order of words, in the use of the relative pronoun, of participles, and of the genitive absolute or the ablative case. The difference between Latin and Greek in these respects must therefore be attended to. Perfection in this kind of composition can only be gained by wide and continuous reading of large masses of the best Greek Prose authors, but it is perhaps the most attainable of all the kinds of Composition, by those who have not had the advantage of good early training, and therefore should be carefully cultivated by such students.

(B) *Translations.*

The largest proportion of marks are assigned to the Translation papers in the Examination, and they must therefore be regarded as the most important. There are six Translation papers, as will be seen by the regulations, one whole paper and one half being assigned to each of the four kinds of translation into English, viz. from Latin Prose, Latin Verse, Greek

Prose, and Greek Verse. The translations are required to be strictly literal, so far as is consistent with elegant and idiomatic English. The translation of the *Republic* of Plato by Davies and Vaughan, or that of the *Phædrus* of Plato by Wright, or of the *Orations against Aphobus* by Kennedy, or of the poem of *Lucretius* by Munro, or of the *Histories of Tacitus* by Church and Brodribb, or of *Theophrastus* by Jebb, may be taken as examples of the best style of rendering. For translating the Prose writers, the student requires a copious vocabulary, and some knowledge of the styles of the best English authors of history and philosophy. In the translation of poetry it is not generally advisable to attempt rhymes or a metrical version. As was remarked in the case of Composition, the object here should be to present the sense of the whole passage in an English form. All affectation or forced imitation of the peculiarities of any English writer should be avoided, and the translation made to flow as naturally as possible. In endeavouring to discover the true meaning of any difficult passage, the student must be careful to determine not only the strict grammatical construction and usage of each of the words, but also to avail himself of the sense indicated by the preceding and following context: by applying both of these methods of arriving at the interpretation, many passages which would prove unintelligible, were one method alone used, will be made clear. Constant practice in Translation is not so necessary as careful and extensive reading,

and the acquirement of a copious English vocabulary ; but for a few weeks previous to Examination practice should be constantly kept up, by means of College Examinations or by the help of a private tutor, in translating difficult passages separated from their context, in order to acquire quickness in seizing the writer's train of thought and to gain a readiness of expression. Before beginning to write each passage should be carefully read over two or three times, the drift of the whole clearly seen, and the point of each sentence and its bearing upon the subject carefully considered.

Particular attention should be paid to the first few sentences in each passage, as mistakes are very liable to be made in them from want of the clue furnished by the previous context. An effort must be made to comprehend the exact point from which the writer has viewed his subject, to perceive clearly the connexion of thought, and the structure of each sentence, and to express the particular shade of meaning in each word as modified by its context.

In reading an author it must always be remembered that the object to be kept in view is not so much to load the memory with interpretations of difficult passages, or the meaning of uncommon words, as to familiarize the mind with the language and mode of expression, and to gain such a power of unravelling intricate and abstruse trains of thought, as shall enable the student to translate with facility and accuracy detached passages which he has not read previously.

A scholar of extensive reading will often find that he has not previously seen many of the passages given in the Examination, and therefore the student must read, not with the immediate prospect of finding the same passages in the Examination, but in order to accustom his faculties to the strain of making out the meaning of hard passages without the aid of notes or a dictionary. For this reason it is not well to lean too much upon the assistance of notes or translations, except in the case of recondite allusions, or in confirmation of an opinion previously formed from the text alone. The student is recommended in reading to have two copies of his author, one containing the text alone, the other with explanatory notes, or a translation. The text alone should be first read with a dictionary and grammar, and any difficulties which seem insurmountable, grammatical peculiarities, or allusions, marked with a pencil. Many of these will probably be explained in further reading by subsequent passages, but for such as remain unsolved a translation or notes may be used.

Much assistance in learning how to translate may be derived from lectures. For this purpose the student should carefully remark the method of translation used by a University Professor, or by his College lecturer, who will generally be a tutor of considerable experience, and endeavour to imitate it. The lectures of the Greek and Latin Professors may be attended with great advantage to the student, not only for the amount of information to be



gained, but also as a means of forming a good style in translation.

Questions on the subject matter, and on the more important points of philology involved in the passages given for translation, are generally introduced into the papers. More importance however is attached to the translations than to these questions, so that the candidate should always finish the translations before attempting any of the questions. On this point, and in appending notes to his translations, the student must exercise his own judgment, as it is impossible to give any rules which will apply to all cases. In the following directions the books which are particularly recommended are marked with an asterisk.

#### 1. *Latin Prose Translations.*

The authors from whose works passages have hitherto been taken for Examination in Latin Prose Translation are Livy, Cicero, Tacitus, Cæsar, Sallust, Suetonius, Pliny the elder, Pliny the younger, Quintilian, Velleius Paterculus, Seneca the philosopher, and Cornelius Nepos.

The authors of most importance among these with regard to the examination are Livy, Cicero, and Tacitus.

The parts of *Livy* most generally read are the first Decad and the 21st and 22nd books. Arnold's or Schwegler's (German), or Ihne's or Mommsen's history should be read at the same time. The early history of Rome is most completely discussed in Sir

G. C. Lewis' work on *The Credibility of Early Roman History*. The opposite view may be seen in Dyer's *History of the Roman Kings*, but perhaps the most fair and lucid statement of the various questions which arise is to be found in Ihne's *Roman History*. The best annotated edition of Livy is Drakenborch's, but his notes are too cumbrous for general use. Madvig's text, and Weissenborn's (German) notes, will be found most convenient. Bekker's text with short notes by Raschig is also a convenient edition. An excellent edition of the first Book of Livy with notes and a valuable introduction has recently been published by Professor Seeley, and a treatise on Livy's style by Kuhnast may be found useful to those who can read German.

The text of *Cicero* by Nobbe, or Klotz, or Baiter and Kayser, should be used; Ernesti's *Clavis* or Nizolius' *Lexicon Ciceronianum* is a useful book. The following will be found, with \*Zeller's *Epicureans, Stoics, and Sceptics*, useful annotated editions of the separate works usually read. \*Madvig's *De Finibus*, Kühner's *Tusculanæ Disputationes*, the German editions of Cicero's works in Weidmann's Berlin series, Görenz's *Academica*, \*Halm's *Orationes*, Beier's *De Officiis*, Ellendt's *De Oratore*, Moser and Creuzer's *De Nat. Deor.*, and *De Divinatione*, Mayor's *Second Philippic*, Ramsay's *Pro Cluentio*, the Commentary of \*Paulus Manutius on the Epistles, or Billerbeck or Boot's editions; or Matthiæ's *Selections from the Epistles*. The whole of the orations have also been edited with notes in the

*Bibliotheca Classica.* Abeken's *Life and Letters of Cicero*, Middleton's or Forsyth's *Life of Cicero*, Watson's select *Letters of Cicero*, and Whewell's *Lectures on the History of Cicero's Philosophy*, may also be read with advantage.

The best annotated edition of *Tacitus* is that of \*Orelli. The Oxford translation republished in Bohn's library is useful, though not to be implicitly relied on. The parts of Tacitus most generally read are the first few books and the 13th and 14th of the *Annals*, and the first two books of the *History*, and the *Agricola* and *Germany*. Merivale's *History of the Roman Empire* should be read *pari passu* with this author. Boetticher's *Lexicon Taciteum* and Dräger's treatise on the syntax and style of Tacitus are also useful. The *Histories* and the *Germania* and *Agricola* have been well translated by Church and Brodribb, and an edition of the *Annals* with notes has been lately published by Frost. The best text is that of Halm published by Teubner in 1871.

## 2. *Latin Verse Translations.*

The authors in this division from whom passages are proposed for Examination are very numerous, comprising Lucretius, Catullus, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, Propertius, Tibullus, Persius, Martial, Lucan, Statius, Ennius, Phædrus, Plautus and Terence. Portions of all these writers, except Phædrus, Statius, Ennius and Tibullus, must be studied. The most important are Plautus,

Lucretius, Virgil, Horace, and Juvenal. Two or three books of Lucretius and a few plays of Plautus should be known, and if possible the whole of Virgil, Horace, and Juvenal. The best texts of the two first-named authors are Munro's Lucretius, and Ritschl's or Fleckeisen's Plautus. The notes of Lindemann or Gronovius or Lambinus on Plautus, Conington's or Forbiger's Virgil, \*Orelli's Horace, \*Mayor's Juvenal, and \*Munro's or \*Lachmann's Lucretius, should be used. Thornton's translation of Plautus is useful, and Pareus' Lexicon Plautinum. On the metres of Plautus and Terence, a subject of some difficulty, Ritschl's prolegomena to the *Trinummus*, Wagner's prefaces to the *Aulularia* and to his edition of Terence, and Bentley's introduction to Terence, are the best authorities. With respect to the remaining authors the most commonly studied parts of Ovid are the *Fasti* and *Heroides*. The best annotated editions of the *Fasti* are Merkel's and Paley's. Conington's or \*Jahn's Persius, Hertzberg's Propertius, Doering's Catullus, Weber's or Weise's Lucan, and Wagner's Terence, will be found useful. The notes on Martial's *Epigrams* in the common variorum edition should be used. An edition of selected epigrams with notes has also been published by Paley and Stone. The whole of Propertius, Catullus, and Persius, may be read. The first book of Lucan's *Pharsalia* is the most worth reading. The fragments of Ennius have lately been edited in a collected form by Vahlen.

3. *Greek Prose Translations.*

A greater extent of reading is necessary in Greek than in Latin Prose. The Greek Prose authors from whose writings passages have hitherto been extracted for the Examination, have been Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Demosthenes, and the other Attic orators, Plato, Aristotle, Theophrastus, and Longinus.

The most important of these authors to the candidate for Classical Honours is *Thucydides*. To appreciate and thoroughly understand this prince of historians requires no mean amount of Greek scholarship. The best annotated edition is \*Poppo's smaller edition, Arnold's edition is valuable for the historical and geographical remarks contained in the notes, and Göller's and Krüger's (German) editions for the grammatical observations and parallel passages quoted in them. Bloomfield's edition is useful only for the quotations in the notes from later authors who have imitated Thucydides. Some excellent grammatical notes on the first book of Thucydides have been published by Mr Shilleto, and it is to be hoped that he will complete an edition of the whole. There are several translations of Thucydides into English, but none which can be entirely relied upon for scholar-like accuracy. The versions of Hobbes and Dale are the best. \*Grote's, Thirlwall's, or Curtius' *History of Greece* should always be read *pari passu* as most valuable historical commentaries on Thucydides. The difficulties to be

encountered by the student in translating this author are such as will try his scholarship and powers of comprehension and expression to the utmost, and these difficulties do not occur less frequently in the narrative than in the speeches. The student should therefore on no account be induced to believe that it is only necessary to read the speeches in Thucydides, as is sometimes imagined.

The best annotations on *Herodotus* are those of Krüger and Abicht (German) and Bähr, Gaisford, or Schweighauser. One of these, with the text of Bekker, and Rawlinson's translation and notes, will be found sufficient. A good deal of information and criticism relating to this author will be found in Dahlmann's *Life of Herodotus*, \*Mure's *History of Greek Literature*, and Grote's *History of Greece*.

The following orations of Demosthenes are commonly read. The *De Falsa Legatione*, with \*Shilleto's notes, the *Midias*, edited by \*Buttmann, the *De Corona*, in Drake's edition, with the speech of Æschines on the same subject, and a good translation published by Mr Norris a few years ago, the orations against Aphobus, with an admirable translation and notes by \*Kennedy, the *Androtion*, *Phormio*, *Zenothemis*, *Aristocrates*, and *Nicostratus*. Dindorf's collection of notes and Mitchell's Indices will be found useful. The student should carefully observe the terms of Attic law occurring in the private orations. The necessary information on this subject will be found in Meier and Schömann's work on the method of procedure in the Attic

courts. Arnold Schäfer's *Demosthenes und seine Zeit* contains an account of the circumstances under which each speech was delivered. It is not necessary to read any of the other Attic orators if Demosthenes be carefully studied.

The dialogues of *Plato* which are most usually studied are the following. The *Phædrus* with \*Wright's translation, and \*Thompson's notes, the *Theætetus*, with Campbell's notes, the *Gorgias*, with Cope's Introduction and translation, and with Stallbaum's and \*Thompson's notes, the *Protagoras* and *Phædo* with Wagner's notes, the *Philebus*, with English notes by Poste, or in Badham's edition, the *Republic*, with \*Davies' and Vaughan's translation, the *Apology*, with Riddell's notes, the *Sophistes* and *Politicus* with Campbell's notes. The text of Baiter and Orelli is well printed and of a convenient size for common use. The London Edition containing a variety of notes on the whole of Plato's works is serviceable. Schwegler's *Handbook* translated by Stirling, Archer Butler's *Lectures on Ancient Philosophy* should be read, and the chapter in Grote upon the Sophists (Vol. VIII. ch. 67), with Cope's criticism upon it in the *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology*, Vol. I. p. 146 and Vol. II. p. 129, and Sidgwick's defence in the *Journal of Philology*, Vol. IV. p. 288; Grote's *Plato and Companions of Socrates*, with Mill's criticism in his dissertations and discussions, and Zeller's *Socrates and the Socratic School*. Ast's *Lexicon Platonicum*, and Ritter and Preller's *Historia*

*Philosophie ex Fontium locis contexta*, may be used with advantage in studying Plato. Schwegler's *Geschichte der Griechischen Philosophie* (German), Tübingen, 1870, and Überweg's *Outlines of Ancient Philosophy* (English translation), should be read by students who have not time for the perusal of Zeller's great and important work *Die Philosophie der Griechen*.

The student should read at least three or four books of Aristotle's *Ethics*, with Williams's translation and Michelet's or \*Sir A. Grant's notes. At least a part of the *Rhetoric*, and of the *Politics*, are the other portions of Aristotle usually read. It will be useful to refer to Cope's *Introduction to Aristotle's Rhetoric* and Spengel's edition of the same.

The remaining Greek Prose writers, Xenophon, Theophrastus, and Longinus, are not of sufficient importance with reference to the Examination to occupy much of the student's time. An excellent edition of \*Theophrastus with translations and notes has been published by R. C. Jebb.

#### 4. *Greek Verse Translations.*

The authors from whose works passages of Greek Verse have been hitherto selected are Homer, Hesiod, Æschylus, Pindar, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Theocritus, Bion, the Homeric Hymns, the Greek Anthology, and the Comic Fragments.

The parts of *Homer* usually read are the first six and the last six books of the *Iliad*, and from



the 5th to the 12th Book of the Odyssey. In reading Homer explanatory notes are not so much required as a good Lexicon, the difficulty being chiefly in the meaning of words, and not in intricacy of construction. The most convenient notes on the Iliad are those in Heyne's smaller edition, published at Oxford in 1834; Dübner's French edition, the German edition of Fäsi, and Spitzner's or Bothe's or Paley's notes are also useful. Löwe's edition of the Odyssey is the most convenient, but the notes of Ameis (German) are much better. The notes of \*Nitzsch on the Odyssey have not been translated from the German, and extend over twelve books only. Prof. Mayor has edited the IX—XII books of the Odyssey with notes, and an English edition of the Odyssey has also been published by Dr Hayman. \*Buttmann's *Lexilogus*, and his \**Catalogue of Irregular Greek Verbs*, are invaluable for the student of Homer. Döderlein's *Homerisches Glossarium*, Seber's Index, and \*Damm's *Lexicon Homericum*, are also very useful. The last serves as an index, and brings together all the passages in which a word occurs, so that the student can compare its different significations. The most complete and impartial discussion of the questions which relate to the Homeric poems will be found in \*Mure's *History of Greek Literature*.

The poems of *Hesiod* have been lately edited by Mr Paley, and should be studied either in his edition or Van Lennep's. It is desirable that the student should become acquainted with them, as

a knowledge of Homer will not always enable him to translate Hesiod.

Pindar should be studied with the aid of \*Dissen's Notes, or Dr Donaldson's edition. The style of translating Homer and Pindar should be as near as possible to that of the authorized version of the old Testament Prophets.

Paley's editions of Æschylus and Euripides are the most generally useful. The plays of most importance are the *Agamemnon*, the *Prometheus Vinc-tus*, the *Eumenides*, the *Hecuba*, *Orestes*, and *Phœnissæ*, with Porson's notes, \*Elmsley's *Medea* and *Bacchæ*, the *Hippolytus*, *Alcestis*, *Ion*, *Andro-mache*, and *Helena*.

The whole of Sophocles ought to be read, with the notes of Wunder, Schneidewin or \*Hermann; and the *Ajax* and *Electra* with \*Jebb's admirable notes. Bishop Thirlwall's *Essay On the Irony of Sophocles*, in the *Philological Museum*, \*Ellendt's *Lexicon Sophocleum*, and Campbell's *Introduction*, are extremely useful.

The most useful edition of Aristophanes is that of Bekker with the scholia and 'variorum' notes attached. The best text without notes is Meineke's, published by Tauchnitz at Leipsic. Dindorf's text with scholia and notes is useful. The plays usually read are the *Vespæ*, the *Aves*, the *Ranæ*, the *Equites*, the *Nubes*, the *Pax*, and the *Acharnenses*. There are many good editions of single plays. Among these may be mentioned the *Vespæ* and *Pax* by Richter, the *Nubes* by Hermann, the *Nubes*, *Equites*, and

*Ranæ*, by Kock (German), the *Lysistrata* and *Thesmophoriazusæ* by Enger. \*Elmsley's edition of the *Acharnians* is excellent, and by no means out of date. Mitchell is better as a translator than as an editor, but deficient in scholarship. The best translations are those by \*Frere and Walsh, and a translation of the *Clouds*, published anonymously by Macpherson, Oxford, 1852.

The student should be well acquainted with the dialect and style of Theocritus. The best editions of his Idylls, with explanatory notes, are those of Wuestemann, Paley, and Fritzsche. The difficulty in this author, as in Homer, chiefly consists in determining the meaning of words, and not in complexity of construction.

### (C) *History.*

The object of the paper of questions in Ancient History is to test the student's acquaintance with the subject-matter of the principal Greek and Latin historians, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Livy, and Tacitus. One half of the questions relate to Greek, and one half to Roman history. The student should read the best English historians of Greece and Rome *pari passu* with his study of the Greek and Latin historians. Thus \*Arnold, Schwegler, \*Mommsen or \*Ihne should be read with Livy. \*Abeken or Middleton, or Merivale's later *Roman Commonwealth*, with Cicero's *Letters*, \*Merivale's *History of the Roman Empire* with Tacitus; Curtius', or Thirlwall's or \*Grote's *History*

of *Greece* with Herodotus and Thucydides. Plutarch's *Lives*, Polybius, Dion Cassius and Suetonius, may be studied with advantage. The knowledge thus gained in detail may be systematised and consolidated by afterwards reading a shorter history, such as Smith's *Greece* or Liddell's *Rome*.

The History paper should by no means be regarded with indifference, although it may seem to have but a small proportion of weight assigned to it. The Classical Board in their Report of 1854 stated distinctly that this Paper acts with considerable force as a disturbing cause in the assignment of places, and this statement has been fully borne out by the subsequent Examinations.

The nature of the questions usually asked in the History paper will be seen by consulting the papers of former years. It will be remarked that since the Examination of the year 1866, each question has generally included a much more extensive section of history than before, and that fully to answer even one of the questions in each division of the paper, is quite as much as any student can be well expected to accomplish within the time allowed. In order to prepare for this paper the student must carefully endeavour while reading the original authors, to group the facts under general heads, such as the policies of different statesmen, the measures relating to the distribution of property, the strategy of celebrated generals, the history of the various classes in the ancient communities, the influence exerted upon the character of nations by

their religion, judicature, political constitution, literature, philosophy or geographical situation; the historical value of the respective writers, and other similar lines of thought. The purpose of the examiners, as indicated by the papers since 1866, has been to lead students rather to observe the connexion and classification of the events, and to trace tendencies of history, than to the mere narrative statement of isolated facts. In this it is to be hoped that they have been more or less successful, as one important step towards the establishment in Cambridge of a sound school of Historical Science.

Whether the establishment of a Historical Tripos ought to lead to further modifications in the Historical part of the Classical Tripos examination, is a question which will soon have to be discussed. If an opinion may be hazarded here, it would appear to the present writer that the historical paper or papers in the Classical Tripos, might with advantage be assimilated to the Philosophical papers as constituted under the scheme of 1869, and that a portion or portions of the historical authors in the original, or a limited period of History, should be selected from year to year for special study. The vague and unlimited field offered to the student by the present system, though it encourages the study of Curtius', Grote's, and Mommsen's ideas on Greek and Roman History, does not lead to any attempt on the part of students to ascertain for themselves what Thucydides or Tacitus really thought and meant.

(D) *Philosophical and Rhetorical Writers.*

Two additional papers on some of the entire treatises of the Greek and Roman philosophical and rhetorical authors, were introduced into the examination in the year 1872, from a very general feeling in the University, that the tendency of Classical education, as governed by the previously existing Tripos Examination, was to prolong unduly a piecemeal mode of studying classical literature, which however excellent as a discipline for boys, ceases to give sufficient scope and exercise for the more matured powers of older students. It was also felt that too exclusive an attention had hitherto been paid at Cambridge to the study of the form in which the classical writers clothed their thoughts, while the subject matter had been neglected. Students became able, by constant practice in translating isolated passages, to acquire a knack of solving such difficulties of language as may be presented in the translation papers, without having acquired any sound or wide acquaintance with classical literature or history. Thus Classics at Cambridge were being used too exclusively as a field for literary gymnastics, and not as a part of the study of the philosophy of history and language. The old study of the 'Humanities' had been replaced by that of 'Elegant extracts.'

The papers which have been hitherto set in the specified subjects, clearly shew that the student must be prepared, (1) to give minute and accurate

translations of his author, (2) to give explanatory or paraphrastic commentaries on the harder passages, (3) to answer questions on the systems of philosophy or schools of rhetoric to which the prescribed books relate.

The principal books which must be studied have already been indicated above. A student will however do well to attend the courses of lectures given on the fixed subjects by the inter-collegiate lecturers, and to attend any examination papers set by them in the lecture-rooms, in order to acquire the habit of expressing his knowledge clearly and succinctly, and to ascertain its real extent.

A caution must at the same time be added against spending too much time and labour upon the fixed subjects. If health and strength and clearness of head be sacrificed by working too hard at the last to get up the set authors, the student's place will inevitably be much below his real merit, because *the bulk of the examination still consists of unseen passages for translation.*

The lists of subjects hitherto issued by the Classical Board have been as follows :

For 1872. Plato's *Republic*, Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*, Cicero *de Finibus* and Quintilian's *Institutio Oratoria*, Book x.

For 1873. Plato's *Phædrus*, *Gorgias* and *Philebus*, Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*, Quintilian's *Inst. Orat.* Book x, and Lucretius, *de Rer. Nat.* I. II. III.

For 1874. Plato's *Phædrus*, *Gorgias* and *Phi-*

*lebus*; Aristotle's *Rhetoric*, Cicero's *Academica*, and *Lucretius*, I. II. III.

For 1875. Plato's *Theætetus*, *Sophistes*, and *Politicus*. Aristotle's *Rhetoric* and Cicero's *Academica*.

For 1876. The *Politics* of Aristotle, the *Theætetus*, and *Sophistes* of Plato. The *Orator* of Cicero.

(E) *Classical Philology.*

The lists of books hitherto recommended by the Classical Board as a guide to students in preparing for the paper in Classical Philology have been as follows :

For 1872. 1. Schleicher's *Vergleichende Grammatik* to § 241 so much as relates to the Greek and Latin languages. 2. Curtius's *Griechische Etymologie*. 3. Corssen's *Aussprache und Vokalismus der Lateinischen Sprache*, exclusive of Part III. (Betonung). 4. Bentley's *Dissertations on the Epistles of Phalaris*. 5. Porson's *Preface to the Hecuba*. 6. Madvig's *Emendationes Livianæ*.

For 1873. The same with the substitution of Peile's *Introduction to Greek and Latin Etymology* for Madvig's *Emendationes*.

For 1874. The same as for 1873.

For 1875. The same as for 1874, with the omission of Porson's *Preface* and Corssen.

For 1876. Higher Syntax of Greek and Latin Grammar, Bentley's *Phalaris*. Schleicher as before, Curtius as before, Peile as before.



Translations of Schleicher and Curtius will probably be shortly published. Meanwhile the student unacquainted with German cannot do better than study Peile's excellent *\*Introduction to Greek and Latin Etymology*, and attend the courses of lectures given by the Inter-collegiate Union Lecturers.

The Philological paper was introduced into the Examination in 1872, with the object of leading students to pay more attention to linguistic science, and to the principles of criticism and higher syntax. One half of the paper is devoted to the first of these, and the other to questions on criticism and syntax. To read the whole of the books mentioned by the Classical Board is more than any student is intended to attempt, and he should therefore have recourse to the advice of the Professor of Sanskrit, or of some College Lecturer competent to direct his studies.

The higher syntax and criticism may be studied in the following books besides those mentioned by the Board. Madvig's *Opuscula*, Böckh's *Kleine Schriften*, Goodwin's *Greek Moods and Tenses*, publ. at Cambridge, U. S. Roby's *Latin Grammar*. Madvig's *Latin Grammar*. Madvig's *Greek Syntax*.

(F) *Concluding Remarks.*

The following scheme of Classical reading, arranged according to years, has been drawn up in order to shew the succession in which the various authors may best be read. It cannot be expected

that every student will accomplish so large an amount of reading, and the scheme is therefore only intended to be carried out as far as practicable, and to serve as a guide to the order in which the books should be studied.

It will be seen that Sallust, Cæsar, Terence, Virgil, Horace, Xenophon, and Euripides are omitted. The student is supposed to have acquired at least some knowledge of these writers before commencing residence. An intimate acquaintance with Virgil and Horace is indispensable. The *Odes* of Horace, some part of the *Æneid* and the *Georgics* of Virgil, ought to be known by heart. In the 3rd year it is supposed that, besides the books mentioned in the scheme, the student is employed in reading over again some of the authors previously read, in practising Composition and Translation, and in consolidating his knowledge of History and Philology.

The fixed subjects and the Philology can be most conveniently studied by attending inter-collegiate lectures and examinations, and the order in which they are taken will depend upon the arrangements of the different Colleges.

## FIRST YEAR.

Latin Prose.	{	Livy I—X. XXI. XXII.
	{	Cicero, <i>De Oratore</i> .
Latin Verse.	{	Juvenal.
	{	Catullus.
	{	Ovid's <i>Fasti</i> and <i>Heroides</i> .

- Greek Prose. { Thucydides.  
Herodotus I. II. III.  
Demosthenes. Buttman's *Midias*.
- Greek Verse. { Homer, *Il.* I—VI. and XVIII—XXIV.  
*Odys.* I—XII.  
Æschylus, *Agamemnon*, *Prometheus*,  
*Eumenides*, *Septem contra Thebas*.

## SECOND YEAR.

- Latin Prose. { Cicero, *De Natura Deorum*, *Epist.*  
*ad Atticum*, I. II. XIII. *ad Div.*  
VII.  
Tacitus, *Ann.* I. II. III. XIII. XIV.  
*Hist.* I. II.
- Latin Verse. { Persius.  
Lucretius.  
Lindemann's selection of Plautus'  
Plays, and the *Curculio*, *Rudens*,  
and *Pseudolus*.
- Greek Prose. { Demosthenes, *De Corona*, *De Fals.*  
*Leg.*, and some private orations.
- Greek Verse. { Sophocles.  
Aristophanes, with Becker's *Char-*  
*icles*.

## THIRD YEAR.

- Latin Prose. { Some of Cicero's *Orationes* and *De*  
*Finibus*.

Latin Verse.	{	Propertius.
		Lucan, <i>Phars.</i> Bk. I. III. VII.
		Martial, with Becker's <i>Gallus</i> .
Greek Verse.	{	Hesiod.
		Theocritus.
		Pindar.
		Selections from Greek Anthology.

The following books, besides those already mentioned, will also be found useful : Zumpt's *Annales*, Böckh's *Public Economy of Athens*, Schömann *de Comitibus Atheniensium*, Donaldson's *Cratylus* and *Varronianus*, Hand's *Tursellinus*, Müller's *History of Greek Literature*, Niebuhr's *Roman History* and *Lectures, Corpus Poetarum Latinorum* ed. Weber, *Poetæ Scenici Græci*, Bernhardt's *Grundriss der Griechischen und Lateinischen Literatur*, Teuffel's *History of Roman Literature*, Fischer's *Zeit-tafeln*, Clinton's *Fasti*, Veitch's *Irregular Greek Verbs*, Müller's *Dissertations on the Eumenides*, Donaldson's *Theatre of the Greeks*, Hermann's *Political Antiquities*, Merivale's *Fall of the Roman Republic*. The Dictionaries of Antiquities, of Biography, and of Geography by Dr Smith. Heineccius' *Antiquitates Romane*, Wordsworth's *Athens and Attica*, Burn's *Rome and the Campagna*. Dyer's *Pompeii*. Ramsay's *Roman Antiquities*. Becker's *Römische Alterthümer*. The best Atlas is that of Spruner, or Kiepert's smaller one. The best Latin Grammar is Madvig's, the best Greek Grammar Donaldson's, Goodwin's or Matthiæ's, with Madvig's

Greek Syntax. The best Greek Lexicons are Rost and Palm, or Liddell and Scott, the best Latin Dictionary Forcellini's, or the smaller dictionaries of Andrews, Smith, or Riddle and White. Lexicons adapted to particular authors, if they can be had, such as Boetticher's *Lexicon Taciteum*, or Schweighauser's *Lexicon Herodoteum*, should be used in preference to general Lexicons.

An excellent list of the best editions of Classical authors will be found in J. B. Mayor's *Guide to the choice of Classical Books*, Bell and Co. 1874.

It will be found best not to read more than two authors at the same time, even when the whole of the student's time can be devoted to them, and, during Term time when lectures have to be attended, one will be found quite sufficient if thoroughly studied and digested. The proposed course may be either shortened or lengthened considerably by varying the amount of each author read. While on the one hand some students will feel that they can make most progress by reading large masses of an author, others will be inclined to content themselves with a small amount thoroughly and familiarly known. The former plan, if too exclusively pursued, is apt to lead to inaccuracy, and the latter to narrow scholarship. The best course is to combine the two methods. Certain portions of the principal writers should be familiarly known, but large masses should also be read through continuously, in order to accustom the mind thoroughly to the modes of thought and

style of the authors studied. Nothing should be so much guarded against as hasty and perfunctory reading. For although a wide range of study will in many cases enable the student to enter into the spirit of the ancient writers more fully, yet it must always be borne in mind that the demand in the Classical Tripos Examination is not so much for wide knowledge as for practical skill in handling the languages, delicacy of taste in discerning their beauties, and accuracy in translating. It is here that the chief difference between the Oxford and the Cambridge system of Classical study chiefly lies. At Cambridge scholarship is encouraged as distinguished from learning. The main demand is for skill in interpreting, translating, and writing Greek, Latin, and English. Cambridge thus contents herself chiefly with testing the ability of her students by the power with which they can wield the three languages in various combinations, and assigns an inferior value to philosophical or historical knowledge as a subject of examination. Oxford, on the other hand, requires a detailed knowledge of the contents of certain books, and does not insist so strongly upon the possession of precise scholarship. The peculiar features of the Cambridge system are probably due to the prevalence of Mathematical studies in that University, and the sharply defined system of examinations introduced by them. The great difficulty of making any examination in the subject matter of the Classical writers a rigorously exact test of the

ability of a student has doubtless been the chief objection felt to examinations in the contents of the books studied. This is intelligible at Cambridge, where the custom has so long prevailed of determining precisely not only the class in which each candidate should be placed, but the exact place in that class he should occupy with respect to his competitors. But it may be questioned whether the Cambridge system has not been till lately liable to the error of assigning too much weight to mere scholarship and skill in handling language, unaccompanied with solid and systematic knowledge, while the Oxford Examinations are apt to test the powers of acquisition of detail and the memory too exclusively, to the neglect of precise scholarship and definite clearness of conception. It may be urged with truth that comprehensive and well-digested learning cannot be expected from a student at the age at which University honours are conferred, and that therefore the best educational test is that which ensures a sound foundation for future acquirements to rest upon. The accurate scholar always has the power of acquiring extensive learning, while he who is not a good scholar can never attain to solid learning. But when accuracy of scholarship has been acquired, it is then most desirable that students should have wider ranges of study and research opened to them, and should be encouraged to make use of the accomplishment they have acquired. Professor Smyth, in his first Lecture on History, has the following remarks

upon this subject: "With respect to the Classical writings of antiquity, I must digress for a moment to observe, that it is one thing to know their beauties and their difficult passages, and another to turn to our own advantage the information they contain. It is one thing to enrich our imagination and form our taste; it is another to draw from them the materials of our own reasonings, to enlarge our knowledge of human nature, and to give efficacy to our own labours by observing the images of the human mind as reflected in the mirrors of the past. He who is already a scholar should endeavour to be more: it is possible that he may be possessed of treasures which he is without the wish or the ability to use."



## MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS<sup>1</sup>.



THE rapid growth of the Moral Sciences Tripos since its re-construction in 1861 has fully justified the action of the University in assigning to it an independent position which it had not before held. During the previous ten years, from 1851 to 1860, it would seem from the class-lists to have enjoyed but an uncertain tenure of existence. The increasing number of candidates for honours, and the greater encouragements given to philosophical studies in the appointment of College lecturers and the distribution of College rewards, may fairly be taken as tokens of success and guarantees of permanence.

<sup>1</sup> The contributor of this paper has to acknowledge his great obligations to the Rev. J. Venn, M.A. of Caius College, and H. Sidgwick, Esq. M.A. of Trinity College, for their kindness in furnishing him with suggestions upon the subjects in which they have respectively lectured for some years.

The Tripos is open to two classes of Candidates :

I. Any Undergraduate or Bachelor Designate in Arts or Law may present himself for Examination if he has entered upon his eighth term at least, having previously kept seven terms, provided that not more than nine terms shall have passed after the first of the said seven terms ; provided also that he has passed the Previous Examination with the additional mathematical subjects. All students who pass the Examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos are entitled to admission to the Degree of B.A.

II. Any student, who has obtained honours in the Classical, Mathematical, Natural Sciences, Law, or History Tripos, may be admitted to the Examination in the *following* Michaelmas Term.

The names of the Students who pass the Examination with credit are placed according to merit in three classes, the order being determined by the aggregate marks of each Candidate. The Examiners are also empowered to pass for the Ordinary B.A. degree any Candidate who shews a fair knowledge of his subjects, but is not deserving of a place in the Class List.

The Examination begins on the last Monday in November, and continues during six days ; the hours of attendance being from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon.

## SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATION.

<i>Monday.</i>	9 to 12. 1 to 4.	Moral and Political Philosophy. Logic.
<i>Tuesday.</i>	9 to 12. 1 to 4.	Mental Philosophy. Political Economy
<i>Wednesday.</i>	9 to 12. 1 to 4.	Mental Philosophy. Moral and Political Philosophy.
<i>Thursday.</i>	9 to 12. 1 to 4.	Political Economy. Mental Philosophy.
<i>Friday.</i>	9 to 12. 1 to 4.	Logic. Political Economy.
<i>Saturday.</i>	9 to 12. 1 to 4.	Moral and Political Philosophy. Logic.

The questions in each of these subjects are in part of a special kind, having reference to books upon the subject; and in part of a general kind, having reference to the subjects themselves. These latter questions may take the form of theses for essays.

Each paper is set by two of the Examiners and approved by their colleagues; and the answers to the papers are examined by two at least of the Examiners.

Two Examiners are nominated every year by the Board of Moral Sciences to hold office for two years, if elected by the Senate. The election takes place in the Easter term preceding the Examination.

The Board of Moral Sciences consists of the Regius Professor of Laws, the Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Professor of Modern History, the Professor of Political Economy, together with the

Examiners for the Moral Sciences Tripos in the current and preceding years, and three Members elected by the Senate,

The duty of the Board is to consult together from time to time on all matters relating to the actual state of the studies and examinations in the University connected with its own department, meeting for that purpose at least once in every year; and to prepare, whenever it appears to the Board desirable, and lay before the Vice-Chancellor a report to be by him published to the University. It is also the duty of the Board to mark out lines of study in the several subjects of the Tripos, and to publish a list of books in relation to which questions may be set, modifying the same from time to time as occasion may require.

The following Lists of Authors and Books were issued by the Board in 1867, with the view of indicating the general course which the Examination is to take. The Board recommend that questions be proposed having reference to the books in these lists; but that opportunity be given to the Candidates to shew a knowledge of other works both ancient and recent, in which the same subjects have been treated with the same or different views. Italics are used to denote the books which seemed to the Board most important<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The reader is referred to the Appendix to the present Article (page 199) for a revised list of books together with a schedule of subjects, which will come into force for the first time in the Tripos Examination of 1876.

MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. *Moral and Political Philosophy.*  
 Plato, Republic.  
 Aristotle, *Ethics*.  
 Cicero, De Officiis.  
 Butler, *Three Sermons on Human Nature*.  
 Kant, Einleitung in die Metaphysik der Sitten.  
 Kant, Tugendlehre.  
 Stewart, *Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers of Man*. (Books I. II.)  
 Whewell, Elements of Morality.  
 Bentham, *Principles of Morals and Legislation*, and  
*Principles of the Civil Code*.
2. *Mental Philosophy.*  
 Descartes, *Discours de la Méthode*.  
 Locke, Essay concerning Human Understanding.  
 Cousin, Philosophie de Locke.  
 Kant, Prolegomena.  
 Hamilton, *Lectures on Metaphysics*.  
 Ferrier, Institutes of Metaphysic.  
 Bain, *The Senses and the Intellect*.
3. *Logic.*  
 Mansel, *Prolegomena Logica*.  
 Hamilton, Lectures on Logic.  
 Whately, *Elements of Logic*.  
 Thomson, Laws of Thought.  
 Bacon, Novum Organon.  
 Whewell, Novum Organon Renovatum.  
 Mill, *System of Logic*.
4. *Political Economy.*  
 Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations.  
 Ricardo, Principles of Political Economy and Taxation.

*Mill, Principles of Political Economy.*

Cairnes, Character and Logical Method of Political Economy.

Bastiat, Harmonies Économiques.

The student who is commencing the study of the Moral Sciences will probably find it convenient to read and analyse Hamilton's two lectures on the nature and divisions of philosophy, (*Metaphysics*, Vol. I, Lectures III. and VII.), in order that he may obtain a bird's-eye view of the land upon which he is entering. It is of no great importance which of the four subjects above named he takes first; but he should defer the more advanced portions of Moral Philosophy and Logic until some knowledge of Mental Philosophy has been acquired. Similarly, it will be desirable not to attempt Kant's metaphysical system until the elements of Logic have been completely mastered.

Perhaps it will be best for most students to commence with Logic and Political Economy. The undisputed evidence which a large portion of Logic possesses peculiarly adapts it for beginners: and even where the conclusion is still a matter of dispute, the points at issue in logical controversy are less open to misapprehension than those of *Metaphysics* proper. The study of the abstract theory of Political Economy may be pursued for some distance without much relation to the other three subjects; and at the same time, while its principles can be grasped with less effort of abstraction than those of philosophy, they afford

greater opportunity of testing the clearness of the student's apprehension by their application to particular cases.

1. *Moral and Political Philosophy.*

The student should begin by carefully reading and analysing Butler's *Sermons on Human Nature* (together with the Author's Preface). These treat of the idea of a mental constitution, the differences of kind among the principles of action, and the relation of conscience to the other principles, and thus give succinctly the psychological basis which has been generally accepted since his day by what is sometimes called the Independent, sometimes the Intuitional, School of English Moralists. The two books of Dugald Stewart should be taken next, as containing a more developed exposition of ethical psychology, following in the main the outline of Butler. The chief difference between them is that Butler considers conscience principally as a faculty that issues moral commands, while Stewart regards it in the main as a faculty that discerns moral truths. In expounding the latter view, Stewart is led to notice the different doctrines put forward by his predecessors since the time of Hobbes, and thus to give incidentally a brief but suggestive account of the history of English ethical thought. Mackintosh's *Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy*, Whewell's *Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy in England*, and Bain's abstracts of ethical systems in his *Moral Science*, will be found

useful in filling up the historical outline thus obtained. The student should then proceed to study Utilitarianism as expounded in Bentham's two treatises, with which he will do well to compare the modified form of the same system held by Mill. Many valuable criticisms and suggestive hints will be found in Professor Grote's *Examination of the Utilitarian Philosophy*. A more brief and popular statement of the principal arguments urged by the opponents of Utilitarianism will be found in Lecky's *History of European Morals*, Vol. I. Chap. I. Whewell's *Elements* may conveniently be read after Bentham: inasmuch as both writers treat of Political in close connexion with Ethical Philosophy, and this from directly antagonistic points of view. The *Lectures on Systematic Morality* of the same author have much in common with the *Elements*, and are more interesting and connected in style.

It might have seemed more natural to commence the study of Ethics with the works of the Greek moral philosophers, as being historically the earliest. And no doubt, when we come to them fresh from modern writers, we are in danger of importing an alien element into the interpretation of their doctrines. Still the risk of missing the drift of important parts of their discussions, from want of familiarity with the subject, appears the greater of the two. Perhaps the student, if entirely free to arrange his own course of reading, will find it convenient to take Plato and Aristotle after Butler and Stewart, and before Bentham.



As an introduction to the study of ancient ethics, the essays in the first volume of Grant's edition of the *Ethics* of Aristotle may be recommended, together with Chaps. LXVII. LXVIII. in Grote's *History of Greece*, and Zeller's *Socrates and the Socratic Schools*. An analysis should then be made of the *Republic* (Davies and Vaughan's, or Jowett's translation). Grote's exposition and criticism (*Plato*, Vol. III.) may be consulted with advantage. The *Ethics* of Aristotle should be read with great care: the skeleton of his system, including the definitions of the fundamental notions, should be firmly fixed in the memory. Either Williams's or Chase's translation may be used. The latter is more literal, and is tolerably exact: the former gives very effectively the substance of Aristotle's thought, but is often rather a paraphrase than a translation. The student may refer with advantage to the notes in Grant's edition.

Kant's ethical system should be left till the last, as some acquaintance with his metaphysical position is necessary to a complete comprehension of it. The parts required are contained in the translation by Semple, pp. 1—74, 90—101, 178—302.

## 2. *Mental Philosophy.*

In Mental Philosophy the student should begin with Hamilton's *Lectures on Metaphysics* and Bain's *Senses and the Intellect*, as representing the two opposed philosophical schools of the present time.

The first part of Mansel's *Metaphysics*, treating of Psychology, supplies a more systematic compendium of doctrines which are in great measure identical with those of the *Lectures on Metaphysics*, and the student will find it a useful introduction to the philosophy of the Scoto-Oxonian school. An abridgment of *The Senses and the Intellect* has been issued by Mr Bain in his *Mental and Moral Science*: this may be conveniently used along with, and in some cases as a substitute for, the larger work, which is in places inconveniently prolix and profuse in detail and illustration. The historical portions of Hamilton's *Lectures on Metaphysics* will form a good introduction to a more complete historical study of modern speculation. This study the student should commence by trying to grasp the fundamental principles of the Cartesian method, the source of the dogmatic systems which prevailed in Europe down to the appearance of Kant's *Kritik*. Then Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding*, the source of the distinctively English system of empiricism, should be carefully read with constant reference to Cousin's criticisms. Some history of Philosophy should next be taken up. Lewes's is clearly written and well arranged, but allowance must be made for the proselytising Positivism of its author. Maurice's histories of Ancient, Mediæval and Modern Philosophy are thoughtful and suggestive. Stirling's translation of Schwegler's *Manual* gives a sketch of the development of speculation from the Hegelian point of view. For the

limited period over which it extends Morell's *History of Modern Philosophy* will be found very useful. Having gained from these sources a general knowledge of the development of Locke's system by Berkeley and Hume, and of the modification of Cartesianism by Leibnitz and Wolf, the student will be in a position to read with advantage Kant's *Prolegomena*, translated by Mahaffy, which will require careful study. This should be supplemented by reference to Fischer's *Essay*, translated by Mahaffy, to Mahaffy's own treatise on the Kantian philosophy, or to the *Kritik* itself. After mastering Kant's principal doctrines, the student should return to Hamilton and endeavour to understand his system in its historical relations, as representing the Scottish reaction from the Locke-Humian empiricism, modified on the one hand by Kant, and on the other by Hamilton's independent logical speculation and far-reaching erudition.

Before this stage in the study of Mental Philosophy has been reached, the student should have mastered the easier logical books, so that he may read Mansel's *Prolegomena Logica* along with Kant's treatise, and complete his knowledge of Hamilton's system by the study of the *Lectures on Logic*. Last of the books on the list should come Ferrier's *Institutes of Metaphysic*, a book which gives the only counterpart in British thought of the post-Kantian idealism of Germany. Its vigorous and definite polemic will sharpen the student's insight into the distinctive doctrines of Kant and

Hamilton : while the affinity between Ferrier's point of view and that of Berkeley will tend to throw light on the earlier English idealism. Grote's *Exploratio Philosophica* is a work full of acute criticisms, and students who are making a special study of Mental Philosophy will find it a useful book of reference while working at recent metaphysical controversy. Mill's *Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy* will be found useful in suggesting criticisms upon Hamilton's system.

### 3. *Logic.*

Under the common name of Logic, two radically distinct sciences are included. A clear apprehension of this fact will probably save the student from some confusion of thought in commencing the study of this subject. His best plan, perhaps, is to group the books prescribed, and to be very cautious how he attempts to incorporate the doctrines peculiar to one group with those appropriate to the other. He must be on his guard against concluding that identity of terminology can always be taken as indicating an identity of subject-matter, as, for instance, in the use of the term Induction. When, however, he has thoroughly mastered the principal works, he will find it a profitable exercise occasionally to translate a passage expressed in the phraseology of one group into that of the other, and thus to test to what extent there is any substantial identity beneath differences of language.

One of these groups would comprise the works

of Bacon, Mill and Whewell. These works, it should be carefully remarked, are classed together, not on the ground of agreement between their authors, but because they treat of the same subjects or of subjects nearly allied, which may for our present purpose be roughly described as the methods of discovery and proof. When the views of Mill and Whewell are compared, it will be found that their philosophical views differed very widely. Mill maintained that the ultimate basis of all knowledge is empirical; Whewell, that in every science there is an ideal or *à priori* element derived from the mind as well as a factual or *à posteriori* element contributed by experience. But it is convenient to place their works in the same group, inasmuch as the general scope of their treatises is nearly identical. Each attempts to give a compendious view of the principal methods of scientific induction in its widest sense. The main distinction between them is that Mill confines himself on the whole to judging of evidence when already before us: Logic, he says, neither observes nor invents nor discovers, but judges: whereas Whewell by taste and capacity was led to investigate those methods which are needed by the scientific explorer at first hand. This consideration will explain much of their divergence as to the nature and limits of Induction.

Bacon's *Novum Organon* deserves attention for its historical interest rather than for the actual value of its results to the scientific judge or explorer at the present day. Kitchin's edition

and translation of the *Novum Organon* will be found useful text-books. Every student, however, should read carefully the General Preface to Bacon's Works and the Preface to the *Novum Organon* in Ellis and Spedding's edition: while Kuno Fischer's *Francis Bacon of Verulam*, translated by Oxenford, will be found very useful in illustrating the relation between the Baconian and other philosophies both of earlier and later date. Hallam's *Introduction to the Literature of Europe*, Part III. Chap. III, and Craik's *Lord Bacon, His Writings and Philosophy*, Part II. Section III, may be referred to for brief summaries of the *Novum Organon*. The advanced student will find Coleridge's remarks on Bacon's recognition of the 'mental initiative' (*Friend*, Section II, Essay IX) interesting and suggestive. A valuable essay on the relation of the Baconian to the Aristotelian Induction will be found in the Appendix to Mansel's *Aldrich*.

The second group of logicians already referred to comprises Hamilton and Mansel. The special attention of the student is directed to the *Prolegomena Logica* of the latter, as being more compact and systematic. They are however to a great extent in harmony both as to doctrine and terminology, and those who find any obscurities or omissions in the one author would seldom be misled by turning for elucidation to some corresponding passage of the other. Where they differ, Mansel generally indicates the points of divergence.

The points in which these authors are distin-

guished from those of the former group are mainly two;—firstly, one of range: they distinguish between Logic which in their hands is a purely formal science founded on Laws of Thought which are given *à priori*, and Scientific Method which includes the theory of classification, naming, material inference, &c.;—secondly, one in respect of the allied subjects with which the study of Logic is necessarily bound up. Turning the attention within, to the contemplation of the Laws of Thought, Hamilton and Mansel necessarily make constant reference to the problems of Psychology; while Mill requires constant appeals to the facts and principles of the Objective Sciences. It will be seen that these two distinctions are closely connected, and both arise from the fundamentally different views entertained of the nature of Logic, which views themselves have their origin in opposed solutions of the primary problem of Philosophy—the source and character of human knowledge.

Of the remaining two books on the list little need be said. The most valuable parts of Whately's *Logic* are Books II. and III., treating of the Syllogism and the Fallacies, and the examples for logical analysis in the Appendix. The history and philosophy of Formal Logic will be best studied in the Introduction and Appendix to Mansel's *Aldrich*, and in Hamilton's article on Logic in his *Discussions on Philosophy*. Thomson's *Laws of Thought* is professedly only an 'outline,' and the student must expect the imperfections which

naturally follow from an attempt to do much in little space.

Several good manuals of Logic have recently been published which do not appear in the list of books, such as those of Fowler and Bain. Jevons's *Elementary Lessons in Logic* is worthy of special mention on account of its well-chosen examples, its valuable references to larger works, and its abundant supply of questions and exercises.

#### 4. *Political Economy.*

The study of this branch is comparatively simple. Of the books named in the list, Mill's treatise is incomparably the most important for the theoretical part of the subject. It must be read and carefully analysed. Ricardo may be pretty safely neglected by all but those who are making a special study of the subject. He is a difficult author to grasp, and the larger part of what is distinctive in his *Principles* has been given by Mill in a more popular form and with some needful corrections. Cairnes' short treatise is both interesting and important. Smith's *Wealth of Nations* must be read with caution. In reading the earlier part of the work, the student will be in danger of being misled by the imperfect conceptions and mistakes unavoidable on the part of one who is breaking open new ground. The most useful parts to one who has already worked up a modern treatise will be the historical, financial and semi-political discussions which form so large a part of the volume.



Political Economy is distinguished among the Moral Sciences by the possession of clearly defined theoretical and practical sides, so clearly defined that the one is frequently contemplated to the almost entire neglect of the other. Two hints may accordingly be useful in guarding the student against this one-sidedness. As regards the theory of the subject, Political Economy is only surpassed by Mathematics in the abundance and variety of 'problems,' or original examples which it may be made to yield. If the student has not the advantage of the help of a tutor to select such problems, and to examine his answers, he must extract them from old examination-papers, and work them out as well as he can by himself. As regards the practical side of the subject, he must familiarize himself with the form which theories, true or false, assume when they are overlaid by numerous and perhaps bewildering details. For this purpose he may with advantage consult the essays which appear in the *Economist* and other first-class reviews, the budgets of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the debates in Parliament upon financial questions.

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A few words may be added on the method of reading. Perhaps the best plan upon commencing a new work is to read it rapidly through first, in order to form a general notion of its bearing and to catch its principal points. The first reading may be too careful. The student may find himself

face to face with difficulties, which, although really only of an incidental character, may cause him to misconceive the proportions of the whole, if he have formed a determination—in itself praiseworthy—to master every part upon first acquaintance. Upon the second reading, an analysis should be made of the more important works, but care should be taken that it do not become long and wearisome: it should be distinctly of the nature of a summary, and not a mere series of extracts. It will be found convenient to put in tabular form any divisions or classifications which are met with in the selected books, and to commit them to memory so that they may be readily producible upon paper. Such lists are not indeed necessarily of great importance in themselves, but they furnish a skeleton which may be clothed with criticisms and comparisons of the methods and results of various writers. The student who ventures to despise such work as this as ‘mere book-work,’ is very likely to find himself at a loss when he is asked to trace the growth of a science or the development of any particular doctrine. Vague observations on what authors might have said will not supply the place of a knowledge of what they did say. It is of the last importance to observe that while something more than book-work is wanted, nothing will atone for its absence.

The constant practice of writing answers to papers of questions and longer compositions on special points arising out of the subjects studied,

cannot be too strongly urged. It helps very much to fix the thoughts, which in the minds of most men are apt to wander without this mechanical aid to concentration. It is the best of all means of bringing a difficulty into a definite form, when it will often be found to be half solved. It is the most effective preparation for an examination, which consists of thirty-six hours of writing.

The student of the Moral Sciences in Cambridge will find no difficulty in obtaining teaching. Lectures in its several branches are given by the Professors of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy, and by lecturers in Trinity, St John's, Caius, Queens' and St Catharine's Colleges. In several of these Colleges an examination in Moral Sciences is held yearly, and its results are taken into account in adjudicating prizes and scholarships. At Downing College, a paper on Moral Philosophy in its bearing upon Law is given in the Minor Scholarship Examination. At Trinity College, a foundation scholarship, open for competition to all undergraduate members of the University who are in their second or third year, is awarded annually. Caius, Jesus, Christ's, and St John's Colleges have in various ways rewarded proficiency in the Moral Sciences. It is to be hoped that these and other foundations in our University will follow the example of Trinity College in announcing their intention of giving systematic encouragement to philosophical study.

APPENDIX.

IN the Easter Term of 1874, the Board of Moral Sciences issued the following notice.

THE BOARD OF MORAL SCIENCES have thought it desirable, for the guidance of Students, to issue the following Schedule of the subjects included in the Tripos, with lists of books recommended for study.

The Schedule and modified lists are intended for the guidance of the Examiners in 1876 and subsequent years.

I. *Moral and Political Philosophy.*

I. The different sources, occasions, or determining causes of human action, and their mutual relations:

(i) Pleasure, pain; desire, aversion, and their varieties:

(ii) Will, freedom of will, practical reason:

(iii) Conscience, moral sentiments, moral perception or judgment, moral reasoning:

Theories of the origin of the moral faculty.

II. The Good or ultimate end of rational action: happiness, right and wrong, moral obligation, moral excellence: rules and sanctions.

III. Exposition and classification of particular duties and virtues.

IV. Relation of Ethics to Psychology, Law, Politics, Theology.

V. The general principles of Jurisprudence, civil and penal: rights to property and services, and modes of acquiring them: contracts: rights and obligations attached to different private conditions: theory of punishment.

VI. The general principles of Politics: the different functions of government, and the modes of their distribution: mutual rights and obligations of governors and governed: general limits of governmental interference.

VII. The history of ethical and political opinion.

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List of books recommended on this subject :

- Plato, Protagoras, Gorgias, Philebus, and Republic.  
Aristotle, Ethics.  
Cicero, De Finibus.  
Hobbes, Leviathan, Part I. c. 6—11, and 13—15.  
Clarke, Evidences of Natural Religion, Props. I—IV.  
Shaftesbury, Inquiry concerning Virtue.  
Butler, Sermons 1—3, 5, 8, 11.  
Adam Smith, Moral Sentiments.  
Hume, Inquiry into the Principles of Morals.  
Kant, Groundwork of the Metaphysic of Ethics.  
Paley, Moral Philosophy, Book VI.  
Bentham, Principles of Morals and Legislation, omitting c. xviii., (or the corresponding part of Dumont's work), and Principles of the Civil Code.

Whewell, Lectures on Systematic Morality, and Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy.  
Mill, Utilitarianism, and Representative Government.  
Grote, Examination of Utilitarianism.

II. *Mental Philosophy.*

I. Analysis and classification of mental powers and mental phenomena, and determination of their mutual relations: consciousness, sensation, emotion, volition, perception, memory, imagination, conception, judgment, reasoning.

II. Laws of mental development and association of mental phenomena.

III. Subject, object, and their relation in cognition: the origin and extent of knowledge: the criteria of truth and certainty.

IV. The Categories or fundamental forms of the object of knowledge, their origin and mutual relations: Space, time, substance, quantity, quality, relation, cause and effect.

V. The principal modes of Being, and their relations: mind, matter, and their different modes or qualities.

VI. Physiological concomitants of mental phenomena: organs of sense and nervous system.

VII. The history of metaphysical opinion.

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List of books recommended on this subject:

Descartes, *Method and Meditations.*  
 Locke, *Essay on the Human Understanding.*  
 Berkeley, *Three dialogues between Hylas and Philonous.*  
 Hume, *Treatise on Human Nature, Book I.*  
 Reid, *Essays on the Intellectual Powers* (Hamilton's Edition).  
 Kant, *Kritik der reinen Vernunft.*  
 Hamilton, *Lectures on Metaphysics.*  
 Ferrier, *Institutes of Metaphysic.*  
 Bain, *Handbook of Mental Science.*  
 Grote, *Exploratio Philosophica.*  
 Spencer, *Principles of Psychology.*  
 Calderwood, *Philosophy of the Infinite.*

### III. *Logic.*

I. Province of Logic, formal and material.

II. Functions of Language: names, and their kinds: definition, division, and classification: predicables and categories: scientific nomenclature and terminology: abstraction, conception, and generalisation.

III. Propositions and their import: opposition and conversion of propositions.

IV. Analysis and laws of syllogism.

V. The fundamental laws of thought, and their application to logical processes.

VI. The nature of the inductive process: ground of induction: connexion between induction and deduction: analogy.

VII. Uniformities of nature, and their combinations: their analysis, and the methods of discovering and proving them: observation and experiment: scientific explanation: the nature and uses of hypothesis.

VIII. Doctrine of chance.

IX. Error, its nature and causes, and the safeguards against it: classification of logical fallacies.

X. Relation of Logic to Psychology, Metaphysics, Grammar; methods of different sciences.

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List of books recommended on this subject, in addition to some elementary handbook:

- Aldrich, *Artis Logicæ Rudimenta*, with Introduction and notes by Mansel.
- Kant, *Logic*.
- Whately, *Logic*.
- Hamilton, *Lectures on Logic*.
- Mansel, *Prolegomena Logica*.
- De Morgan, *Formal Logic*.
- Boole, *Laws of Thought*.
- Bacon, *Novum Organon*.
- Whewell, *Novum Organon Renovatum*.
- Mill, *Logic*.
- Venn, *Logic of Chance*.

IV. *Political Economy*.

I. Preliminary.

The scope and method of Political Economy.



II. Production of Wealth.

Causes which affect or determine

- (i) The efficiency of capital and of labour.
- (ii) The difficulty of obtaining natural agents and raw materials.
- (iii) The rate of increase of capital and population.

III. Exchange and distribution of Wealth.

Causes which affect or determine

- (i) The value of commodities produced at home.
- (ii) The rent of land.
- (iii) Profits and wages.
- (iv) The value of currency.
- (v) The value of imported commodities.

Monopolies. Gluts and crises. Banking, and the foreign Exchanges.

IV. Taxation.

The principles of taxation: the incidence of various taxes: public loans and their results.

V. History.

(i) The gradual development of the existing forms of competition, contract, credit and usury, and other economic habits and principles of action.

(ii) The history of trade-associations and economic legislation.

(iii) The history of the theories of Political Economy: Communism and Socialism.

VI. Applications to various practical subjects.

(i) Industrial education.

(ii) Cooperation.

(iii) Trade combinations.

(iv) Public and private charity.

The limits of the economic intervention of Government.

The relation of Political Economy to other branches of Social Science, and to Ethics.

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List of books recommended on this subject:

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*.

Ricardo, *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*.

Bastiat, *Essays on Political Economy*.

Jones, on *Political Economy*. (Whewell's Edition.)

J. S. Mill, *Essays on Unsettled Questions of Political Economy*.

J. S. Mill, *Principles of Political Economy*.

Fawcett, *Manual of Political Economy*.

Thornton, on *Labour*.

Bagehot, *Lombard Street*.

Cairnes, *Some Leading Principles of Political Economy*.

Leone Levi, *History of British Commerce*.

Brentano, *History of Gilds*.

It may be advisable to add a few remarks upon the use which the student should make of the schedule of Subjects and upon the modification of the list of books.

It was thought by several of those engaged in teaching the Moral Sciences in the University, that some brief, but comprehensive, compendium of the main topics included under each Science should be placed in the hands of the student. In this way, it is hoped that some kind of guidance will be given to the more profitable study of the books named in the accompanying lists, as the reader will know what to look for in them. It will be observed that the subjects named in the Schedule are given in titles not in propositions, as it was far from being the intention of the Board to sanction any particular system or school of philosophy. The purpose of the Schedule is rather to indicate the principal topics upon which the several systems and schools ought to have something to say. It would be a most unfortunate result of its publication, if it should tend to premature formation of decided opinions upon the several points enumerated. This caution is more especially needed in the study of Ethics and Metaphysics. The educational value of the Moral Sciences does not mainly depend upon the recollection of a number of rigorously ascertained conclusions, but far more upon the thoughtful appreciation of the points of view from which the many minds of many men have regarded the objects of their common study.

Upon comparing the old with the new lists of books it will be observed that the changes made have been mainly in the direction of introducing standard works instead of commentaries, and of

amplifying the list where experience had proved it to be defective or meagre. A few hints will be given under each separate head as to the use of the modified list in points where it differs from that formerly sanctioned by the Board.

### 1. *Moral Philosophy.*

The student will find Whewell's *Lectures upon the History of Moral Philosophy* a convenient guide to the chronology of the principal English writers upon Ethics. Hobbes' theories of Volition, of Virtue, of Natural Laws and Contract, Clarke's doctrine of Moral obligation as arising from the necessary and eternal different relations of things, and consequent fitness or unfitness in their application one to another, Shaftesbury's doctrine of the nature and origin of the Moral Sense, will each be studied not alone in the pages of the historian and critic but as they were originally presented to the world. It may be convenient for the reader to know that the *Inquiry concerning Virtue* is the fourth treatise in the collection published under the title of *Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, Times*. Hume's *Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals*, the purport of which is to shew that Personal Merit consists in the possession of mental qualities useful or agreeable to the person himself or to others, will naturally follow Shaftesbury's, of whose system Hume's may be regarded as a development with important modifications. From Hume the transition to Smith will be natural,

inasmuch as both writers accept in a modified form the doctrine of a Moral Sense, but regard that principle as capable of further analysis.

Some valuable remarks on the important place assigned to sympathy in Smith's theory will be found in Stewart's *Active and Moral Powers*, Book 3. Mill's *Utilitarianism* and Grote's *Examination of Utilitarianism* may be taken as fairly representing the latest aspect of the conflict between the rival ethical schools, and the sanguine student may perhaps trace in them indications of the possibility of finding ground common to the more comprehensive intuitionism and the higher utilitarianism. It remains to notice that three dialogues of Plato have been added to the list, which are mainly to be studied in their bearing upon the final ethical theory of the *Republic*, that the *De Finibus* has been substituted for the *De Officiis* mainly because of its valuable notices of the Stoic and Epicurean systems. The portion of Kant's ethical works recommended to the student has been limited to the *Groundwork*, a good translation of which by T. K. Abbott has lately been published. Whewell's *Lectures on Systematic Morality* have been substituted for his *Elements of Morality*, in the hope that they may prove more attractive to the reader, and, lastly, the list of works specially bearing on Political Philosophy has been enriched by the addition of Paley's Book VI. and Mill's *Representative Government*.

2. *Mental Philosophy.*

Very few words will be necessary in order to indicate the principal changes made in the list of books on Mental Philosophy. The *Meditations* of Descartes are added to his tractate on Method. Instead of being solely dependent upon histories for his knowledge of the development of Locke's system by Berkeley and Hume, the student is referred to the original authorities. Reid's *Essays* represent the Scotch, Kant's *Kritik* the German, reaction against Hume's sceptical conclusions, while Hamilton's notes to Reid will be found a valuable supplement to his *Lectures on Metaphysics*. Bain's *Handbook of Mental Science* has been substituted for his more diffuse work. Spencer's *Principles of Psychology* will be found especially valuable from its treatment of the subject in relation to Physiology, human and comparative. In Calderwood's *Philosophy of the Infinite* will be found some acute criticisms upon the Hamiltonian Philosophy of the Conditioned, and upon its application to theological questions in Mansel's *Bampton Lectures*.

3. *Logic.*

Kant's *Logic* should be read along with Hamilton and Mansel, special attention being paid to the points in which the latter differs from the positions of Kant (Introduction to *Aldrich*). Venn's *Logic of Chance* will form a natural complement and corrective to Mill's chapters on the subject. The

somewhat formidable treatises of Boole and De Morgan should be left to the last, and will probably only be undertaken by such as are making a special study of symbolical reasoning and the theory of probabilities.

#### 4. *Political Economy.*

Considerable additions have been made to the list of books in this branch. Fawcett's *Manual* is a clear and well-arranged introduction to the subject. In Bastiat's *Essays* will be found a lively statement of the anti-protectionist arguments. Thornton and Cairnes treat of some of the applications of Political Economy to questions of social interest, and give valuable criticisms of several of Mill's positions. *Lombard Street* is an attempt to illustrate the concrete working of important economic laws in the fluctuations of the Money Market. Brentano's *History of Gilds* has special interest in its bearing upon the historic aspect of Trades' Unions. The inductive character of much of Jones' work will be a useful supplement and corrective to the purely deductive method of treatment adopted by the School of Ricardo.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION  
IN MORAL SCIENCE FOR THE  
ORDINARY DEGREE.

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IN the Easter Term of 1865 a Grace passed the Senate by which the whole course for the Ordinary Degree was remodelled. The chief feature in the new course is the introduction of special studies after the conclusion of the second year of residence in the University. Before he can obtain his B.A. the candidate for the Ordinary Degree is now required to have passed, first, an examination corresponding to the old Previous Examination about the end of his first year; second, an examination corresponding to the old B.A. Examination about the end of his second year; and, third, an examination in one or other of five specified subjects at the end of his third year. Of these specified subjects Moral Science is one. The following is a summary of the regulations at present in force:

There shall be an Examination in certain



branches of Moral Science beginning on the Monday next but one before the General Admission to B.A. Degrees in the Easter Term, open to all students who have entered on their ninth term at least (having previously kept eight terms), have passed the Previous and General Examinations, and have attended a course of Lectures given by the Professor of the branch of science selected.

The two branches of Moral Science of which one must be selected by students presenting themselves for this Examination are Moral Philosophy and Political Economy. The Examination is conducted entirely by printed papers, and three papers are set in each of the two specified branches of Moral Science.

For the Examination in Michaelmas Term, 1874, the text-books will be :—

1. *Moral Philosophy.*

Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy.

Butler's Three Sermons on Human Nature (Whewell's Edition).

Whewell's Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy, 1—15.

Cicero de Officiis, Books 1 and 2.

2. *Political Economy.*

Smith's Wealth of Nations (McCulloch's Edition).

Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy.

D. F. Bastiat's Harmonies of Political Economy.

In the Examination in Moral Philosophy, one of the three papers is restricted to Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy. In the Examination

in Political Economy one of the three papers is restricted to Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy, Bk. 1, Bk. 2 c. 1—7 inclusive, Bk. 3 c. 1—6 inclusive.

After the Examination in Michaelmas Term, 1874, the list of books selected as subjects of Examination will be as follows :—

1. *Moral Philosophy.*

Stewart's Active and Moral Powers. Bk. 2.

Butler's Three Sermons on Human Nature (Whewell's Edition).

Calderwood's Hand-book of Moral Philosophy. Parts 1 and 2.

Whewell's Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy, 1—12.

Mill's Utilitarianism.

Cicero de Finibus, Books 1 and 2.

2. *Political Economy.*

Smith's Wealth of Nations (M'Culloch's Edition). Books 3 and 4.

Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy.

Mill's Principles of Political Economy, Books 1, 2, 3.

Cairnes's Character and Method of Political Economy.

Before being admitted to the Examination every student has to deliver to the Registry a Certificate signed by the Professor of the branch of study he has selected, stating that he has attended one course of his lectures.

The Examiners publish separate lists of those who pass in each branch of Moral Science, arranging the names in two classes, the names in

the first class being placed in order of merit, and those in the second alphabetically.

The Class List is published in the Senate-House at the latest at 10 A.M. on the Thursday before the General B.A. Admission in the Easter Term, at which General Admission all whose names are contained in the Class List may be admitted to the title of Bachelor designate of Arts.

There is a second Examination in the Michaelmas Term, beginning on Nov. 30, unless that day fall on a Sunday, in which case it begins on the 29th. This Examination is conducted by the same Examiners, and in the same manner as that in the Easter Term.

In the following advice as to the plan of reading for the Special Examination in Moral Science, the candidate is supposed to have passed the General in due course at the end of his second year. If he has not already decided at which of the Special Examinations he purposes to present himself as a candidate, he should decide at once, as in matters of this kind it is emphatically true that 'delays are dangerous.' The candidate for the Ordinary Degree should bear in mind that so far as education is concerned, the smattering of a subject obtained by a term's hasty reading—especially if that term be the May Term—is almost worthless, while the hurried work is very likely to betray the workman in the Examination with which that term concludes. Whatever course the student selects, let him select it at once.

Now, supposing that natural tastes have led to the choice of the Moral Science Special, what are the respective advantages of the two branches? Political Economy has proved to be the more popular of the two, probably owing to the less abstract character of the questions which it involves. Moral Philosophy can scarcely be recommended except to such as have a natural aptitude for philosophical speculation, and they will, as a general rule, find a more appropriate place in the Tripos Examination than in that for the Ordinary Degree.

1. *Moral Philosophy.*

Supposing that Moral Philosophy be the branch selected, the student should make a careful analysis of Butler's *Three Sermons*, and thoroughly familiarize himself with the author's view of ethical psychology. He may then read Whewell's *Lectures* with advantage, as they will give him some notion of the general course of speculation upon moral subjects in England, and he will thus be enabled to fix Butler in his historical position. Along with the *Lectures*, Stewart's *Active and Moral Powers*, Bk. 2, may be read with advantage. The Student should try to get clear notions of the two distinctive doctrines of Hobbes, and of the two schools which made common cause in opposition to them—the one represented by Cudworth and Clarke, the other by Shaftesbury and Hutcheson. The second term may profitably be devoted to the study of more

recent discussions of ethical questions. Mill's *Utilitarianism* will be found to represent the position taken up by 'dependent' moralists in a modified form. Calderwood's *Handbook* should be carefully read. The student will observe that it differs in the order of treatment of the several questions of Moral Philosophy from most of the treatises upon the subject. In the third term the two books of Cicero *de Finibus* should be read, and the books previously read carefully revised. This will naturally lead the student to compare the ethical views of the Stoics and the Epicureans respectively with those of the Schools most nearly representing them in modern times. The account of the ancient schools in Smith's *Theory of Moral Sentiments* will be found useful. If some such plan as this be adopted, the work of preparation although narrow in range will be thorough in character.

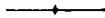
## 2. *Political Economy.*

The first three books of Fawcett's *Manual* will form a good introduction to the subject. The student should read them with constant reference to the fuller discussions in Mill's *Principles of Political Economy*. He should not leave these two authors without having secured clear notions of the scope and method of Economic Science and of the principal laws which regulate the production, distribution, and exchange of Wealth. The scientific foundation having been thus laid, the student will be prepared for the historical dis-

quisitions of Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, Books 3 and 4. There will remain for the last term's work Cairnes's short essay and Fawcett's *Manual*, Book 4, which treats of the principles of Taxation. Thorough revision and much writing upon the application of the general principles of the Science to particular cases will complete a useful course of Economic study, giving some exact information on the history and philosophy of social phenomena, which, for want of such information, are often discussed in a vague and illogical fashion.

In the above recommendations the case of one whose aim it is to acquire knowledge, and not merely to obtain a degree, has been contemplated. He who wishes to 'pass' with the least possible trouble and benefit to himself must seek advisers elsewhere than in the *Student's Guide*.

## NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.



THE Natural Sciences Tripos was instituted in 1851 for the purpose of giving some encouragement to the pursuit of certain branches of Natural Science, which, although long recognised among the studies of the place, had not heretofore been honoured in the same way as those branches to which Newton's investigations had given a special interest. Custom, and the necessity of marking out a definite course for the student when new investigations were continually enlarging the boundaries of natural philosophy, had, until quite recently, excluded from the examination for the old Tripos all natural science except Mechanics in its various applications and Optics. The examination for the Natural Sciences Tripos embraces the greater part of the other branches of natural science; that is to say, the following subjects :

1. Chemistry, and the other branches of physics most nearly connected with it.

2. Mineralogy, including Crystallography.
3. Geology, and Palæontology.
4. Botany, including Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology.
5. Comparative Anatomy, Physiology and Zoology.

This is evidently an enormous range, and without some limitation quite beyond the powers of any student. Any one of these subjects might well be the study of a life. But the same might be said of Astronomy or Philology. And just as in the Mathematical and Classical Triposes it is not expected that every candidate will be acquainted with all the details into which profound astronomers or accomplished scholars have carried their investigations; so in the Natural Sciences Tripos it is not expected that every one who takes honours should know all the complicated details of organic chemistry, or the minute specific differences of plants and animals. It is expected, however, that he should have laid a good foundation by mastering the general principles of science and their most important direct applications. To do even this in the three years of an undergraduate's course at the University, with all the sciences above enumerated, is beyond the power of most even of the candidates for honours, so that no candidate is required to be acquainted with all these sciences; he may be classed if he possesses sufficient knowledge of one of them. Nevertheless, there is a



connexion between them which gives a unity to the examination, and makes it probable that those who study one will also learn something of others. For instance, in order to attain a thorough knowledge of any one of the natural sciences, some knowledge of Chemistry will be found necessary. For Chemistry teaches laws of matter which are universal, and which find their applications whenever the structure of natural objects is under consideration. The Physiologist, whether he study the animal or vegetable kingdom, cannot advance a step without a knowledge of these laws, and Mineralogy might almost be said to be a department of Chemistry. Again, the Geologist needs to be practised in almost every department of physics; for the study of masses of rock requires a knowledge of the minerals of which they are made, and of the forces by which they are moved or altered; and Palæontology, on which a large part of Geology depends, is only the Botany and Zoology of a former age. The philosophy employed is of course much the same in all; the collection of facts by observation and experiment, the comparison and classification of facts thus obtained so as to trace the operation of general laws, and the confirmation afterwards of the truth of these laws by deduction and reference again to the phenomena of nature.

A Board is appointed to keep a watch on all matters relating to the studies and examinations in natural science in the University, and to make such suggestions regarding them as they may from

time to time think fit. This Board consists of the Professors of Chemistry, Anatomy, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, and Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, together with the Examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos in the current and next preceding years, and three Members of the Senate elected by grace.

As a guide to students as well as examiners, this board has recommended that in the examination the questions be proposed in accordance with a plan published in the *University Calendar*, which will also serve to mark out the lines of study in the several subjects to be followed by the candidates. This it will be seen puts some bounds to the extent of the examination: in Chemistry, for instance, it gives a syllabus of the carbon compounds, in Mineralogy it prescribes the species to which the attention of students should be directed, and in Botany, Comparative Anatomy and Zoology it limits the introduction of questions relating to generic and specific differences.

The several subjects as thus limited are plainly not all of the same extent or difficulty; but this is taken into account in deciding the merits of candidates, more questions being proposed on the more extensive subjects, and more credit given for answers to the more difficult questions. To Chemistry with Physics 2000 marks are assigned, and an equal number to Anatomy, Physiology and Zoology taken together; while Geology, Botany and Mineralogy each have 1200.

The examination begins on the first Monday in December in each year, and extends over eight days. The first three and the last three days are devoted to paper work, and in the interval of two days examination in practical work goes on as well as *viva voce* examination. The printed questions exclusive of those which relate to practical work are comprised in twelve papers, each of which contains one or more questions in each of the five branches. The intention of this distribution of the questions is that no candidate may have all his work thrown on one day, so that those who can answer all the questions in one subject may have as much time for their work as those who can answer only a part of the questions in several subjects. In the first six papers the questions are of an elementary character: in the last six they take a wider range and include a larger number of questions on the several subjects, and of course carry a larger proportion of marks. As there are more questions in the latter papers than any candidate can answer in the time allowed him, every one is obliged to select such as he can answer best, and it is intended that this should operate as an inducement to students to concentrate their attention on mastering one or two branches rather than to diffuse it in getting partial information upon all of them. Some of the questions have special reference to the History and Philosophy of the several sciences. In every case the examination is made as practical as possible by

giving substances for chemical analysis, specimens to be identified or described, &c.

Candidates who answer satisfactorily in the first three days and in the practical and *viva voce* examination are able to obtain a place in the Tripos even if they do no more. By the restrictions to which the questions in the first three days are subject it is made easier for the examiners to maintain in successive years a uniform standard for passing and rejecting candidates, and easier for the student to know when he is well enough prepared to make sure of being classed.

There are seven examiners, four being nominated one year and three the next, and so on year by year, each examiner generally holding office for two years.

The questions proposed in the examination are first submitted to and approved by the examiners collectively; and the answers to each question are examined by two of the examiners.

The names of the candidates who pass the examination with credit are arranged in three classes, in order of merit in each class. These three classes constitute the Natural Sciences Tripos; and all who appear in them are entitled without further examination to be admitted to the degree of B.A.

Those who fail to obtain a place in one of these classes may yet, if they do well enough to satisfy the examiners that they are worthy of a degree though not of honours, likewise be admitted to the degree of B.A.

The places in the classes are determined by estimating the aggregate merits of each candidate in all the subjects. But in order to encourage students to make themselves well acquainted with one or two subjects rather than to acquire a little of all, it is provided that no credit shall be assigned to a candidate in any subject unless it appear to the examiners that he has shewn a competent knowledge of that subject, *i.e.* something more than a smattering. Nor is any candidate placed in the first class who has not studied some one subject pretty thoroughly, so as to shew considerable proficiency in it, any two of the three divisions under the head of Comparative Anatomy being counted as a subject. Those who have a very complete knowledge of any science so as to shew eminent proficiency in it, attain the honour of a mark of distinction in that particular science. It is intended, however, that these marks should be given only in cases of decided pre-eminence.

As regards the standard of the several classes it is intended that the amount of attainment required for a first, second, or third class, should be, as nearly as such a comparison is possible, equivalent to that required of a Wrangler, Senior Optime, or Junior Optime respectively. So that supposing two students of tolerably equal powers were to devote the same time to the pursuit of mathematics and natural science respectively, if one should be a wrangler the other should be able to attain a first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, and so on.

The requirements of the University as to residence and Previous Examination of candidates for honours in natural sciences are defined by rules similar to those which regulate the other Triposes. No one (except he rank as a nobleman and be examined before the end of his seventh term) is allowed to present himself for the examination who has not passed the Previous Examination, including the additional mathematical subjects required of candidates for honours. An Undergraduate or Bachelor designate in Arts or Law may be admitted to the examination in his eighth term if he have previously kept seven terms, provided not more than nine terms have passed since his first term of residence. Those, however, who have obtained honours in the Mathematical, Classical, Moral Sciences, or Law Tripos of any year may be admitted to the examination in the following Michaelmas term. In case of sickness, or other reasonable cause, the rule above mentioned as to terms may be relaxed by the Council of the Senate.

The course which the student who proposes to take honours in Natural Sciences is advised to pursue is somewhat as follows. He should begin his study of some one of the natural sciences as early as possible. New ideas always require some time to settle in the mind, and have to be looked at first on one side and then on another before their relations are clearly perceived. Besides, in all natural sciences there are a great many facts with which the Student has to become acquainted, and for this alone time is

required; so that he who aspires to a high place will not find the whole of his three years too long for his course of study. If he is not well grounded in classics and elementary mathematics, he will have to work at these subjects in order that he may pass the Previous Examination, but he should be acquiring some familiarity with one of the natural sciences at the same time. Supposing him to have had little or no previous acquaintance with any of the natural sciences, he will probably find it best to begin with studying the principles of Chemistry, because, as has been before mentioned, all the rest lean more or less upon Chemistry. It is not however necessary to begin with this; the student may take Botany or Zoology first; but sooner or later he will want to learn the functions as well as the forms and development of the parts of plants and animals, and will be obliged to make himself acquainted with the elements of Chemistry. If he has once done this he may devote his undivided attention to any one of the other sciences, and in any case it would be well for him to choose one subject on which to concentrate his powers, and not attempt a second until he has become thoroughly grounded in the first. Each must be guided by his own taste in selecting his subjects, but in general if he is already acquainted with any considerable number of the facts or phenomena with which any branch of science deals, it will be easiest for him to pursue that branch.

Before beginning the study of Chemistry, it is

very desirable that the student should have some acquaintance with the laws of pneumatics, of heat, and of electricity. If then he is not already more or less familiar with these things, he had better begin by studying Ganot's *Physics*, or Deschanel's *Natural Philosophy*, Clerk Maxwell's *Theory of Heat* and Jenkin's *Electricity and Magnetism*, or some other treatise on these subjects. He can next proceed with some one of the many treatises on Chemistry. Roscoe's *Lessons* will be found an excellent introduction to, and a convenient syllabus, of the subject; it may be supplemented by Bloxam's *Chemistry*, Naquet's *Principes*, or Miller's *Elements*. Bloxam on *Metals* is a good sketch of metallurgical operations, and Hofmann's *Modern Chemistry*<sup>1</sup> is an easy introduction to theoretic Chemistry, which should by all means be read. Roscoe's *Lectures on Spectrum Analysis* are sure to interest the reader, while they give all the information he will want on that subject. At the same time no student can get adequate conceptions of physical facts so as to be able to reason upon them with certainty unless he has himself observed them. The beginner should therefore attend a course of lectures illustrated by experiments, or else himself perform a course of experiments under the direction of some competent instructor. Those who have already some acquaintance with the subject may consult with advantage

<sup>1</sup> This book is now out of print, but there is a work in German by the same author—*Einleitung in die moderne Chemie*.



Galloway's *Second Step in Chemistry*, in which will be found a résumé of many of the modern views on Chemistry propounded by different authors and a useful collection of examples for practice. Wurtz's *Leçons de Philosophie Chimique* develops the views of that author, and Berthelot's *Chimie Organique fondée sur la Synthèse* is an interesting account of that department of Chemistry which is worth the attention of the more advanced student. Schorlemmer's *Chemistry of Carbon compounds* may be used as a book of reference on organic chemistry; and Watts' and Wurtz's *Dictionaries* contain many good articles and may be consulted for information on almost any head.

Analytical Chemistry can only be learnt by actual practical manipulation in the laboratory. The student may commence a course of analysis as soon as he pleases, as it requires little previous reading. He will have to begin with making himself familiar with the reactions of the most common chemicals, and then proceed to determine experimentally the metals and acids contained in some simple salts, and afterwards those in more complicated compounds. He will want some book to work by, and perhaps Thorpe's or Galloway's *Qualitative Analysis* will serve his purpose. There are however many other manuals on this subject which will do equally well. On the blow-pipe Scheerer's little book, or Fuchs', will be found extremely useful: and on quantitative analysis the student may use Thorpe's *Quantitative Analysis*, or Fresenius'.

In Mineralogy the student, if acquainted with Spherical Trigonometry, had better begin with Miller's *Tract on Crystallography*, or the larger work of the same author, and if not much of a mathematician, he may acquire a knowledge of the laws of crystalline forms from the last edition of Phillip's *Mineralogy*, with the help of a series of models of crystals<sup>1</sup>, and some actual crystals to compare with them. The other characters of minerals can only be learnt from an examination of specimens. Specimens are exhibited in the Mineralogical Museum, and those who attend the lectures of the Professor of Mineralogy have the opportunity of examining them closely; but in any case it would be well for the student to procure specimens of the most common minerals, that he may himself test their hardness, streak, &c. Such specimens, as well as detached crystals, which are a great assistance in the study of Crystallography, may be procured from dealers<sup>2</sup>. The edition of Phillip's *Mineralogy* before mentioned is the most complete treatise on the subject, but in determining the species of unnamed specimens the student will find some help from Von Kobell's *Tafeln zur Bestimmung der Mineralien* and Dana's *System of Mineralogy*, and from the tables in Nicol's

<sup>1</sup> A useful series of porcelain models is sold by J. J. Griffin, of Garrick Street, London, and wooden models may be had from Krantz in Bonn.

<sup>2</sup> Such as Wright in Great Russell Street, Tennant in the Strand, London, or better still, from Krantz in Bonn.

*Manual.* He should also study the first part of Jukes' *Manual of Geology*. A short account of the chief metallurgical operations is to be found in Bloxam on *Metals* already referred to and a much more complete one, though not in a succinct form, in Regnault's *Cours élémentaire de Chimie*. Indeed this part of the subject is treated of in most works on Chemistry (e.g. in Miller's *Elements*) under the head of the several metals. As a book of reference there is Crooke's translation of Kerl's *Metallurgy*.

There is no branch of Natural Science in the pursuit of which it is easier to acquire an interest than Geology, nor any for the deeper study of which so much previous training is required. All branches of physical science, including the laws of organic life, are applied more or less in Geology. This is not said to discourage students from attempting this subject, but to put them on their guard, because the popular literature on Geology might easily mislead them. Even in works which may claim a higher character, the halo which poetical minds have thrown around the subject, if it does not obscure, may easily divert the mind from, true science.

The student may perhaps begin with Ramsay's *Physical Geography and Geology of Great Britain*, and Ansted's or Herschel's *Physical Geography*, and then go on to Lyell's *Student's Elements of Geology* or Dana's *Manual*, which, with the help of reference to Johnston's *Physical Atlas* and the Geological Museum, and such observations in the field as may

be within his reach, will put the subject before him in such a way as to enable him to pursue with advantage the study of the several parts of it in works which treat them in fuller detail. An examination of the strata in the Isle of Wight, the neighbourhood of Weymouth, or some other locality where much may be seen in a small compass, would give a clearness to his conceptions on the subject which could hardly be acquired by the most careful study of books, maps, or models. He may now read Lyell's *Principles of Geology*, which philosophically precedes the *Elements*, but which will be read with a much better appreciation afterwards. The igneous and metamorphic rocks he will find best treated in Jukes' *Manual* already mentioned; and Lawrence's edition of Von Cotta's *Rocks classified and described* is a valuable work on a branch of the subject still very unsettled. For assistance in field work there is no book so good as De la Bêche's *Geological Observer*. On Palæontology Nicholson's *Manual* is a useful hand-book, and Owen's *Palæontology* a standard work, while Woodward's *Manual of the Mollusca* will help the student to become acquainted with the characters of the most important class of animals met with in the fossil state. But the Geological Museum offers by far the best opportunities for the study of such remains. On Volcanos he should consult Scrope's book.

The student must use some judgment as to the extent to which he will work up the details of the history of strata. He ought to be acquainted with

Sedgwick's classification of Palæozoic rocks given in the introduction to the Museum catalogue. In such books as *Siluria*, the *Old Red Sandstone*, &c. the successive formations are fully described, but the candidate for the Tripos can hardly be expected to burden his memory with the minuter details of particular strata, unless they have some special interest, either from the nature of the beds, or because they have served for the first elucidation of some great principle. For instance, the coal measures have an economic interest, and the strata of the Paris basin an historic interest, which entitles them to be rather more particularly known. So too in Palæontology, the student ought to be able to recognize the fossils most characteristic of the several formations, and by which he may easily distinguish them in the field. It will no doubt be a great advantage to know much more than this, but he may be a very fair geologist without any very extensive acquaintance with Comparative Anatomy. It is no disgrace to a geologist to take the opinion of an anatomist as to fossil remains, if he is able correctly to apply the information to his own science.

The maps and sections of the Geological Survey, so far as they are published (which may be learnt from Longman's catalogue), will be found very useful in helping the student to study the geology of any neighbourhood in which he may happen to be placed.

It is desirable in Botany that the student

should make himself acquainted with the contents of some good introductory work. He may begin with Oliver's *Lessons* and then read Bentley's *Manual* or Henfrey's *Elementary Course*; taking care to examine as many plants as possible in illustration of the statements found in it. He should also examine plants (in the Botanic Garden or elsewhere), comparing them with the description of the natural orders given in the works above named, or in Lindley's *Vegetable Kingdom*; and especially study the British plants that he may find in the country, so as to determine their characters and ascertain their structure by the use of some good British flora such as Babington's *Manual*, Bentham's *Handbook of the British flora*, or Hooker's *Flora of Cambridgeshire* will be a good guide as to the plants which are to be found in the neighbourhood of Cambridge and the localities in which they occur. Much information on Vegetable Physiology will be found in the work of Henfrey already named, and the student may further consult Carpenter *On the Microscope*, which will afford him a good insight into Vegetable Histology. Concerning the obscurer tribes Berkeley's *Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany* and Hofmeister's *Higher Cryptogamia* are both excellent works. The student should familiarize himself with the language of Botany by describing the plants which he obtains, and examining his work by the descriptions given by some good botanist. Oliver's *Lessons* will be useful for practice in describing plants; and Lindley

has published a little tract, entitled *Descriptive Botany*, to facilitate the acquisition of a correct and ready use of scientific language. The student will find his progress much facilitated by attending the Professor's Lectures as early as possible in his course of study.

On Comparative Anatomy and Zoology the student may begin with Huxley's *Outlines of Classification*, Nicholson's *Manual of Zoology* or Rolleston's *Forms of Animal Life*, and then read Huxley's *Vertebrates* and Flower's *Mammalia*. For the lower forms of animal life he may consult with advantage Gegenbaur's *Grundzüge der vergleichende Anatomie*.

On Physiology there is Huxley's *Physiology*, which may be followed by Hermann's *Grundriss der Physiologie*, of which an English translation is in the press.

But here again it is as necessary as in any of the foregoing subjects to become acquainted with actual specimens, for the diagrams with which the books are illustrated fail to give anything like adequate ideas of the things represented. The museum will give some help in this, but a microscope of low power, and the dissection of such animals as are within reach, will furnish at once clearer conceptions and a livelier interest in the subject.

On systematic Zoology Clark's translation of Van der Hoeven's work may be used, or Bronn's *Thiere*, but systematic Zoology cannot, any more

than systematic Botany, be learnt by books without actual specimens. The fields and ditches will afford a considerable variety of specimens of insects, mollusca, and other animals of the lower classes, and the fishmongers' and poulterers' shops furnish the means of studying some variety of vertebrata, occasionally even rare species. Instructions for dredging, by those who have the opportunity, will be found in Woodward's *Manual of the Mollusca* before mentioned. A few of the articles in Todd's *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, such as those on "ovum," "cilia," and the "tegumentary system," may be read with advantage. Milne Edwards' *Leçons sur la Physiologie et l'Anatomie comparée de l'Homme et des Animaux*, will be found a useful book of reference, and the plates in Carus' *Icones Zootomiæ* are very useful for illustrating anatomical details.

On the History and Philosophy of the Natural Sciences the student should read Whewell's *History of the Inductive Sciences*, *History of Scientific Ideas*, *Philosophy of Discovery*, and *Novum Organum Renovatum*, Herschel's *Introduction to the Study of Natural Philosophy* and Balfour Stewart *On the Conservation of Energy*. On that part which relates to Chemistry he may also refer to Dumas' *Leçons sur la Philosophie Chimique*, or to Thomson's *History of Chemistry*, and the essay prefixed to Wurtz's *Dictionnaire de Chimie*, on the history of chemical doctrines from the time of Lavoisier, which has also been separately published in an English translation.



In Lyell's *Principles* he will find a good history of Geological Science.

The foregoing remarks do not pretend to be more than a sketch, for the purpose of giving students a notion of the course of reading they should pursue. It must not be forgotten that precisely the same course is not suited to every one; some can do more than others. The books named too are not by any means the only ones suitable. Moreover, as science progresses these books will become more or less obsolete, so that the reader must bear in mind the date of this publication. However, when the student has made up his mind which science he will pursue, he can generally consult the Professor of that science as to the books which will place before him the newest discoveries.

## ON THE STUDY OF LAW IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.



THE present article treats of legal study at Cambridge as regulated and suggested by the Examination for Honours; the special Examination in Law, which forms one of the avenues to the Ordinary Degree, being considered elsewhere<sup>1</sup>. Nor will the shortlived connexion between Law and General History receive much notice here, as that connexion will have ceased before any students entering at the date of this edition can present themselves for Examination.

It is intended in the following pages to supply information, first, as to the course of study to be pursued by a Candidate for Legal Honours at the University of Cambridge; second, as to the advantages of that course; third, as to the different degrees in Law conferred by that University.

<sup>1</sup> See *Student's Guide*, pp. 224, 225.

I. Course of study to be pursued by a Candidate for Legal Honours.

A Candidate for Honours in the Law, as in any other, Tripos must first pass in the Additional as well as in the ordinary subjects of the Previous Examination. This it is desirable for him to do at the earliest possible occasion, in order to leave himself free for the extensive sphere of reading required by his Tripos. No greater mistake can be committed by a student than to leave the Tripos subjects to the last year. The hasty 'getting up' which such a course necessitates, must afford but little chance of distinction in the Examination and still less of any real benefit from the reading. Instances have occurred, and will doubtless occur again, worthy of all admiration, where Honour men in other Triposes have subsequently gained Honours in Law by a comparatively short period of reading, but these are cases of power above the average, which cannot be relied upon as precedents of general application. Under the new Regulations (11) the utmost time which can elapse between the other Tripos Examination in which a student has obtained Honours and the latest Law Tripos Examination for which he can present himself is two years<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Provided he passes his first Tripos at the earliest possible time, an Honour man in the Moral or Natural Sciences or the Historical Tripos has the time from the Michaelmas term in which he takes such Honours to the Michaelmas term next but one following, before he presents himself

I return, however, from the case, which must always be exceptional, of Candidates for more than one Tripos, to the ordinary Candidate for Legal Honours. At the time of Examination, in December, he *must* be in his eighth term, and *may* be in the eleventh from his first term of residence. In other words, he *must* have commenced residence in the Easter term next but two, he *may* have commenced residence in the Easter term next but three, before his Examination. His shortest necessary residence is the space of two whole Academical years with the addition of one Easter and the greater part of one Michaelmas term; his longest allowable residence that of three Academical years with the same addition. Three Long vacations intervene in the former case and four in the latter<sup>1</sup>.

It is obviously undesirable for a man who intends to practise at the Bar to remain much later than necessary at the University: but the shorter space above mentioned will not be found at all too long for an adequate study of the Tripos subjects, even though the Previous Examination be passed with the least possible expenditure of time. These subjects, on which nine papers are set, are the following (Reg. 3):—

for Examination in Law. In the case of any other Tripos he has from the Lent term to the same date, i.e. one term less.

<sup>1</sup> By far the majority of undergraduates commence residence in the Michaelmas term, which is, for many reasons, the most convenient time.

- (1) General and Comparative Jurisprudence.
- (2) Passages for translation taken from the sources of Roman Law, particularly from Gaius, Ulpian, Justinian and some specified portion of the Digest.
- (3) Questions on Roman Law and its history.
- (4) The English Law of Personal Property.
- (5) The English Law of Real Property.
- (6) English Criminal Law.
- (7) The Legal and Constitutional History of England.
- (8) Public International Law.
- (9) Essays or Problems on the subjects of Examination.

This numbering does not represent any order of Examination, nor is it the wish of the Board of Legal Studies that any such order should be either generally fixed, or made known to the Candidates for any particular examination.

It must be remarked that subjects 2 and 3 will not always have a separate paper assigned to each, but may together be distributed over two papers: which two papers, however, need not necessarily come together in the Examinations. The same remark applies to subjects 4 and 5. The relative importance of the different subjects with regard to marks is not fixed, but they may in general be considered as all nearly equal, with the exception

of the Problem paper, which is rated somewhat above the rest. The marks are not made public.

For other particulars the reader is referred to the Regulations for the Law Tripos Examination, Appendix to this Article (A). There is no *viva voce* Examination, in which a departure has been made from previous practice. See 2 and 3 of the Regulations for the Law and History Tripos Examination, which continue in force for the years 1873 and 1874, and are printed in the *Cambridge University Calendar* for those years.

The intention of those who framed the New Regulations was to set *subjects* rather than books or portions of books; the latter method being found to induce a narrow style of reading, and to facilitate the practice of 'cramming' at the last moment. As, however, students would clearly require some guide to the best authorities, it was, by Regulation 4, made the duty of the Board of Legal Studies to publish from time to time a list of books recommended to Candidates for Examination. In accordance with this Regulation the following notice was issued by the Board upon the 10th of June 1873 :

"THE BOARD OF LEGAL STUDIES publish the following list of works as most likely to be valuable to students of the respective subjects, but do not urge the necessity of reading every book recommended. The Board consider that no satisfactory knowledge of the subjects treated in the various text-books can be attained without frequent reference to the original authorities.

JURISPRUDENCE, GENERAL :—

Markby's Elements of Law.

Austin's Jurisprudence.

Blackstone's Commentaries, Introduction; Bk. I.  
c. 1; Bk. II. c. 1.

Mackeldey, Lehrbuch des Römischen Rechts (Einleitung). If the Latin *Systema Juris Romani*, which is a translation of the 12th ed. of Mackeldey (the 2nd by Rosshirt), be used, reference should be made to the later German editions.

Thibaut, System des Pandekten-Rechts. The general part translated by Lindley (Introduction to the study of Jurisprudence).

Savigny, System des heutigen Römischen Rechts. See the French translation by Guenoux and the English (*System of the Modern Roman Law*) by Holloway.

Maine's Ancient Law.

JURISPRUDENCE, COMPARATIVE :—

Foelix, *Droit International Privé*. Story's *Conflict of Laws*. Westlake's *Private International Law*.

ROMAN LAW. For Gaius and Justinian, parallel texts recommended :—

Böcking, *Gai et Justiniani Institutiones Juris Romani*: or Gneist, *Institutionum et Regularum Juris Romani Syntagma*.

Ulpiani *Fragmenta*.

As a Lexicon, Dirksen's *Manuale Juris Civilis*.

*Commentaries and Translations.*

- Heffter on Gaius.  
Ortolan, Explication Historique des Instituts  
(Tt. 2, 3).  
Mackeldey (Lehrbuch).  
Gaius, by Abdy and Walker.  
„ Poste.  
Sandars' Justinian.

*History.*

- Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,  
chap. 44.  
Ortolan, Expl. Hist. T. 1 (Histoire et Généralisation).  
Mackeldey (Einleitung, Absch. 2).  
Clark's Early Roman Law.

ENGLISH LAW :—

- Blackstone's Commentaries.  
Bracton and his Relation to the Roman Law,  
by Coxe, from Güterbock.  
Nasse's Agricultural Community of the Middle  
Ages, translated by Col. Ouvry. (Compare with  
this Maine's Village Communities.)  
Joshua Williams on Real Property.  
„ „ „ Personal Property.  
Leake on the Elements of the Law of Contracts.  
Snell's Principles of Equity.  
Haynes' Outlines of Equity.



Fitzjames Stephen's General View of English Criminal Law.

Greaves' Criminal Law Consolidation Acts.

Fitzjames Stephen's Preface to the Indian Evidence Code.

Reeves' History of English Law.

Stubbs' Documents illustrative of English History.

Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

May's Constitutional History of England.

INTERNATIONAL LAW:—

Wheaton's Elements and History of International Law.

Manning's Law of Nations.

Halleck's International Law.

Kent's International Law.

Calvo. *Le Droit International théorique et pratique.*

Heffter's *Europäische Völkerrecht* or the French translation by Bergson."

In the arrangement of this list it was not thought desirable to italicize certain works as of greater importance, because this might amount to the practical exclusion of those not italicized. The plan, however, was adopted of placing at the head of each department in the list some one work (where such a work could be found) containing a general view of the subject: the student being left to supplement such general view by reference to the more detailed works subsequently enumerated.

All these may be consulted in the University Library, reference department of the Camden (CAM.) class, from which they may not be taken out. On the subject of admission to the Library, see Rules and Orders 1, 2, 30—33. These and other University Regulations are printed in the 'Compendium,' a copy of which is given to every Undergraduate on his admission.

The fourth Regulation for the Law Tripos Examination, partly quoted above, also makes it competent to the Board of Legal Studies to *limit* any or all of the subjects to a department or departments of the same; provided that public notice of such limitation shall be given in the Easter Term of the (Civil) year next but one preceding that in which the Examination in the subjects so limited shall take place. Whether any such limitation shall be made is, it will be observed, in the option of the Board; but, as Subject 2 necessarily involves some *specified* portion of the *Digest* (unless the *Digest* be excluded by express limitation), a variable list of subjects for each particular Examination will be regularly issued in the Easter Term next but two before. The Candidate for Examination who begins his reading before such Easter Term will thus be for some time in uncertainty as to his subjects. To meet these cases it may be well to remark that Roman Law (so far at least as regards the *Commentaries* of Gaius and the *Institutes* of Justinian), the English Law of Real and Personal Property, and English Criminal Law are standing

subjects, which, in all probability, will *never* be limited, the two former for a reason to be stated hereafter (see p. 256), the last for its general interest and importance to all classes.

As to which of these subjects should have the priority, no general rule can be laid down. Roman Law, certainly, should not be long neglected by those who find any difficulty in translating the Latin: for it must be remembered that a knowledge of the originals is required, which no mere reading of translations can supply. As, however, it is important that a general view of the Roman Civil Law should be acquired as soon as possible, the *Institutes* may well be taken in the first instance *alone*, should Gaius (though really an author of much simpler and better style) be found too hard, from the fragmentary condition in which his *Commentaries* have unfortunately come to us. The latter work, however, must be studied some time, and studied side by side with the *Institutes*, a method constantly neglected, but essential to the correct understanding of the history and changes of Roman Law.

For a general view of English Law, easily intelligible to a beginner and tolerably well arranged, it would even yet be hard to point out a better authority than Blackstone. His work will form no bad foundation for Subjects 4, 5, 6, and 7, of which the first three may be considered as permanent, nor is the fourth likely to be so limited as to exclude the brief treatment of it in the *Commen-*

*taries.* One caution seems necessary as to the choice of editions. The student is strongly recommended to use only those which clearly mark out and keep apart the original text. Modern legislation is quite as intelligible and accessible in notes as in the body of the work: and it is essential to know the author's own words, if one wishes to understand the criticisms upon that author which enter so largely into modern works on Jurisprudence.

The *Commentaries* being somewhat voluminous, it may be desirable for the student, on his first reading them for the attainment of a general view of English Law, to omit matter of detail and confine himself to the principal heads, which last he will not have much difficulty in distinguishing, by the aid of the Table of Contents. This remark applies particularly to the matters of practice and procedure in Book 3.

Jurisprudence, being to a certain extent a variable subject, may be postponed to a general view of the two standing ones above mentioned, but should precede the detailed study which must be given to the different branches of the latter at a more advanced period of the student's career. The detached, but very important and interesting subject of International Law may best be taken up the last of all.

The Candidate for Legal Honours may during his residence at Cambridge derive assistance from the *Lectures* delivered by Professors and College Lecturers.

The Regius Professor of Civil Law delivers at least two courses of Lectures during the year on subjects connected with the Civil Law and Jurisprudence. The matter of these Lectures will sometimes be fixed by reference to a particular Examination, but will always be treated so as to be, as far as possible, useful to Candidates for Honours generally. The Lectures are delivered in term-time, at the Law Schools, and usually at noon on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. A notice is posted, early in each term, upon the door of the Law School, stating the subject of the Lectures to be delivered by the Professor in the current term. The first Lecture is free, being intended to give students a sketch of the ensuing course and thus enable them to judge whether they are likely to derive benefit therefrom. For the course a fee of two guineas is to be paid, by Candidates for Honours, to the Professor.

The Downing Professor of the Laws of England usually gives one course of Lectures in the Michaelmas and another in the Lent term. The subjects are generally the Law of Real Property and Constitutional or Criminal Law. The Lectures are open without fee to all members of the University, and are given at West Lodge, Downing College.

The Whewell Professor of International Law delivers at least one course of Lectures in the year on International Law, with a special bearing upon such portions of that subject as are selected for the Honour Examinations. The course, for instance,

to be delivered in the Michaelmas term of 1873 will have reference to the subjects of the Law and History Tripos Examination for that and the following year (1874). The Professor's ordinary course of Lectures is usually delivered in the Michaelmas term and is free of charge.

There are also Law Lectureships established at Trinity Hall, Christ's College, St John's College, Trinity College, and Downing College.

II. The advantages of the course of study thus briefly sketched are divisible into two classes, which may be distinguished as external and internal. Under the latter head will come the important points of education and training; under the former the honours and rewards open to all members of the University, those open only to members of particular Colleges, and the exemptions or other privileges allowed by legal bodies elsewhere to persons taking legal degrees in the University of Cambridge. Those degrees themselves should in strictness come under the present head, and are only treated separately for the sake of more easy reference.

The University rewards and honours having special reference to the study of Law are the Whewell Scholarships and the Chancellor's Medal for Legal Studies. Two scholars on Dr Whewell's foundation are chosen every year at some time before the commencement of Michaelmas Term, one of whom receives an annual payment of £100, the other an annual payment of £50. For their election, an Examination is held, usually in the

Easter term, at which four papers are set, two on International Law, two on Moral Philosophy. All persons under the age of twenty-five years are eligible to these Scholarships, which are tenable for four years under certain conditions of residence. No one who has once gained a Scholarship is allowed to be a Candidate a second time. Finally, every person elected is entitled, and, if not already a member of some College in Cambridge, is required, to become a member of Trinity College.

A gold medal is annually given by the Chancellor of the University for the encouragement of Legal Studies. The Examination commences on the third Monday after the last Saturday in January and is open (1) to all students who, having passed the Examinations entitling to admission to the title of Bachelor-designate in Arts or Law, are not of sufficient standing to be created Masters of Arts or Law ; (2) to all students, who, having taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts *jure natalium*, are not of sufficient standing to be created Masters of Arts ; and (3) to all students in Medicine of not more than seven years' standing from Matriculation, who have passed both the Examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

The general subjects of Examination are the Elements of Roman Civil Law, the Principles of International Law, the Constitutional History and Constitutional Law of England, and the Principles of the General Law of England, viz. : of the Law of Real Property, of the Law of Personal Property,

of Criminal Law, and of Equity. Certain books or parts of books are, moreover, assigned by the Board of Legal Studies to be special subjects of study for the Examination in every year, public notice of the books and parts of books so assigned for the Examination in any year being given in the first week of the Lent term of the preceding year.

Of honours or rewards for legal study open to members of particular Colleges the following are the chief:

At Trinity Hall, four Law Studentships tenable for three years and of the annual value of £50. They are 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 of these Studentships are not required to reside in the University. There are also special College Examinations in Law, by the result of which Scholarships can be awarded to those who shew promise of distinction.

At St John's College two Law Studentships, to be hereafter augmented to four, founded by James M'Mahon, Esq., 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 whether resident or not who shall have taken the degree of B.A. or LL.B. and shall not be of sufficient standing for the degree of M.A. or LL.M. and who shall *bona fide* intend to prepare themselves for practice in the profession of the Law. There is also a Law Examination in the



Easter Term for students in their second or third years; and those who distinguish themselves receive prizes and are eligible to Foundation Scholarships or Exhibitions.

At Downing College some of the Foundation and Minor Scholarships are awarded for distinction in Moral Philosophy in connection with the principles of Jurisprudence and International Law. The Foundation Scholarships are worth £50 per annum (with the addition, generally, of rooms rent free and an allowance for commons), are tenable at least until the holder be of standing to take a degree in Arts, Law or Medicine, and, in case of sufficient distinction, till such holder is of standing to take the degree of Master of Arts. The Minor Scholarships are offered for competition among persons who are not members of the University or have not resided one whole term in any College in the University. They are worth £40 per annum and are tenable for two years or until the holder is elected to a Foundation Scholarship.

The six non-resident Fellowships of this College are intended for persons in the active pursuit of the studies of Law or Medicine, but neither here nor in any other College of the University is it as yet the practice to give Fellowships for University distinction in Law alone. As the importance of the Law Tripos increases, from the greater number of students who are being attracted to it and the better appreciation, at Cambridge and elsewhere, of the studies with which it is connected, it may fairly

be expected that more encouragement will be given to proficiency in Law, by way of College honours and emoluments. At present, in these respects, the Law Tripos does, undoubtedly, stand somewhat at a disadvantage as compared with those of older standing and larger following.

Students who are preparing for the Bar or practice under the Bar enjoy in their London career certain advantages of an external character, some directly, others indirectly, from the course of Legal study at the University. The scheme published by the Council of Legal Education on the 20th July 1872, and now coming into force, is upon its trial, and has provoked a considerable amount of hostile criticism. This criticism however appears to have been mainly aimed at the alleged inadequacy of the means of instruction provided in the different subjects, and the imposition of the expense of a Studentship upon that Inn of Court to which the student must belong: not so much at the selection of the subjects themselves or the principle of rewarding those studies which the scheme professes especially to encourage. The latter arrangements, therefore, may not unreasonably be expected to remain permanent.

The rules mostly in point are these:—

26. That the subjects for Examination shall be the following:

(i) Jurisprudence, including International Law, Public and Private.

- (ii) The Roman Civil Law ;
- (iii) Constitutional Law and Legal History ;
- (iv) Common Law ;
- (v) Equity ;
- (vi) The Law of Real and Personal Property ;
- (vii) Criminal Law.

27. That no person shall receive from the Council the Certificate of fitness for call to the Bar required by the Inns of Court unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects, viz. 1st, Roman Civil Law ; 2dly, The Law of Real and Personal Property ; and, 3dly, Common Law and Equity.

28. That no student shall be examined for call to the Bar until he shall have kept nine terms ; except that students shall have the option of passing the Examination in Roman Civil Law, required by Clause 27, at any time after having kept four terms.

29. That the Council may accept a degree in Law granted by any University within the British dominions as an equivalent for the Examination in any of the subjects mentioned in Clause 27, other than Common Law and Equity ; provided the Council is satisfied that the student, before he obtained his degree, passed a sufficient Examination in such subject or subjects.

31. That the Honours List shall contain two classes, in both of which the List shall be alphas-

betical. The Examination for Honours shall be in the subjects mentioned in Clause 26. And no student shall be entitled to be placed in either class unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in all the subjects mentioned in Clause 27.

32. That as an encouragement to students to study Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law, Twelve Studentships of 180 guineas each be established and divided equally into two classes; the 1st class of Studentships to continue for two years and to be open for competition to any student as to whom not more than four terms shall have elapsed since he kept his first term; and the 2nd class to continue for one year only, and to be open for competition to any student not then already entitled to a Studentship, as to whom not less than four and not more than eight terms shall have elapsed since he kept his first term; two of each class of such Studentships to be awarded by the Council, on the recommendation of the Committee, after every examination before Hilary and Trinity Terms respectively, to the two students of each set of competitors who shall have passed the best examination in both Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law. But the Committee shall not be obliged to recommend any Studentship to be awarded if the result of the Examination be such as, in their opinion, not to justify such recommendation.

Rule 38 empowers the Inn of Court to which

any student placed in the First Class of Honours shall belong, to dispense, if desired, with any number of terms, not exceeding two, which may remain to be kept by such student previously to his being called to the Bar.

It is apparent that under the above Rule the student, whose object is merely to obtain a Certificate of fitness for call to the Bar as soon as possible, may derive direct advantage from his legal degree at Cambridge by being excused the London Examination in Roman Civil Law and in the Law of Real and Personal Property. To secure, however, the satisfaction of the Council, as provided for in Rule 29, it will doubtless be necessary for the Cambridge Examination in these subjects to be *thorough*, and for the subjects themselves to be little, if at all, limited by the Cambridge Board (see above, p. 246). The remaining necessary subjects (Common Law and Equity) are, at least in their practical application, better studied in London than at a University.

The student who seeks for honours or emolument from the London examinations will derive a very material, though indirect, advantage, not only from the general identity of the subjects with those which he has previously studied at Cambridge, but, in particular, from the preference given in London to Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law, for the study of which there are, as it will be shewn hereafter, peculiar opportunities at a University town as distinguished from London

(see p. 260). It should also be remembered that First Class Honours in the London Examination may accelerate call to the Bar by two terms (Rule 38).

Candidates for admission as Attorneys or Solicitors do not appear to derive any external advantage directly from the special study of Law at the University. The preliminary examination is excused to all who have passed the Previous Examination at Cambridge, and two years of service (as Articled Clerk) to all Graduates of Universities: those who have merely passed the Previous Examination at Cambridge, without proceeding to a degree, have one year of service excused. An indirect advantage, however, in the intermediate and final examinations, will, no doubt, be enjoyed by those who have applied themselves especially to the study of Law at Cambridge. Upon the subject of Attorneys and Solicitors reference may be made to the Summary of Regulations published by the Law Society of the United Kingdom in 1871.

The *internal* advantages of education and training, to be derived from the course of Legal study at Cambridge, arise partly from the nature of that study itself, partly from the local circumstances under which it is pursued. The subjects to which the reading of students is directed are mainly the principles or scientific part of Law. The importance of laying a foundation of these, before essaying practice, has been insisted upon by almost every writer, and experienced by almost every practitioner

of eminence. This is in no degree less true of solicitors and attorneys than of barristers. It is from a very low and cynical point of view that the former are sometimes considered as merely capable of technicalities, while the whole science of Law must be left to the higher branch of the profession. And, as for the dignity of the practitioner, so for the interests of the client, nothing can be worse than that those who are consulted in the first instance, in whose hands the wishes or grievances of the laity are first put into legal form, should be unable to rise above the barest empirical estimate of the facts before them. Especially is a knowledge of the principles of Law essential to the large and highly responsible body of country solicitors, who must not infrequently be obliged, from mere pressure of time, to decide, by their personal knowledge, upon points of scientific difficulty and yet of vital importance to the welfare of whole families.

Even if considered as regarding the interests of the practitioner alone, the importance of beginning with a scientific education will hardly be contested. It may fairly be left to those who have begun legal work, as too many still do, without this preparation, to say what waste of time and labour may be spared by having principles ready for application to practice, instead of being obliged to acquire them, in a very different fashion, from it.

Nor is the superiority of the former method more evident at the outset of professional life than when the ambition is felt of aspiring to those higher

dignities and positions of more extended usefulness to which the Bar is an avenue. The infinite advantage of the scientific over the mere empirical lawyer is nowhere so patent as in their respective qualifications for the post of judge, or of legislator. The former office, too, it must be remembered, continually involves the latter, and in a manner which, because indirect, is less subject to constitutional checks. Hence the double importance that a judge should be one whose mind is not a mere repertory of unconnected precedents, but a well-ordered system of principles and experience combined. That the views here urged are no depreciation of the value of practice, may be seen from the fact that they have been adopted by the most eminent practical men of modern days. Reference may be made to the Report of the Commission of 1854 for the purpose of shewing how useful to a barrister, not only as an advocate, but as a judge, is a scientific knowledge of constitutional law and legal history, civil law and jurisprudence; and how difficult it is to acquire such a knowledge by the present system of practical study in a barrister's chambers. Such considerations have led to the proposal for the establishment of a general school of law in the metropolis, a resolution to which effect, brought before the House of Commons on March 1, 1872, by the late Lord Chancellor (then Sir Roundell Palmer), led to a debate of great value from the professional eminence of the speakers and of great interest in respect of the subject here



under consideration. For, the general result, common to the ablest speeches for or against Sir Roundell Palmer's resolution, is almost identically that of Sir Henry Maine's evidence before the Commission of 1854 that it is of the greatest importance for those who practise the law to be well grounded in the principles of jurisprudence, and that nothing is more difficult than to get those, who are studying with a view to practise as early as possible, to devote themselves to a scientific study of those principles.

The difficulty here mentioned indicates the local advantage of Cambridge as a place of scientific legal study. The school of practice must, of course, be attended at some time in a man's career: it exists only to a very small extent in Cambridge, and to the highest perfection in London; and for that very reason the University town is a better site than the metropolis for that scientific reading which ought to come first. For experience shews that this is scarcely ever practised without disturbance, and is in danger of being entirely ousted, wherever it is brought into close neighbourhood and consequent competition with the attractions of actual business. In other respects the advantages of London and Cambridge are pretty much on a par: men of equal ability will probably be attracted to the respective educational posts; and the conveniences of study offered by the University library are as good as any that can be found in the metropolis: but Cambridge has what London has not, in the leisure which is necessary for studying principles; as

London, on the other hand, has what Cambridge has not, in the business which alone can teach the application of those principles to practice.

III. The degrees in the Legal faculty conferred by the University of Cambridge are those of Bachelor of Law, Master of Law, and Doctor of Law: the abbreviations for which titles are LL.B., LL.M. and LL.D. respectively. For an explanation of these abbreviations see Appendix (B).

Candidates who have obtained Honours in a Law Tripos are admitted, on their attendance at either of the Congregations held the last Saturday in the following January and the first day of the following Easter term, to the title of Bachelor-designate in Law (or Arts if they prefer the latter). They are inaugurated and become complete Bachelors on the second day of the Easter term following<sup>1</sup>. The fee payable to the Common Chest of the University is £7 for admission at the time above mentioned; £10. 10s. for admission at any other time: there is also a College fee which varies for the different Colleges between £1. 12s. (Trinity) and £5. 1s. (Corpus Christi).

A Bachelor of Law, or a Bachelor of Arts who has taken that degree by Honours in Law, may be admitted to incept in Law without further exami-

<sup>1</sup> The Examiners for Honours in Law are authorised to declare Candidates, though they may not have deserved Honours, to have acquitted themselves so as to deserve an Ordinary Degree, and such persons are admitted to the B.A. degree without further examination.

nation, at any time after the completion of three years from his time of Inauguration as Bachelor. He is created and becomes a complete Master of Law, without attendance, on the last Tuesday but one in June (Commencement). Bachelors and Masters of Arts desirous of proceeding to the degree of Master of Law, and who have not obtained Honours in Law, are required to satisfy the Examiners for the Law Tripos in the papers numbered 2, 3 and 6 and to pay a fee of £3. 3s. to the Regius Professor of Civil Law. (See, as to years 1873 and 1874, the 14th of the Regulations for the Law and History Tripos Examination.) Fees payable on admission to the degree of LL.M. are, to the Chest, £12; to the College, a fee varying between £4. 4s. (Downing) and £11. 9s. (Trinity).

A Master of Law may be admitted to the title of Doctor-designate when five years have elapsed from his creation as Master, provided he have kept an Act, to the satisfaction of the Regius Professor or his deputy, at some time after such creation. He is created and becomes complete Doctor of Law, without attendance, on Commencement-Tuesday. The fees payable are, to the Chest £20, to the College a fee varying from £8 (Emmauel) to £17. 10s. (Trinity), and to the Regius Professor, for keeping the Act, £10. 10s.—The Act is to be kept as follows :—

“The Regius Professor of the faculty shall assign the day and hour when the exercise for the degree of Doctor of Laws shall be kept.

The Professor, or some graduate of the faculty, who is a member of the Senate, deputed by him, shall preside over the exercise.

The Candidate shall read a thesis, composed in English by himself on some subject approved by the Professor; the Professor, or graduate presiding, shall bring forward arguments or objections in English for the Candidate to answer, and shall examine him in English *vivâ voce* as well on questions connected with his thesis as on other subjects in the faculty of a more general nature; the exercise being made to continue at least one hour.

Public notice of the Act shall be given by fixing on the door of the University Schools, eight days at least before the assigned time, a written paper specifying the name and College of the Candidate, the day and hour appointed for the exercise, and the subject of the thesis: copies of the notice shall be delivered also, at the same time, to the Vice-Chancellor and to the Professor."

As to the University fees, it must be remarked, that every person on whom a degree is conferred in his absence is required to pay £5 to the Common Chest in addition to the ordinary fee for the degree.

As to the College fees, a portion of the fee payable on taking the degree of Master of Law is in some cases remitted where the degree of Master of Arts has been previously taken.

The power of proceeding to the degree of Doctor of Law under the conditions prescribed by the

13th chapter of the Statutes published in the 12th year of Elizabeth, is reserved to Bachelors of Law and Masters of Arts who were admitted to their degree before July 31, 1858 (*Statuta Academiae Cantabrigiensis* p. 41). These conditions have become confined by custom to the keeping of a single Act, in the manner above described.

## APPENDIX (A).

1. THAT all Students who shall pass the Examination for the Law Tripos, so as to deserve Honours, be entitled to admission either to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or to that of Bachelor of Laws at their option, and that 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.

2. That the Examination for the Law Tripos commence on the second Monday in December.

3. That in this Examination the papers shall be allotted to the following subjects :—

1. General and Comparative Jurisprudence.
2. Passages for Translation, taken from the sources of Roman Law, particularly from Gaius, Ulpian, Justinian, and some specified portion of the Digest.
3. Questions on Roman Law and its history.
4. The English Law of Personal Property.
5. The English Law of Real Property.
6. English Criminal Law.
7. The Legal and Constitutional History of England.
8. Public International Law.
9. Essays or Problems on the subjects of Examination.

4. That it be the duty of the Board of Legal Studies to publish from time to time a list of books recommended to Candidates for Examination: and that it be competent

to the said Board to limit any or all of the above-named subjects to a department or departments of the same; provided that public notice of such limitation shall be given in the Easter Term of the (civil) year next but one preceding that in which the Examination in the subjects so limited shall take place.

5. That the names of those students who shall acquit themselves so as to deserve Honours be arranged in three classes in order of merit, and that the Examiners shall send to the Vice-Chancellor a list of those who shall acquit themselves so as to deserve the Ordinary B.A. degree, or to be excused the General Examination for the same; provided that no such Student shall be allowed the Ordinary B.A. degree unless he have acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the Examiners in at least four papers.

6. That the Examiners shall be the Regius Professor of Civil Law and three other Members of the Senate nominated by the Board of Legal Studies and elected by Grace before the Division of the Easter Term in every year; and that, if the Regius Professor of Civil Law shall be prevented from examining in any year, a Deputy to examine in his stead shall be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and elected by the Senate.

7. That an Undergraduate or Bachelor designate in Arts may be a Candidate for Honours in the Law Tripos, if at the time of the Examination for such Tripos he shall be in his eighth term at least, having previously kept seven terms, provided that not more than ten terms shall have passed after the first of the said seven terms: and that no student of a different standing shall be allowed to be a Candidate excepting in the cases provided for in Regulations 9 and 11, unless he shall have obtained permission from the Council of the Senate.

8. That any Student who may be admitted to the Examination in his eighth term shall be required to keep

that term, and no certificate of approval shall continue in force, unless it shall appear, when such Student applies for admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Laws, that he has kept the said eighth term.

9. That a Student who has been admitted to the degree of B.A. *jure natalium*, or is a Candidate for such degree, may be a Candidate for Honours in the Law Tripos if at the time of the Examination for such Tripos he shall be in his sixth term, having previously kept five terms, provided that not more than ten terms shall have passed after the first of the said five terms.

10. That any such Student who may be admitted to the Examination in his sixth term shall be required to keep that term, and no certificate of approval shall continue in force, unless it shall appear, when such Student applies for admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, that he has kept the said sixth term.

11. That Students who have obtained Honours in any Tripos be allowed to be Candidates for Honours in any Examination for the Law Tripos after the Examination in which they obtained such Honours: provided that no such Student shall present himself as a Candidate for Honours in the Law Tripos on more than one occasion, or when more than thirteen terms shall have passed after his first term of residence.

12. That persons who, being already Bachelors of Arts and not having obtained Honours in the Law Tripos, desire to proceed to the degree of Master of Laws, shall be required to satisfy the Examiners in the papers numbered 2, 3, and 6, and to pay a fee of £3. 3s. to the Regius Professor of Laws.

13. That the days of general admission of Bachelors in Law in every year be the last Saturday in January and the first day of the following Easter Term.



14. That Students, who, having obtained Honours in the Law Tripos, desire to be admitted to the title of Bachelor of Arts, be entitled to admission in every year on the last Saturday in January or on the first day of the following Easter Term.

#### APPENDIX (B).

Much want of uniformity having for some time prevailed in the *style* of Law degrees at Cambridge, the present seems a convenient opportunity for placing the matter upon a more satisfactory footing for the future.

By the formulas now in use, the three degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor are all taken alike *in jure*, i. e. in Law generally. The *style*, therefore, of the subject-matter should be the same for all three. If the matter were *res integra*, the Latin J.D.; J.M.; J.B. (for Juris Doctor, &c.) and the English D.L.; M.L.; B.L. (for Doctor of Law, &c.) would probably be the best. We have however, in time-honoured existence, LL.D. (Legum Doctor), and the less historical titles, which must however, for uniformity's sake, go with the former, of LL.M. and LL.B. (Legum Magister and Baccalaureus).

Should the style of LL.D. be found not inappropriate to the present forms of admission and subjects of study, it would be a pity to abandon a title so well known and which has been considered distinctive of a Cambridge degree. If LL.D., &c. are retained, the only objection to the adoption of an English style D.L., &c. by the side of these, is the needless multiplication of symbols and the possible confusion of the legal M.L. with the medical M.L. (Medicinæ Licentiatus).

Legum Doctor would, in the purest Latinity, mean Doctor of Statutes; the word *lex* not being applied by the Classical Authors to a body of law (*jus*), but only to an individual law. It is, however, certainly not impossible that the plural *leges* might be used as a synonym for *jus*, a body of law or

Law generally, the latter being considered as composed altogether or in great part of statutes. In this point of view the use of *legum* would be not unlike that of *decretalium* in the degree of that name, which no longer exists here. And this meaning, of law generally, is certainly the most convenient which can be given to the word *leges* in the order of King Henry the Third<sup>1</sup> which has been differently interpreted by Selden and Coke, the former of whom apparently takes *leges* as equivalent to *jus Romanum*, the latter to *jus Romanum et Anglicum*.

The word *lex*, however, in the phrase *Legum Doctor*, is popularly considered to bear the later and unclassical meaning of *body of law*<sup>2</sup>, and the plural *legum* to refer to *two* systems or bodies of law, the Civil and the Canon, a degree in which is more classically designated by the phrase *Juris utriusque Doctor*. This interpretation of *Legum Doctor* is quite possible, as the phrase most probably arose in times of non-classical Latinity and was certainly in use with us when degrees were regularly conferred in the canon as well as in the civil law. The former subject was, it is well known, prohibited by King Henry the Eighth, at least as a qualification for degrees; but the plural *legum* was still retained, in the statutes published by his successor Edward the Sixth, as the style of Law degrees. This would certainly seem to shew either that the term *leges* had all along been a general expression or had become one in the time of Edward the Sixth<sup>3</sup>.

It would appear to designate Roman law alone in the statutes of Elizabeth for the University of Cambridge<sup>4</sup>. But, as the same term included Canon law as well, in previous times, it is at least possible that the scope of it was general throughout, embracing *all* the law studied at the

<sup>1</sup> Ne aliquis scholas regens de legibus in eadem civitate (Londinensi) de caetero ibidem leges doceat. See Coke, 2 Instt. Prooem. . Selden, in *Fletam*, 8, 2.

<sup>2</sup> For instances see Savigny's *Geschichte*, &c. T. I. c. iii. §§ 37, 38.

<sup>3</sup> The latter is the opinion of Sir Henry Maine.

<sup>4</sup> C. 14. Doctor legum mox a doctoratu dabit operam legibus Angliae &c.

University, and merely became confined to Roman law because that long remained the *only* law so studied.

If *legum*, in the phrase *Legum Doctor*, means *of law generally*, which is the view preferred by the present writer, the expression is as correct now as ever, and will cover any different systems or bodies of law which may be studied at the University. If it means *of bodies of law*, the plural is correct at the present time, as the three systems of Roman, English, and International law are studied for Examination, and a reasonable subject from any one of the three would be accepted for the Doctor's Act. The term would not indicate the *same* systems of law as it did originally, but it has been shewn to have been authoritatively retained very shortly after the prohibition of one of these. In either case it is submitted that the abandonment of an old and distinctive style, capable of an interpretation consistent with the present state of study, is eminently undesirable.

## DEGREES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

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A *Qualification to practise* in Medicine or Surgery may be conferred by the licence or diploma of a College of Physicians or Surgeons; but a *degree* can be obtained only at a University. A degree in Medicine or the degree of Master in Surgery is a legal qualification to practise; and the degrees in Medicine and Surgery at Cambridge give the right to practise in every branch of the profession in any part of the United Kingdom.

DEGREES IN MEDICINE—Bachelor and Doctor—have long been given in the University. The degree of Bachelor of Medicine confers the right to practise medicine; and it confers in the University many of the privileges of the M.A. degree, but not a vote in the Senate. This last and certain other privileges are acquired with the Doctor's degree. The title of "Doctor" is often, by courtesy, accorded to the Bachelor of Medicine, but, by right, belongs only to one who has taken the Doctor's degree.

The degree of MASTER IN SURGERY has been instituted by the recent statutes of the University. It is also now given in the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Dublin and Glasgow. A licence to practise in surgery was in former times granted by this University, and a statute for the purpose existed till lately; but it had become quite obsolete. The science of Surgery having made such progress, and being followed by so large a proportion of the profession, it was felt that it ought to be recognised in the University; and a statute for the degree of Master in Surgery was accordingly obtained. The degree gives the right to practise surgery and midwifery. For the first three years the graduate has the status in the University of a B.A.; afterwards he has all the privileges of a M.A.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ABSTRACT OF THE REGULATIONS<sup>1</sup> FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

A STUDENT proceeding to this degree must

1. Reside in the University two-thirds of each of nine terms, either as a collegiate or a non-collegiate student<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See "Proceedings in Medicine and Surgery" in Cambridge Calendar.

<sup>2</sup> The expenses attendant on residence as a non-collegiate student are rather less than those of residence in College; and the tutorial and other fees are also less.

Information respecting the regulations for non-collegiate students may be obtained from the Censor, the Rev. R. Somerset, Orford House, Cambridge.

2. Pass the Previous Examination<sup>1</sup>.
3. Pursue medical study for five years; unless he has obtained honours in the Mathematical, Classical, Moral Sciences, or Natural Sciences Tripos, in which case four years only are required;

Of this time of five years he must spend six terms in medical study in the University<sup>2</sup> after passing the Previous Examination, unless he has obtained honours in one of the above-mentioned Triposes, in which case four terms only are required.

A student who has not graduated in Arts is required, before keeping the terms of medical study, in addition to passing the Previous Examination, to pass in Algebra either in the Examination for the Additional Subjects of the Previous Examination (which he may do in his second term of residence or in any subsequent term) or in the general examination for the ordinary B.A. degree.

<sup>1</sup> See "Previous Examination" in Cambridge Calendar.

This Examination may be passed in the first term of residence; and it should be passed as early as possible. The Candidate may then at once be registered as a medical student and commence his medical studies in the University.

By a recent Grace of the Senate it was determined to accept the certificate of the leaving Schools Examination instead of a whole or a part of the Previous Examination. It is possible now, therefore, before leaving school to pass all the examinations which are required in classics and mathematics, and so be able at once, on coming to the University, to enter upon the study of Natural Science and Medicine, and continue it throughout the University career. This is, of course, a very great advantage. Information on this subject may be obtained from J. S. Reid, Esq., Christ's College, also through the *Regulations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board*, which may be purchased at any booksellers for a shilling.

<sup>2</sup> As evidence of Medical Study in the University the student must produce certificates of diligent attendance in each term on Courses of Lectures, or Practical Instruction, on some two of the subjects of the Examinations for Medical or Surgical degrees: or of diligent attendance in each term on a course of Lectures or Practical Instruction, on one of those subjects and also on the Practice of Addenbrooke's Hospital. Certificates of attendance on Lectures or Practical Instruction may be given either by a Professor, or a Teacher approved by the Senate, provided the course has been approved by the Board of Medical Studies.

There are three EXAMINATIONS for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, conducted partly by written questions, and partly *vivâ voce*. The examinations also include chemical analysis, the recognition and description of specimens (healthy, morbid, and microscopical), dissections, and the examination of patients.

*The subjects of the first Examination<sup>1</sup> are—*

1. Mechanics and Hydrostatics,
2. Chemistry with Heat and Electricity,
3. Botany.

The student may present himself for this Examination at any time after passing the Previous Examination. He is required to produce certificates of having diligently attended one course of Lectures on Chemistry, including Manipulations, and one course on Botany.

Students who have obtained Honours in the Mathematical, Classical, Moral Sciences, or Natural Sciences Tripos, or passed the general Examination for the B.A. degree, are not required to be examined in Mechanics and Hydrostatics; Students who have obtained Honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos are not required to be examined in Botany or Chemistry with Heat and Electricity if they have passed with credit the Examination in the Tripos in those subjects: they are therefore exempted from this first examination. Students who have passed the special Examination in Botany for the B. A. degree are not required to be examined again in that subject.

*The subjects of the second Examination are—*

1. Elements of Comparative Anatomy<sup>2</sup>,
2. Human Anatomy and Physiology,
3. Pharmacology.

Before presenting himself for this Examination, the stu-

<sup>1</sup> See Schedules at the end of this Article.

<sup>2</sup> See Schedule at the end of this Article.

dent must have completed two years of medical study, the time of medical study required to be spent in the University being included in these two years. He must have attended Hospital practice during one year, have practised dissection during one season, and must produce certificates of having diligently attended a course of Lectures on each of the following subjects :—

1. Elements of Comparative Anatomy,
2. Human Anatomy and Physiology,
3. Materia Medica and Pharmacy,
4. Pathology.

Students who have obtained Honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos and passed with credit the Examination in Comparative Anatomy for that Tripos are not required to be examined again in that subject.

*The subjects of the third Examination are—*

1. Pathology and the Practice of Physic (two papers),
2. Clinical Medicine,
3. Medical Jurisprudence.

Before presenting himself for this Examination, the student must have completed the course of medical study, must have attended Hospital practice during three years, and must produce certificates of having attended one Course of Lectures on each of the following subjects :—

1. Principles and Practice of Physic,
2. Clinical Medicine,
3. Clinical Surgery,
4. Medical Jurisprudence,
5. Midwifery.

And also a certificate of having been Clinical Clerk for six months at least at a recognised hospital ; or of having, subsequently to the completion of his attendance on Hospital



Practice, attended to Practical Medicine, with special charge of patients, in a Hospital, Dispensary, or Parochial Union, under the superintendence of a qualified Practitioner, unless he himself be duly qualified.

After these examinations have been passed, an Act must be kept in the Schools in the following manner :

The Professor of Physic assigns the day and hour for keeping the Act, of which public notice has to be given eight days before. The Candidate reads a thesis, composed in English by himself on some subject approved by the Professor ; the Professor brings forward arguments or objections in English for the Candidate to answer, and examines him in English *visà voce* as well on questions connected with his thesis as on other subjects in the faculty of a more general nature. The exercise must continue at least one hour.

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#### THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

may be taken by a Bachelor of Medicine in the ninth term after his inauguration (this occurs on the Commencement day next following the admission to the degree). He is required to produce certificates of having been engaged five years in medical study, to keep an Act similar to that for M.B., and to write a short extempore essay on some one (at his choice) of four topics relating severally to Physiology, Pathology, Practice of Medicine and State Medicine. He pays ten guineas to the Professor of Physic for this Act.

A Master of Arts may proceed to the degree of M.D. in the twelfth term after his inauguration as M.A. without having taken the degree of M.B. He must pass the three examinations for M.B., and keep the Act for the M.D. degree. He must produce certificates of having been engaged five years in medical study, and the same certificates of attendance on Lectures and Hospital practice as are required of the candidate for the degree of M.B. ; but he is not required to have kept medical terms in the University.

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THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN SURGERY.

*The subjects of the Examination for this degree are—*

1. Surgical Anatomy,
2. Pathology and the Principles and Practice of Surgery,
3. Clinical Surgery,
4. Midwifery.

Before admission to this Examination the candidate must have passed all the examinations for the degree of M.B., and must produce certificates of having attended the surgical practice of a Hospital for three years, of having been House-Surgeon or Dresser for six months, and of having attended—

1. A second course of Lectures on Human Anatomy,
2. One course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery,
3. Lectures on Clinical Surgery during one year,
4. Ten cases of Midwifery,
5. Of having practised dissection during a second season.

The examination takes place at the same time as those for M.B., and in a similar manner. The candidate is required to perform operations on the dead body, and to examine patients in the Hospital.

The Examinations for Medical and Surgical degrees take place twice annually at the end of the Michaelmas and the Easter terms. Notices are published early in the Michaelmas and Easter Terms, stating the dates when candidates are required to send to the Regius Professor of Physic notice of their intention to offer themselves for examination and the necessary certificates. All the certificates both for M.B. and M.C. are to be sent to the Regius Professor of Physic.

Each Candidate sends three guineas to the Professor with the notice of his intention to offer himself for his first examination.

On the student's commencing medical study in accordance with the requirements of the University, a certificate to that effect in the form prescribed by the Medical Council<sup>1</sup>, and signed by one of the Professors or Teachers, must be sent to the Registrar of the Medical Council, 32, Soho Square, London, within 15 days of the commencement of the Medical Courses.

The form for Registration above mentioned, the schedules defining the range of subjects in the examinations, forms for the requisite certificates, a list of the Schools of Medicine recognised by the University, and other papers may be obtained, on application, from the attendant at the Anatomical Museum.

The examinations passed and the acts kept, the student may be at once admitted to the degrees. The fee for M.B. is £8 to the University (in the case of a B.A. £2), and a sum to the College varying from £4 to £16; for M.D. £10 to the University, and a sum varying from £6 to £17. 10s. to the College. The fees for M.C. are £18 when no previous degree has been taken, £12 in the case of a B.A. or M.B., £6 in the case of a B.A. and M.B., £1 in the case of a M.A. or M.D.

It should be added that the University has combined with the Universities of Oxford, Durham and London and with the Royal Colleges of Physi-

<sup>1</sup> It should be observed that Professional study may have commenced before entrance at the University, and will be taken into account provided the student was registered in accordance with the requirements of the General Medical Council.

cians and Surgeons in London to form a conjoint examining Board for those who desire to obtain in England a license to practise Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery. After that Board has come into operation the candidates for a Medical or Surgical degree in either of the English Universities will be required to pass the final examination instituted by that Board and to pay a fee of five guineas to the Board.

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Three courses are open to the Candidate for Medical and Surgical degrees.

1. He may proceed to them without graduating in Arts.
2. He may graduate in Arts without Honours.
3. He may graduate in Arts by passing through one of the Honour Triposes.

It is not easy to decide which of these three courses is to be recommended to each individual student, as the reasons for the preference of one or the other depend much upon the acquirements, the habits of study or the pecuniary means of the candidate.

The first of the three is the simplest and easiest and is that more especially contemplated in the preceding abstract of regulations and in the following recommendations published in Nov. 1871 by the Board of Medical Studies.

The BOARD of MEDICAL STUDIES finding that time is lost by students of Medicine in the University not adopting some defined plan in their attendance on the various courses of Lectures, certificates of which are required previous to the several Medical Examinations, recommend them to adopt, as far as practicable, the following plan :—

To pass the Previous Examination, with Additional Subjects, in their 2nd Term<sup>1</sup> of residence (vide Reg. 17, Prev. Ex.), and then to attend Lectures and pursue their studies in the following order:—

- EAST. TERM. Botany,  
Mechanics and Hydrostatics,  
Heat and Electricity.
- LONG VAC. Botany,  
Chemistry,  
Human Osteology.
- MICH. TERM. Human Anatomy and Physiology,  
Anatomical Demonstrations and Dissections,  
Physics and Chemistry.
- LENT TERM. Human Anatomy and Physiology,  
Anatomical Demonstrations and Dissections,  
Chemistry.
- EAST. TERM. Anatomy and Physiology,  
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry,  
Hospital Practice.

To pass now (in this Easter Term) the 1st M.B. Examination, unless intending to take Honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos.

- LONG VAC. Practical Physiology,  
Practical Pharmacy,  
Hospital Practice.

<sup>1</sup> This may now be done in the first term of residence; or its equivalent may be passed before coming to the University: see footnote 1, on page 278.

- MICH. TERM. Human Anatomy and Physiology,  
Comparative Anatomy,  
Anatomical Demonstrations and Dissections,  
Hospital Practice.
- LENT TERM. Pathology,  
Materia Medica,  
Human Anatomy and Physiology,  
Comparative Anatomy,  
Anatomical Demonstrations and Dissections,  
Hospital Practice.
- EAST. TERM. Pathology,  
Materia Medica,  
Practical Physiology,  
Hospital Practice.

The Board consider it very desirable that students should, as far as possible, complete their general education before commencing Medical Study.

The Board also consider it advisable that students of Medicine should be encouraged to remain in the University, and pursue their studies during part, at least, of the Christmas and Long Vacations.

In accordance with these recommendations the Candidate, having passed the Previous Examination with the additional subjects or with the Examination in Algebra, devotes himself at once to the subjects of his first M.B. Examination (Botany, Mechanics and Hydrostatics, and Chemistry with Heat and Electricity) and passes the Examination in these subjects as soon as he is qualified to do so. He then, or perhaps to some extent before he passes that examination, devotes himself to Anatomy and Physiology, Comparative Anatomy and Practical Pharmacy, attending also the Medical or Surgical

Practice (or both) of Addenbrooke's Hospital; so as to be able to pass the second M.B. Examination in his ninth or his tenth term of residence. He may then continue in Cambridge or may proceed to London or elsewhere to pursue the studies required for the final M.B. Examination, which he may pass at the expiration of five years from the commencement of his medical studies.

A student pursuing this course and entering the University in Oct. 1874 may obtain the M.B. or the M.C. degree, or both, and so be fully entitled to practise his profession, in Dec. 1879, or June 1880.

The second course, that of graduating in Arts without honours, is much the same as the preceding, except that the candidate (omitting probably the additional subjects of the Previous Examination and the Examination in Algebra) passes the general Examination and a special examination. He is then not required to be examined again in Mechanics and Hydrostatics. By selecting Botany as the subject for his Special Examination he avoids this subject in the first Examination for M.B. so that his first M.B. Examination will be confined to Chemistry with Heat and Electricity.

The disadvantage of this course as compared with the preceding is that the subjects of general and of medical study have to be pursued concurrently with more or less disadvantage to both; and a somewhat longer period is therefore commonly required.

The third course—that of Graduating in Arts by passing through one of the Honour Triposes—is undoubtedly the best and the most in accordance with the spirit of the University system, inasmuch as it implies a more prolonged and higher education in those subjects (Classical literature and Philosophy, Higher Mathematics or the higher branches of Moral or Natural Science), a superior knowledge of which, or of some of them, should be a distinguishing feature of the University Graduate.

This course necessitates more study and more time than either of the others, for although four years only of medical study are by the regulations required instead of five, it will be found that four years are barely sufficient to enable the candidate to acquire a thorough knowledge of the subjects of the Medical Examinations; and the whole, or nearly the whole, of the three years which precede a Tripos Examination must be devoted to it in order to fit him to pass that Examination with credit. Especially is this the case with regard to the Classical, Mathematical, and Moral Sciences Triposes; and the Candidate for any of these cannot with advantage pursue the study requisite for it and medical study at the same time and should not therefore commence the latter till the Tripos Examination has been passed.

In the case of the Natural Sciences Tripos the case is somewhat different, forasmuch as some of the subjects of this tripos (Botany, Chemistry with Physics, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Physio-



logy) are parts of Medical Study and of the Medical Examinations ; and the Candidate who has passed satisfactorily in any of them in the Tripos Examination is not required to be again examined in the same for the M.B. degree.

Hence many medical students graduate in Arts through the Natural Sciences Tripos. They pass the Previous Examination with the additional subjects as soon as they can. They then devote themselves to Chemistry and Physics, Botany, and Human and Comparative Anatomy and Physiology. They pass in the Natural Sciences Tripos in the tenth term of residence (three years after admission). They are excused the first M.B. Examination and the Comparative Anatomy in the second if they have passed satisfactorily in Botany, Chemistry, with Heat and Electricity and Comparative Anatomy in the Tripos Examination. They continue the study of Human Anatomy and Physiology and commence that of Pharmacology with attendance on Hospital practice and may pass the second M.B. Examination a year after the Tripos Examination. It might be possible to do so earlier, i. e. in the immediately ensuing Easter Term, provided there have been a sufficient period of attendance on Hospital practice. This however is rarely done. Indeed it needs rather severe and continuous study to pass with credit the Natural Sciences Tripos after three years and the second M.B. Examination after four years from admission.

Whichever of the three courses thus indicated

the candidate may take, he will find it the best as well as the cheapest plan to remain in Cambridge till he has passed the second M.B. Examination. The opportunities for preparing for that Examination in Human Anatomy and Physiology, Comparative Anatomy and Pharmacology afforded by the dissecting rooms, Museums and Physiological laboratory in Cambridge are as good as are elsewhere to be found. In some respects they are better; and Addenbrooke's Hospital, where clinical lectures are regularly given and clinical instruction is carefully carried out, will furnish quite sufficient means for the initiatory study of disease. After he has passed the second M.B. Examination the candidate will do best to resort to some metropolitan school where there is a wider field of Hospital practice and more definite instruction in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

Between seventeen and eighteen is a good age for those who are intended for the Medical profession to come to the University. They may then obtain the M.B. or M.C. degree, or both, and be qualified to practise at twenty-two or twenty-three. Until the study of Medicine is actually commenced, no *special* training is required or even to be advised. The best training is the same good general education which experience shews to be the most suitable preparation for the other professions. To what extent this should be continued in the University must depend upon the tastes or pecuniary resources, or the prospects of University distinction

and the acquisition of a Scholarship or Fellowship, in each particular case. If there is no special reason of this or other kind for delay, it is best to begin Medical study (the various collateral Sciences are included in this phrase) as soon as the regulations permit, that is, after the Previous Examination. When it is begun the whole time and attention should be given to it. An extensive and difficult science is entered upon, and it must be worked at, like any other science, with observation, with reading, and with reflection. It must not be regarded too much as a practical matter in which reading is superfluous, still less as a science to be mastered by reading only; and, above all, it is important for the student to reflect well on what he sees and hears and reads, to learn to judge for himself, and to test the statements of others by his own observation and reason. Each of the Sciences included in Medical study has become so extensive that it is impossible to do more than obtain a good elementary knowledge of them all. The student will naturally choose some to which he will give more especial attention, and may thus be preserved from the tendency to cram and superficial knowledge, which the necessity of getting up so many subjects is likely to induce. Those which are of greatest importance to the Medical man are Anatomy and Physiology, Pathology, and Practical Medicine and Surgery. For a good knowledge of these, diligent work in the dissecting-room, in the pathological museum and the mortuary, and

in the Hospital, is necessary to be combined with reading and attendance on lectures. Too many subjects should not be attempted at one time; if they are, the impressions in each are likely to be imperfect, confused and evanescent. The serial division of the subjects and the order of studying them given by the three Examinations and further recommended by the Board of Medical Studies (p. 280) are very good, and the candidate will do well to adhere to them. *First.* What may be called the preliminary or collateral subjects—Mechanics and Hydrostatics, Chemistry and Physics, and Botany. *Next.* Anatomy and Physiology with Pharmacology and Hospital Practice. *Thirdly.* Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

With regard to Hospital Practice it is, as a general rule, best to attend either the Medical or the Surgical Practice, and not to attempt both at the same time. To profit properly by it requires not a lounging, gossiping and occasional attendance, but regularity and intentness, so that the habit is acquired of marking and duly estimating every symptom and every feature of the patient; and the observing student will soon learn that the manner of the Physician or Surgeon and the questions which he puts in investigating the several cases are the best and most practical clinical lectures which he ever gives. The seeing patients and the familiarising the perceptive and thereflective faculties with the features of disease can scarcely be commenced too early or continued too long. It may

be commenced with advantage even before regular medical study is entered upon ; and the impressions of cases seen at that period, when the mind is free and fresh, are very enduring, and often, in diligent and observing youths, form the foundations upon which great practical skill is based. An interval between school and the period of regular medical study may sometimes be thus well employed. But when the regular and serious study of Medicine, or rather of its collaterals, Chemistry, Anatomy, &c. have been definitely entered upon at a medical school the mind is not, or ought not to be, sufficiently free to derive much benefit from Hospital Practice ; and the imperfect manner in which it is then, almost of necessity, attended under such circumstances is likely to do harm by engendering a loose, careless, desultory habit in that very work upon which the powers of observation and thought require to be in the highest degree concentrated. It is far better to allow the attention to be occupied and the mind seasoned with the preliminary or collateral subjects, till some progress has been made in them, before entering upon Hospital Practice. Chemistry, Anatomy, &c. will thus be much better and more quickly learned ; and having some knowledge of them, the student will enter with greater advantage upon Hospital Practice.

The opportunities for clinical study in Addenbrooke's Hospital are very good, as good as in the metropolitan hospitals or even better, for the commencement of medical education, because the num-

ber of students being fewer, each can observe the cases well, and can converse respecting them with the physician or surgeon in attendance; moreover all classes of cases are admitted, whereas in the metropolis, owing to the number of special hospitals, there is no one hospital in which all kinds of diseases can be studied. The times of attendance of the Physicians and Surgeons are arranged so as to suit the convenience of the students as much as possible. Clinical Lectures are regularly given, and much attention is paid to clinical instruction. It should be added that Clinical Clerkships and Dresserships are given by the Physicians and Surgeons without extra fee.

The courses of instruction in Anatomy and Physiology in the University extend from the beginning of the Michaelmas term to the end of the Lent term, with a short intermission at Christmas. They are resumed in July and August; and the Dissecting Rooms, the Chemical and the Physiological laboratories are open almost throughout the year. In order to prepare himself well for the second M.B. Examination in these extensive, difficult, and important subjects, the student will find that two years of steady work continued through the greater part of the vacations as well as through the term, are necessary.

Indeed, the study of the various subjects should not be confined to the terms, but continued, more or less, through the vacations. Hospital practice, for instance, may be attended, and Anatomy worked at

by dissection and otherwise in the vacations as well, or better, than in the terms; and the student is strongly advised to remain up during parts of the vacations for this purpose.

It will be well to get *Quain's Anatomy*, edited by Professors Sharpey, Thomson, and Cleland, or *Gray's Anatomy*, with, perhaps, *Holden or Ward on the Bones*, or, if more information be desired in this part of anatomy, *Humphry's Treatise on the Human Skeleton*—also a “set of bones necessary for a student,” which may be obtained for three guineas from Matthews, 8, Portugal St., London; and *Cleland's Animal Physiology* and *Carpenter's, Marshall's* or *Kirke's Physiology* with *Sanderson's Manual*; *Fenwick's Guide to Medical Diagnosis* and *Bryant's Practice of Surgery* or *Druitt's Surgeon's Vade Mecum*, &c. will be found useful during attendance on Hospital practice. *Watson's Lectures on the Practice of Medicine*, *Aitkin's Medicine* and *Cooper's Surgical Dictionary*, lately edited by Lee, or *Holmes' System of Surgery*, are good works of reference, and will be convenient for that purpose; but the actual study of these and other works on Medicine and Surgery will be best deferred till a later period.

THE BOARD OF MEDICAL STUDIES, in November 1872, issued the following Schedules defining the range of the Examinations in Mechanics and Hydrostatics, Heat and Electricity, Chemistry, Botany, and Comparative Anatomy, for the guidance of students proceeding to Medical Degrees.

**MECHANICS AND HYDROSTATICS.**

The elementary parts of Statics treated by simple geometrical methods, viz. the composition and resolution of forces acting in one plane at a point, the mechanical powers and the properties of the centre of gravity.

The elementary parts of Hydrostatics, viz. pressure of fluids elastic and non-elastic, equilibrium of floating bodies, specific gravity, and the simple instruments and machines.

**HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.**

**HEAT.** The questions may embrace

The different sources of heat. The general effects of heat in producing expansion, liquefaction, and vaporization.

Definition of temperature, measure of temperature.

Construction of a common thermometer, and comparison of thermometric scales. Coefficient of expansion. Expansion of water. Tension of aqueous vapour at different temperatures. Difference between saturated and unsaturated vapour.

Dalton's laws. Disappearance of heat during liquefaction, evaporation, and expansion of gases.

Measure of quantity of heat.

Communication of heat by conduction, convection and radiation. Relative conducting powers of common substances. Comparative absorption of radiant heat from different sources in passing through air, glass, and rock-salt. Reflection or absorption of heat at the surface of bodies. Newton's law of cooling as an approximation.

**ELECTRICITY.** The questions may embrace

Development of electricity by friction. Conductors and insulators. Relation of positive and negative electric states. Attraction and repulsion of electrified bodies. Electroscope. Quadrant electrometer. Communication of electricity by contact. Induction. Electric machine. Condenser and Leyden jar. Discharge.

Relation of static and dynamic electricity. Galvanic



batteries. Heating effects of currents. Decomposition of water and simple salts. Magnetic galvanometer. Induced currents. Magneto-electric machine.

Simple calculations or questions depending directly upon the facts or laws above specified under either head.

### CHEMISTRY.

The questions may embrace

The definition of an element. The conditions of occurrence in nature, the preparation and the leading characters of the following elements: Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Carbon, Potassium, Sodium, Iron, Zinc, Copper, Tin, Lead, Mercury, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Antimony, Arsenic, and Bismuth.

The composition, preparation, and chief characters of the following compounds: Water, Nitrous, Nitric and Per-nitric Oxides, Ammonia, Carbonic Oxide, Cyanogen, Potash, Soda, Lime, Baryta, Magnesia, Alumina, Oxides of Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Iron, Manganese, Zinc, Tin, Copper, Silver, Lead and Mercury. Also of the following acids: Nitric, Chloric, Sulphurous, Sulphuric, common Phosphoric, Carbonic, Oxalic, Silicic, Hydrochloric, Hydriodic, Hydrocyanic, Hydrosulphuric, and the salts of these acids with any of the metals of which the Oxides are above enumerated.

Olefiant gas and Marsh gas, Phosphoretted Hydrogen, Arsenetted Hydrogen.

Urea, Uric acid.

Saccharine and amylaceous compounds. Lactic acid.

Alcohol and its homologues. Ethers. Chloroform.

Acetic acid and its homologues. Fats. Glycerine. Soap. Tartaric acid and tartrates.

Quinia. Morphia. Strychnia.

Albumen, fibrine, caseine, gelatine.

The difference between a chemical and a mechanical compound. Diffusion of gases.

The constitution of the atmosphere, and reasons for regarding it as a mixture. Theory of combustion.

Laws of combination by volume, and by weight.

The expression of the reactions in any of the foregoing cases in the form of equations.

Definition of chemical equivalents, and compound radicals. Law of substitution. Determination of the quantitative composition of Water, Air, Carbonic Anhydride, Chloride of Silver, and black Oxide of Copper.

Calculation of the relative quantities of the several elements or compounds in any of the foregoing reactions, the atomic numbers being given.

Elements of analysis. Detection of any of the above-named metals and acids.

#### BOTANY.

The Examination will comprise questions in Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology and the principles of classification, and the description of specimens of living plants belonging to the following orders:—Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferae, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Compositæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatae, Solanaceæ, Liliaceæ, Gramineæ, Filices.

#### COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

A general knowledge of the anatomy of the Protozoa. A general knowledge of the anatomy and disposition of the digestive, circulatory, respiratory and nervous organs in the chief divisions of the Animal Kingdom, as illustrated by the common Polype and the Sea-Anemone, the Star-fish, the Earth-worm and the Leech, the Lobster, the Spider, and the Cockchafer, the Oyster, the Snail and the Cuttle-fish, the Perch, the Frog, the Snake, the Pigeon, the Rat and the Sheep. A general knowledge of the Vertebrate Skeleton as illustrated by the Perch, the Frog, the Tortoise, the Pigeon, the Whale, the Rat, and the Sheep.

An article in the *British Medical Journal* on Medical study in the University, after referring to

the first course which has been above described as the simplest and easiest of three which are open to the candidate for medical degrees, proceeds as follows.

“We have pointed out the quickest course—the one which most students will prefer to follow. To accomplish it, they must not be idle; for it is evident from the requirements and the character of the examinations, judging from the papers we have seen, that a pretty high standard both of general and medical acquirements is to be maintained. If time and means are at command, a longer period may be well employed. The student may devote more time to classical or mathematical study, or to some of the branches of natural science, and, by competing for a higher place in the Classical, Mathematical, or Natural Sciences Triposes, may be repaid by obtaining a fellowship with £200 or £300 a year, tenable for ten years or for life; which, we need not say, would materially assist him in attaining a high position in the profession. Several of the most eminent physicians in London and the provinces have been indebted for their success greatly, if not entirely, to College Fellowships added to University training.”

“It will be seen that part of the period of professional study must be spent in Cambridge; and we doubt not, the opportunities afforded by Addenbrooke’s Hospital and the Professors’ lectures are good. It may be well, for many reasons, that medical studies should be commenced in a quiet

systematic manner in the University ; but it is unquestionably very wise that at least a half, and that the latter part of the time should be passed at one or more of the great medical schools of this country or on the continent. The liability of the mind to be fixed in one set of notions, which is so frequently observable in those who have spent all their time at one school, is provided against by these regulations ; and the student, passing from the Professors at Cambridge to the eminent teachers in other great medical schools, will be more likely to acquire the habit of thinking for himself, and of relying upon his own judgment."

The direct inducements, in the way of pecuniary rewards, to the study of Medicine in the University are but few. In Caius College a Scholarship, tenable for three years, is given to the student who after his seventh term displays the greatest proficiency in Anatomy and Physiology ; and a Scholarship is given to the student who answers best in an examination in Chemistry. There are four TANCRED STUDENTSHIPS in Medicine, each of the annual value of £113. 8s., tenable for eight years. Candidates for these are examined in Classics and Mathematics at Caius or Christ's College ; and the result of the examination, together with the circumstances of the candidates, is taken into consideration by the electors<sup>1</sup>. The

<sup>1</sup> The electors are the Masters of Caius and Christ's Colleges, the President of the College of Physicians, the Trea-

successful students must enter at Caius College within a month of the election, or remove to it if they be members of any other College, and must take the degree of Bachelor of Physic as soon as they are of sufficient standing for the same. Information respecting vacancies, and the mode of application for these valuable Studentships, may be obtained from B. J. L. Frere, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

There are however in many of the Colleges Scholarships for Natural Science<sup>1</sup>; and in some, Fellowships are awarded for proficiency in Natural Science in the same manner as for proficiency in Classics and Mathematics.

It must be remembered moreover, that the other Scholarships and Fellowships in the several Colleges, though given as rewards for proficiency in general, and not in medical, study, are open to those who purpose pursuing the study of Medicine. All may join in the competition for them. In the *Lancet* of April 12, 1862, the attention of the medical profession is called to the sums annually distributed among students at Cambridge, and a table of the Scholarships and Exhibitions at the various Colleges is printed. It is estimated that the total sum given in this way is about £26,000 annually, exclusive of University Scholarships and Fellowships.

surer of Lincoln's Inn, the Master of the Charter-House and the Governors of Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals.

<sup>1</sup> A list of these commonly appears in *Nature* early in each year.

In the *Medical Times and Gazette* of August 2, 1862, some details are given of the expenses of obtaining medical and surgical degrees in Cambridge. They are estimated at about £150 per annum, during the residence in the University and during the subsequent residence in London or elsewhere ; and as five years are required, the sum total is calculated at £750. This is probably very near the mark ; though, of course, the expense varies very much with the habits of the student. It need not, especially in the case of a non-collegiate student, amount to so much as £150 per annum. For further information on this head we must refer to the article on University Expenses at page 69.

# ON PREPARATION FOR THE THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.



- I. The Theological Examinations.
  - 1. The Special Theological Examination.
  - 2. The Theological Tripos.
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- II. University Scholarships and Prizes.
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  - 3. Carus Greek Testament Prizes.
  - 4. The Evans Prize.
  - 5. The Scholefield Prize.
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  - 7. Dr Jeremie's LXX. Prizes.
- III. Hints on Reading.
  - 1. Holy Scripture.
    - i. Old Testament and Apocrypha.
      - (a) Hebrew Text.
      - (b) LXX.
      - (c) The Vulgate.
    - General questions.

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- ii. New Testament.
  - (a) Greek Text.
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- 2. Ecclesiastical History.
  - i. The narrative.  
Special inquiries.
  - ii. Patristic Literature.  
Suggestions of course of reading under groups of  
writers.
- 3. Dogmatics.
  - i. The Creeds.
  - ii. Scheme of Doctrine.
  - iii. The xxxix. Articles and Confessions.
- 4. Liturgies.
  - i. Liturgies proper.
  - ii. Other Service Books.
  - iii. Church Hymns.
  - General hints.

I. THE THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THERE are at present two "Theological Examinations" established by the University: *The Special Theological Examination* (1), and *The Theological Tripos* (2). To these must be added a third Examination which has been organized by members of the Theological Faculty to meet the wants of Candidates for Holy Orders (3).



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1. *THE SPECIAL THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.*

The Special Theological Examination is one of the Special Examinations for the B.A. degree (Introd. p. 22). The subjects of Examination are

(1) Selected Books of the Old Testament in the English Version.

(2) One of the Four Gospels in the original Greek.

(3) Two at least of the Epistles of the New Testament in the original Greek.

(4) The History of the Church of England to the Revolution of 1688.

A paper is also set in a selected portion of the Old Testament in Hebrew. For this paper students are not required to present themselves, but the result of it is taken into account in arranging the Class List; and marks of distinction are affixed to the names of those who acquit themselves with credit.

The selected subjects for each Examination are announced by the Theological Board about a year before the Examination.

The names of those who pass the Examination are arranged in two classes: the names in the first class being arranged in order of merit, and those in the second class alphabetically.

2. *THE THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS.*

In accordance with a Grace of the Senate, Dec. 8th 1871, a Theological Tripos was established under regulations corresponding to those of the other Honour Examinations for the degree of B.A. The Examination commences in each year on that Friday in January which is next after the commencement of the Examination for Honours in the Mathematical Tripos; and is open to Candidates of the degree of B.A. under the same general Regulations as the other Triposes. Students who have obtained Honours in the Mathematical or Classical Tripos are allowed to become Candidates for Honours in the Examination next succeeding the Examination in which they obtained such Honours; and students who have obtained Honours in the Moral Sciences Tripos, the Natural Sciences Tripos, or the Law and History Tripos, are allowed to be Candidates for Honours either in the Examination next succeeding or in that next but one succeeding the Examination in which they obtained Honours in the above-named Triposes. But no one is allowed to present himself as a Candidate for Honours on more than one occasion, or if more than thirteen Terms shall have passed after his first Term of residence.

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The Examination is conducted according to the following Schedule.

#### SCHEDULE OF THE ORDER OF DAYS, HOURS AND SUBJECTS AT THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR HONOURS IN THE THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS.

DAYS.	HOURS.	SUBJECTS.
Fri. . .	9 to 12 1 to 4	Old Testament (General Paper). The Books, Genesis, I. II. Kings, Isaiah, of the Hebrew Scriptures.
Sat. . .	9 to 12 1 to 4	Selected Books of the Hebrew Scrip- tures and of the Septuagint. Greek Testament (General Paper).
Mon. . .	9 to 12 1 to 4	Selected Books of the Greek Testa- ment. Liturgiology.
Tues.	9 to 12 1 to 4	Selected Works of Greek Ecclesiastical Writers. Selected Works of Latin Ecclesiastical Writers.
Wed.	9 to 12 1 to 4	Ecclesiastical History of the first six Centuries; special attention being paid to the History of Doctrine during the period. Selected periods of Ecclesiastical His- tory; special attention being paid to the History of Doctrine during the periods.
Thur.	9 to 12 1 to 4	The ancient Creeds; and the Con- fessions of the Sixteenth Century with special reference to the Articles of the Church of England. Selected works of modern Theological Writers.

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It is laid down that :

(1) The General Paper on the Old Testament contain questions on the Text, on the Authorship, Date, Substance and Form of the several books, and on the History of the Jews down to the Christian era, and a short passage for translation into Hebrew.

(2) The General Paper on the Greek Testament shall contain questions on the formation of the Canon, on the Text, and on the Authorship, Date, and Subject-matter of the several books, and a short passage for translation into Greek.

(3) The Papers on the fixed books of the Hebrew Scriptures, and on the selected books of the Hebrew Scriptures, of the Septuagint, and of the Greek Testament, shall contain passages for translation and questions on the Subject-matter, Criticism and Exegesis of such books. Passages shall be given from the books of the Hebrew Scriptures for pointing.

(4) The Paper on Liturgiology shall contain questions on the History of Christian Worship, with special reference to the formation and contents of the English Prayer-Book.

(5) The Board of Theological Studies shall determine from time to time the credit to be assigned to the several subjects enumerated in the Schedule.

Public notice of all the variable subjects selected

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for the Examination in any year is given by the Board of Theological Studies before the beginning of the Lent Term in the year next but one preceding the Examination.

The names of those students who pass the Examination with credit are placed in three classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order; and the Class-list is published by the Examiners in the Senate-House on the Thursday next before the last Saturday in January.

#### 3. *PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.*

In addition to the Examinations provided by the University, an Examination has also been instituted by members of the Theological Faculty, in co-operation with representatives of a considerable number of Bishops.

The Council of Management consists of the four Divinity Professors; four persons elected by Graduates in Theology, being members of the Senate, from their own number, two being appointed annually to serve for two years; and one Examining Chaplain nominated by each of the Bishops who are willing to take part in the scheme.

Examinations will be held twice every year at least, at such times and in such places as the Council may determine from time to time. Due notice will be given of the times and places of Examination.

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The Examinations will be conducted by printed papers in the following subjects:

- (1) Selected portions of the Old Testament.
- (2) Selected portions of the New Testament in the original Greek.
- (3) The Creeds, and the xxxix. Articles.
- (4) The Prayer-Book.
- (5) Selected portions of Ecclesiastical History.
- (6) A selected work or works of a Latin Ecclesiastical writer, with a passage for translation into English from some Latin author not previously specified.

Due will notice be given by the Council of the subjects selected from time to time.

The Examinations will be open to Graduates of the Universities; to members of Theological Colleges, under conditions to be determined by the Council; and also to any other person, whether a member of a Theological College or not, who may be recommended by a Bishop with a view to Ordination in his own diocese.

A fee, to be determined by the Council, will be charged to every Candidate who enters the Examination.

Each Candidate, before he is admitted to the Examination, must declare himself a member of the Church of England, and produce a satisfactory certificate of moral character.

A list of those Candidates who have satisfied

the Examiners, arranged alphabetically in two classes, will be published within three weeks after the close of the Examination. Copies of this list will be sent to all the Bishops who take part in the scheme, and certificates shall be granted to the successful Candidates, if applied for.

[The following Archbishops and Bishops up to the present time (Nov. 1873,) have expressed their willingness to recognise the results of the Examination in their admission of Candidates to Holy Orders: the Archbishops of Canterbury and York: the Bishops of Winchester, Norwich, Worcester, Gloucester and Bristol, Lichfield, Hereford, Peterborough, Lincoln, Salisbury, Carlisle, Bath and Wells, Ely.]

These three Examinations are conducted entirely by printed papers.

The papers on Holy Scripture contain questions on the introductory and subject matter, passages for translation, and questions on the criticism and interpretation of the text.

The papers set by each Examiner are generally submitted to all the Examiners for approval.

## II. UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

### 1. *THE CROSSE SCHOLARSHIP.*

The Crosse Scholarship is open to all Graduates under the standing of M.A.

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The Examination, which is held annually in the second half of the Michaelmas Term, 'turns upon 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 enquiry as may be thought most likely to assist in the formation of valuable characters, fitted to sustain and adorn the cause of true Religion.'

The Examiners are authorized to publish the names arranged in order of merit of such Candidates as shall pass the Examination with credit.

### *2. THE TYRWHITT SCHOLARSHIPS.*

The Tyrwhitt Scholarships are open to Bachelors of Arts under the standing of M.A. or Students in Law or Medicine of corresponding standing.

The Examination is held annually in May, and turns upon a knowledge of Biblical Hebrew and other subjects which directly illustrate it.

The Examiners are required to publish the names arranged in order of merit of such Candidates as pass the Examination with credit.

### *3. THE CARUS GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZES.*

There are two Carus Prizes given annually, one to Undergraduates, and the other to Bachelors of Arts.

The Examination is held in the Michaelmas



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term, and embraces translation and questions upon the Criticism and Interpretation of the New Testament.

4. *THE EVANS PRIZE.*

The Evans Prize is given annually to that Student among the Candidates for Honours in the Theological Tripos, who, being in the first class of the Tripos, shall be judged by the Examiners to stand first in the papers on Ecclesiastical History and the Greek and Latin Fathers.

5. *THE SCHOLEFIELD PRIZE.*

The Scholefield Prize is given, under the same conditions as the Evans Prize, to that student who shall be judged by the Examiners to have shewn the best knowledge of the Greek Testament and of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament.

6. *HEBREW PRIZE.*

The Hebrew Prize is adjudged, under the same conditions as the Evans Prize, to the student who shall be judged by the Examiners to have shewn the best knowledge of Hebrew in the Examination for the Theological Tripos and in an additional paper in Hebrew set after that Examination.

7. *THE JEREMIE PRIZES.*

The two Jeremie Prizes are open to all members of the University, who, having commenced resi-

dence, are not of more than three years' standing from their first degree.

The Examination, which is held in the second half of the Michaelmas Term, is directed mainly though not exclusively to selected books of the Old Testament in the Greek Version and other Hellenistic writings.

An account of the Prizes for Theological Essays is given elsewhere : pp. 47.

### III. HINTS ON READING.

It will be seen that the general Theological Examinations (§ I.), as well as the Examinations for Scholarships and Prizes (§ II.), are formed upon the same model, though they differ considerably in their range and standard. The same general method of study will therefore be suited for all ; and the following hints, which are offered primarily for the guidance of Candidates for the Theological Tripos, will be applicable, with the necessary modifications, to Candidates for any of the other Examinations.

The subjects of Examination may be ranged under the following heads.

1. Holy Scripture.
2. Ecclesiastical History.
3. Dogmatics.
4. Liturgics.

Some remarks will be made on each of these

groups of subjects in succession. But it may be well at the outset to call attention to the fact that the course of reading for the Theological Tripos is designed to occupy only two out of the three years of an Undergraduate's residence. The first year of work in the University ought in all cases to be given to the preparatory discipline of Scholarship and Elementary Mathematics. No premature acquisition of technical knowledge can compensate for the want of the exact habits of expression, method and thought which this introductory training is fitted to create or to confirm.

Graduates in Honours in other Triposes who propose to take Honours in the Theological Tripos in the year following their degree (p. 34) ought to spread their Theological reading over the greater part of their Undergraduateship. A single year's reading, from a fresh start, unless confined to a very narrow selection from the list of subjects, would in most cases lead to final disappointment.

#### 1. *HOLY SCRIPTURE.*

The first requisite for an intelligent study of Holy Scripture is a fair acquaintance with the original languages. The student must be in a position not only to appropriate but also to weigh the opinions of the commentator whom he consults; and in very many cases the *Concordance* is the best commentary.

Most men when they enter the University have

already such an acquaintance with Greek as will enable them to enter profitably on the study of the New Testament and LXX. Those who have no knowledge of Hebrew will do well to spend a short time daily during their first year in mastering the elements of the language. For this purpose Mason's *Exercise Book* is a serviceable manual. And when the student is sufficiently advanced he must have a good grammar (as Gesenius' translated by Davies) at hand for reference.

It is assumed then that the Candidate for Honours in the Theological Tripos, when he begins his special course of reading, at the commencement of his second year, will be able to use (with the help of lexicon and grammar) his Hebrew, and Greek Testaments. This being so, he will naturally take some Scriptural subject as part of his work from the first; for the study of the Bible will be the beginning and end of his studies, the most fruitful of all and the most inspiring.

In preparing any book of Holy Scripture the student's first object must be to master the text itself, to become familiar with the sources on which it depends; to note the most remarkable variations in reading which the book offers; to trace its peculiarities in language or thought; to work out its plan; and to determine the relation in which it stands to other books similar in scope and character. For this purpose he will need no other help than his lexicon, his concordance, his grammar, and his critical edition of the original.

The result of his labour will no doubt be very imperfect, but it will be substantial. The facts which he has gained will be luminous illustrations of principles and not mere burdens on the memory.

After this preliminary work the student will be prepared to examine what has been written on the "Introductions" to the book, as subjects treated in its authorship, date, sources, place of composition, integrity, history, use and the like. And in following out these enquiries he will learn both the value and the defects of his own previous investigations. The details with which he will deal will have a reality which they could not have had, if he had entered upon questions of literary and historical criticism without direct and independent acquaintance with the book itself.

One other general principle must be observed. When the contents and the history of the particular book have been mastered, the book as a whole must be placed in a vital connexion with the external and the spiritual circumstances of the age to which it belongs. In no other way is it possible to enter into a full understanding of its interpretation, to gain a true conception of the method of the Divine Revelation, or to apprehend the present teaching of the Bible for ourselves.

These general rules apply to the special study of all the books of the Old Testament (and Apocrypha) and New Testament alike. They admit however of being illustrated somewhat more in detail in connexion with each group of books.

i. OLD TESTAMENT.

(a) *Hebrew Text.*

From among the many useful editions of the text of the Old Testament, the two following may be mentioned:

*The Polyglott Bible of Stier and Theile* [Polyglotten-Bibel zum praktischen Handgebrauch] 4 vols. [a 5th vol. contains the New Testament] which gives the Hebrew, LXX, Vulgate and Luther's German in parallel columns, with a selection of various readings of the LXX. and Latin, and of various renderings of German translators. This book is almost indispensable. Each volume may be purchased separately.

*The Old Testament, Hebrew and English*, published by the Bible Society.

Very little has been yet done systematically for the textual criticism of the Old Testament. The collections of various readings made by Kennicott and De Rossi are an important instalment of materials towards the work; and the student will read with advantage the *Dissertatio generalis* of Kennicott, and De Rossi's *Prolegomena*. Dr S. Davidson has published a selection of various readings in a convenient shape. It will soon however become evident to the student that the problem of the true relation of the Masoretic text, represented in all known Hebrew MSS. with the exception of isolated readings, to the text represented by

the Samaritan Pentateuch and by the older versions (Greek and Syriac) has not yet been solved.

The best lexicon to the Old Testament is Gesenius' *Thesaurus* completed by Roediger. Fuerst's *Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon* [translated by Davidson] is valuable, but not always free from arbitrariness. Fuerst's *Concordance* will be of great value to advanced students. Of smaller Lexicons Leopold's, Buxtorf's, Davies' and Gesenius' *Manual Lexicon* are serviceable.

It is impossible to specify particular Commentaries in detail. Examples of each type may be noticed. Among patristic Commentaries Jerome on the Prophets and Augustine on the Psalms will be consulted with advantage. The English translations of Kimchi on Zechariah (by M<sup>c</sup> Caul) and of Ibn Ezra on Isaiah (by Friedländer), and the Latin translations of Kimchi on Isaiah and on the Psalms, and of Rashi (Jarchi) on the whole of the Old Testament, will serve as good specimens of Rabbinic Commentaries. Rosenmüller's *Scholia* contain a great mass of materials from modern commentators up to the date of their publication (c. 1800—1830). Maurer's *Commentary* and the *Kurzgefasstes Exegetische Handbuch* are valuable for the grammatical interpretation of the text. All these Commentaries however will need to be used with caution and reserve for various reasons; and the young student will best commence his work under the guidance of such a commentary as that of Delitzsch on Isaiah.

(b) *The Septuagint.*

The best manual edition (though an unsatisfactory one) is that of Tischendorf. The Oxford edition, which is better printed, has a less complete *apparatus*. The great edition of Holmes and Parsons offers a mine of critical materials; but a critical edition of the LXX. is yet to be desired. De Lagarde has made a beginning of such a work (Genesis 1868); and Fritzsche's labours on the Apocryphal books, and on Esther, Ruth and Judges, are very valuable. The great work of Hody, *De textibus*, still remains the standard authority for the history of the translation.

There is as yet no satisfactory lexicon to the LXX. The Lexicon of Schleusner contains a considerable amount of useful matter, but it is incomplete and ill-arranged. Wahl's *Clavis* to the Apocryphal Books is far more satisfactory. And the *Concordance* of Trommius, though not perfect, is indispensable to the student. Grinfield's *N. T. Editio Hellenistica* represents vividly the linguistic connexion of the LXX. and the Apostolic writings.

The LXX. offers, as will be seen, an almost unworked field for critical labour; and the collation of a few chapters of the translation with the Hebrew text in different books (e.g. Pentateuch, I. II. Samuel, Psalms, Isaiah), will suggest to the student problems of the deepest interest and importance. Valuable hints towards working these out



will be found in Thenius' Commentaries in the *Kurzgefasstes Exeg. Handbuch*, and in Prof. Selwyn's *Notæ Criticæ*. Frankel's *Vorstudien* is an unsatisfactory and yet useful book.

The study of the LXX. must be combined with that of the fragments (1) of the old Latin Version edited by Sabatier and since supplemented by other scholars; and (2) of the other Greek versions edited afresh with great completeness by Field (*Origenis Hexapla quæ supersunt*).

For the Apocryphal Books the *Kurzgefasstes Exeg. Handbuch* of Grimm and Fritzsche is a complete and, on the whole, a satisfactory commentary.

(c) *The Vulgate.*

The recent edition of the Old Testament (1873) by Tischendorf from the Codex Amiatinus is probably the best. His edition of the N. T. from the same MS. completes the Bible. The incomplete *Varie Lectiones* of Vercellone are, as far as they go, invaluable; and many important MSS. variations are given in the editions of Jerome (*Divina Bibliotheca*). The 'authorized' (Clementine) edition of the Vulgate, which is commonly printed, abounds in unquestionable interpolations from the Old Latin, that is ultimately from the LXX.

The Concordance of Dutripon is satisfactory for the Clementine text; and the various works of H. Roensch will be found very useful for the

elucidation of peculiar idioms and words (*Itala u. Vulgata. Das N. T. Tertullians.*). To these Kaulen's *Handbuch d. Vulgata* may be added.

In preparing any book thoroughly the student will do well to read (as far as he is able) these three chief texts the Hebrew, the Greek, and the Latin. If he wishes to go further, Walton's *Polyglott* will furnish him with Latin translations of the Samaritan translation of the Pentateuch, the Syriac, the Arabic, and the Targums. The Targums on the Pentateuch have also been translated into English by Dr Etheridge.

The several great divisions of the Old Testament offer many characteristic questions of general interest to which special attention must be paid.

A. *Pentateuch and Joshua.*

(a) The characteristics of Palestine: geographical, historical, etc.: earlier and later inhabitants (*e. g.* Anakim, Canaanites, Philistines, Midianites, etc.).

(b) Ethnological affinities of the Jews. Their language and its changes.

(c) The Call of Abraham. The Patriarchal Dispensation.

(d) The permanent effects of the sojourn in Egypt; and the relation of the ordinances of the Law to the Egyptian ritual.

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(e) The fitness of the Law as a training for the individual and the race ; and as a preparation for the Gospel.

(f) The wanderings in the desert. The division of Canaan and its influence on the character and history of the tribes.

B. *The later Historical Books and the Prophets.*

(a) The relation between the political and religious history of the people (Theocracy, Monarchy, Hierarchy).

(b) The immediate circumstances under which special prophecies were given ; and their typical character. Application in the New Testament.

(c) The political and religious characteristics of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel.

(d) The points of contact of the Jewish and Gentile nations, and the permanent effects of foreign intercourse upon Judaism (*e. g.* the Captivity, the Dispersion).

(e) The history of the Jewish nation between the close of the Canon and the Advent (the Maccabees, the Alexandrine Jews, the Herodian dynasty).

In reading the *Psalms* every Student should compare the Prayer-Book and Bible Psalters ; and, when the differences between them are important, the source of the discrepancy and the true rendering

must be ascertained. Jerome's Version from the Hebrew ought to be compared with the Version printed in the Latin Vulgate. And as far as possible the historic circumstances of each Psalm should be determined, and the use (if any) made of it in the New Testament. In this subject Perowne's *Commentary* will be of great value.

ii. NEW TESTAMENT.

(a) *Greek text.*

Every student will do well to furnish himself with a manual edition of the Greek text without notes, as, for example, Scrivener's, which marks conspicuously the variations of the chief critical editions from the received text. The simple reprints of Stephens or Elzevir, which are most used, should be avoided carefully, for it is difficult to remove afterwards the false impressions in detail which they give. In addition to the bare text the more advanced student will require an edition with an *apparatus criticus*, as Tischendorf's eighth edition, which is the most complete, or the abridgment of it.

It is further essential that every one should gain a general idea of the history of the text, of the principal authorities by which it is determined, and of the general principles on which the true reading is fixed. Scrivener's *Plain Introduction* gives a very complete account of the materials for New Testament criticism. Some rules for their use can

be found in the article 'New Testament' in the *Dictionary of the Bible* or in Hammond's *Textual Criticism*. But no second-hand information can supply the place of independent work. The force of rules will then first be perceived when the student has followed the readings of *groups* of authorities through a few chapters (*e. g.* of BDLΔ and the Latin and Oriental versions through the earlier chapters of St. Mark ; and of ⲘD old Lat. and old Syr. through a section of the Gospels).

The best Lexicons are those of Bretschneider, Grimm, Wahl and Robinson. Schleusner, and Parkhurst edited by Rose, contain a large amount of useful material. Bruder's *Concordance* is indispensable for the thorough study of the text. And if to this Winer's *Grammar* translated and edited by Prof. Moulton be added, the student will be adequately furnished for independent and invigorating work.

Commentaries should not be consulted till the text has been carefully examined without them. When this has been done they seem to clear up difficulties which have been really felt and to point out others which have been overlooked. Bengel stands supreme for spiritual insight and for suggestive and stimulative power. The respective merits of recent English, German and Swiss commentaries are well known, and when the student has advanced so far as to profit by them he may safely make his own choice. Wetstein, Lightfoot's *Horæ Hebraicæ*, and Schoettgen, cannot be dispensed with for illustrations from Classical and Jewish sources.

(b) *Versions.*

The Vulgate and old Latin versions (see p. 84) should always be read in conjunction with the Greek text. The student who wishes to understand yet more fully the form in which the Apostolic writings were read in the first ages will find Cureton's translation of the fragments of the old Syriac and Etheridge's translation of the Peshito Syriac full of interest.

In studying a Gospel or an Epistle each reader should tabulate for himself peculiarities of incident or teaching, correspondences with other books and differences from them, the use of the Old Testament, the relation in which the special books stand to the whole cycle of the Apostolic records. For example, in reading the Gospel of St. John, it is of the utmost importance to realize the difference of this Gospel from the Synoptic Gospels in plan, in contents, in style, and its agreement with them in personal portraiture: to follow out its connexion with the Epistles of St. John and the Apocalypse: to ascertain its doctrinal connexion with the Pauline Epistles, *e. g.* through the Epistle to the Ephesians.

So again in reading any one of the first three (Synoptic) Gospels care must be taken to observe what sections in each are common to the three, what differences of order and detail are found in the common parts, how far peculiar incidents or traits can be fairly referred to the design of the

narrative in which they are found, what light is thrown upon the source (oral or written) of the common elements by the distribution of the coincidences. Such inquiries may seem to be mechanical, but they lead the student little by little to find the three-fold life of the first Apostolic Gospel, and to vindicate at once the substantial distinctness of each record and the full harmony of all. In working out these questions Gardiner's *Harmony of the Four Gospels* or Tischendorf's *Synopsis* will be of great service. Anger's *Synopsis* contains much illustrative matter from early writers. Greswell's *Harmony* is printed on a most convenient plan, but the text is very faulty, and it is obvious that parallel narratives are peculiarly exposed to corruption, so that in comparing them a sound critical text is indispensable.

The plan, the correspondences and the sources of the book of the Acts will furnish investigations of scarcely less interest. And, to touch upon another branch of criticism, the glosses found in a considerable group of authorities will in this case offer a unique problem for study.

The questions raised by the Epistles are still more varied. For the most part the real understanding of the Epistles depends upon a clear conception of the circumstances of the Churches to which they were addressed and of the special relations in which the writer stood to them. The character of the parties at Corinth, and of the false teachers at Colossæ (for instance), must be carefully

examined in reading the Epistles to the Corinthians and Colossians. And the result of the examination will be a more vivid apprehension of the dangers and powers of the first age than can be ever gained if the most exact method of the historical interpretation of the documents be once abandoned. At the same time a sense of the reality of the facts of Apostolic Christendom will be secured, such as Paley successfully develops in his *Horæ Paulinæ*. For a general view of Apostolic doctrine the work of Neander is most suggestive and instructive. Lightfoot's *Essays* in his editions of St Paul's Epistles to the Galatians and the Philippians and Westcott's *Introduction to the study of the Gospels* will indicate the lines in which these inquiries may be directed.

The examination of separate books will be completed by an examination of the history of the collection of the Sacred Books (*History of the Canon*), and of the various confessional decisions on the contents and authority of Holy Scripture (e. g. *Tridentine Decree*; Article ii, *Westminster Confession*, Cap. 1).

For further bibliographical and other details the student may consult the following articles in Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible: Apocrypha, Canon, Cyrus, Dispersion, Maccabees, New Testament, Old Testament, Samaritan Pentateuch, Septuagint, Targum, Versions, Vulgate*.



2. *ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.*i. *THE NARRATIVE.*

Any one of the ordinary text-books (Hase, Kurtz, Robertson, Schaff) may be taken as the foundation of more detailed study. Gieseler gives at length in his notes a valuable collection of quotations from original authorities. Neander's great work is quickened throughout by spiritual genius. The *Mémoires* of Tillemont contain an arrangement of materials practically exhaustive up to the time of their composition.

No secondary history, however, can make the study of the authorities themselves unnecessary. The Greek Ecclesiastical Historians and the Historical Tracts of Athanasius are accessible in translations. But even if recourse be had to these for the main narratives, some documents at least should be read in the original: *e.g. The Martyrdom of Polycarp, The Letter of the Churches of Vienne and Lyons, The Acts of Perpetua and Felicitas, The several Decrees of Toleration, The Canons of the general Councils.*

When once the student has mastered the chief outlines of the history of the period with which he has to deal, he will do well to give special attention to some one or other of the great questions which it includes. In this way his work will gain in freshness and life; he will find details gathered into a true unity; and he may reasonably hope to find some vein of inquiry which he can pursue with the

intention of exploring it more fully by later and maturer study.

Thus in the first six centuries among other great topics the following may be noticed :

1. The varying relations of Christianity to the Empire up to the founding of Constantinople (the grounds and occasions of the Persecutions).
2. The influence of the foundation of the Eastern Empire upon the Church in (i.) the East : (ii.) the West.
3. The decay and fall of Paganism in (i.) the East: (ii.) the West.
4. The preparation for the rise of Mohammedanism.
5. The growth of Ecclesiastical organization. The Papacy.
6. The rise and various types of Monachism.
7. The gradual extension of Christianity throughout and beyond the Empire.
8. The influence of Christianity upon legislation.
9. The relation of Christianity to (i) Literature, (ii) Art, (iii) contemporaneous thought.

The selected periods or biographies will in all cases be prepared with constant reference to the original authorities to which the student will be guided by the University Lecturers.

## ii. PATRISTIC LITERATURE.

The particular patristic writings which are selected from time to time will serve in some degree to direct the student's choice of subject; but as far as there may be opportunity, he should endeavour to gain a direct acquaintance with the different forms of thought represented by the great writers of the period upon which he is engaged.

The following selection includes fairly typical specimens of Christian writings of the first six centuries, from which a choice may be made in due proportion as occasion serves, but no one division should be wholly neglected. Writings marked by [ ] are perhaps of less importance.

1. Clement of Rome.  
The *Ignatian Epistles*.  
[Barnabas. Hermas. Polycarp.]  
The *Clementine Homilies*. [*Recognitions*.]
2. Justin Martyr, *Dialogue*. [Athenagoras.] *Epistle to Diognetus*.
3. Tertullian, *Apology*. *De resurrectione Carnis*: *De corona*: [*adv. Praxeam*: one of the books *against Marcion* (*e g. v.*)].  
Irenæus: one (or more) of the three last books.
4. Clement of Alexandria: *Strom.* vii.  
Origen, *Philocalia* (selections by Gregory and Basil),  
or part of the books *against Celsus*.  
[Hippolytus, *de Antichristo*.]  
Cyprian, *De unitate Ecclesiæ*: selected *Letters*.  
The Fragments of Dionysius of Alexandria.

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5. The Fragments of Arius and Alexander of Alexandria (in Athanasius, Socrates, Theodoret), Athanasius, *De Incarnatione: de Decretis Syn. Nic.* [*De Synodis.*] Eusebius: the fragments in his *History* collected by Routh. [*c. Marcellum.*] Cyril of Jerusalem, *Catechesis* iii. iv. [or more]. [Hilary, *De Trinitate.*]
6. Epiphanius, *Ancoratus.* [Basil, *Hom. in Hexaemeron.*] Gregory of Nyssa, *Oratio Catechetica.* Gregory of Nazianzus, *De vita sua.* [*Oratio in Synod. Constant.*]
7. Ambrose, *De Spiritu Sancto.* Jerome [*adv. Vigilantium*], selected *Letters.* Augustine, *Enchiridion: De doctrina Christiana: de Fide et Symbolo.* [*De spiritu et litera: Part of de Civitate Dei, e.g. iv. v. xix.*]
8. Chrysostom, *De Sacerdotio.* Cyril of Alexandria, *The three Ecumenical Letters.* [*In Joh. lib. i.*] [Theodoret, *Philotheus.*] Leo, *Ep. ad Flavianum.* The *Definition of Faith* at Chalcedon. Gregory I. *Regulæ pastoralis liber.*

In the study of the Fathers, Kaye on Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, and (partially) Athanasius; Beaven on Irenæus; Stephens on Chrysostom, will be found useful. Maréchal's *Concordantia Patrum*, Lumper's *Historia Theologico-critica*, Lardner's *Credibility and History of Heresies*, and Cave's *Historia Literaria* are most valuable books of reference. Sophocles' *Lexicon* of Byzantine Greek, Suicer's *Thesaurus* and Roensch's *Itala u. Vulgata* will often be useful for the language.

## 3. DOGMATICS.

The study of Ecclesiastical History and of the patristic writings, according to the outline already drawn, will furnish the right introduction to the study of Doctrine. It is impossible to form a true conception of the definitions of Doctrine (Dogma) unless the definitions are referred to the historical circumstances under which they were formed. Thus the general object of the student will be to trace how ambiguities of meaning in technical words (*e.g.*, to take instances from one controversy, *ὑπόστασις, οὐσία, ὁμοούσιος*) have created divisions which experience has afterwards shewn to be unreal, and how the Catholic judgment finally reconciles and unites conflicting and partial views.

## i. THE CREEDS.

The two ancient Creeds of the East and West, the Nicæno-Constantinopolitan and the Apostles' Creed, will form the first centres of study. To these the Exposition of the Western Creed (*Quicunque vult*), known as the Athanasian Creed, will form an important appendage, since it contains in some detail the doctrine of the Person of the Lord, which is not developed in the two fundamental Creeds.

In studying the Creeds particular attention must be paid to the following points :

(a) The characteristic difference between the Eastern and Western types of Creed.

(b) The earliest form and the subsequent modifications of each Creed.

(c) The history of the technical words which occur in them (*e.g. Church, Only-begotten, Person, Substance*).

The use of the Creed in Baptism.

Among other books Heurtley *De Fide et Symbolo*, Hahn's *Bibliothek der Symbole*, Lumby's *History of the Creeds*, Bull's *Defensio* and the solid work of Pearson, with Prof. Swainson's *Questions*, will be found of essential service in this branch of study. The notes of Pearson are almost a guide to the Fathers.

## ii. SCHEME OF DOCTRINE.

In pursuing the subject of Dogmatics into further detail, the student will find it convenient to refer each special dogma to its relative place in some general scheme. Among other schemes the following has been shewn by experience to be useful.

*Introduction.* The doctrine of the Rule of Faith (Pistology).

Reason. Revelation. Inspiration.—  
Scripture. Tradition. Authority.

(a). The doctrine of God (Theology).

The Holy Trinity (Sabellianism, Arianism).

The Personal Work of the Father, of the Son, of the Holy Spirit.

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The doctrine of the Incarnation (Docetism, Nestorianism, Eutychianism).

(b). The doctrine of Man (Anthropology).

Man in himself (Creationism. Traducianism).

Man in relation to the unseen and the visible worlds.

Man and Humanity.

Man and God.

Man, unfallen and fallen.

Freedom and Predestination.

Original Sin.

Sin and Grace.

(c). The doctrine of Redemption and Restoration (Soteriology).

In itself.

Atonement. Restoration.

In its application.

Faith.

The Church. The Ministry. The Sacraments.

Justification. Sanctification (Purgatory).

*Epilogue.* The doctrine of the last things (Eschatology). The Return. The Judgment. The Consummation.

In investigating the different members of such a scheme as has been given, it is of great importance to observe how in the providential guidance of the Church different parts of the whole sum of Truth

have been developed and defined by different sections of Christendom and in different ages. Thus we find that controversies have centred in succession round the conceptions of the Catholicity of Christianity, the historic reality of the Person of Christ, the doctrines of the Incarnation, of Grace and Free-will, of the Atonement, of the Sacraments, of personal Faith, of Revelation and Reason. Generally too it will be obvious that the Greek, the Latin and the Teutonic Churches incline to certain characteristic forms and branches of dogma. The apprehension of this fact will serve as the basis for a sound study of Polemics. Doctrinal error springs from the excessive predominance of a special tendency; and it will not be difficult for a student who enters into the life of Christendom to trace back the origin of the errors of particular churches (*e.g.* of the Roman Church), to the circumstances, national or political, under which they first took shape. In pursuing this branch of Dogmatics some text-book of the History of Doctrine, as Hagenbach or Shedd, will be found desirable, in addition to the pertinent chapters in the Church Histories. Suicer's *Thesaurus*, though it is confined to the Greek Fathers and is often imperfect, is almost indispensable. Petavius *De Dogmatibus* is best reserved for later study. Dorner's *Doctrine of the Person of Christ* is of great importance, and Martensen's *Dogmatics* will be found most suggestive and stimulative of thought, even where the particular opinions which are advocated may not be received.



## iii. THE ARTICLES AND CONFESSIONS.

The study of the xxxix. Articles should be combined with the study of the other confessions of the 16th and 17th centuries. There are convenient editions of the Roman Catholic Symbolic Books by Streitwolf and Klener, to which Denzinger's *Enchiridion* is an important appendix, of the Lutheran by Francke, and of the Reformed by Niemeyer. In this branch of Theology (Comparative Dogmatics), which has been grievously neglected in England, Winer's *Confessions of Christendom* (translated by Pope) will be found of great service. The English editor has given admirable directions for the right use of the treatise. The student will find in the tables at the end a trustworthy summary of confessional differences. When he has mastered these, he will do well to verify the statements which they contain by reference to the quotations from the original documents contained in the body of the book; and then afterwards he will be able to construct for himself in detail a view of the characteristic variations in opinion on some of the central doctrines of Christianity, as the doctrines of Sin, of original Sin, of the Atonement, and, above all, of the Person of the Lord. In doing this, it must be his object to keep steadily in view throughout which is essentially and exclusively Christian in the scheme which he constructs, and what is connected more or less closely with the Jewish and Gentile preparations for Christianity.

For the interpretation of the xxxix. Articles, in addition to some one of the received text-books (Bp. Harold Browne, Burnet, Hey), the work of Rogers (Parker Society) will be found to be of interest, as it furnishes many contemporary illustrations. Laurence's *Bampton Lectures*, and Hardwick's *History* must also be consulted.

#### 4. LITURGICS.

The study of Liturgics includes an examination of all that belongs to public worship, Service-books, vestments, ceremonies, buildings. A very complete discussion of the arrangement of ancient Churches is given in Bingham's *Antiquities*, vol. viii. The ordinary Ecclesiastical vestments are sufficiently described in an appendix to Palmer's *Origines Liturgicæ*, and with elaborate completeness in Marriott's *Vestiarium Christianum*. These details of dress and place have often far more than a merely antiquarian or artistic significance, but the real interest of Liturgics centres in the Service-books or directories of worship. These may be divided into (i) the Liturgies proper (the forms of the Eucharistic Service): (ii) other Service-books: and (iii) specially Hymns.

##### i. LITURGIES PROPER.

In dealing with the præ-Reformation Liturgies the student must pay special attention to the following questions.

1. The constituent parts of the Liturgy and their arrangement.

2. The characteristics of the Eastern and Western Liturgies.

3. The several subordinate types of the Eastern and Western Liturgies, i.e. (*a*) Jerusalem [St. James, St. Basil, St. Chrysostom], (*b*) Alexandrine, (*c*) Nestorian, (*d*) Ephesine [Mozarabic, Gallican (Ambrosian)], (*e*) Roman) and the history of their use.

The texts of the chief Eastern Liturgies are given in Renaudot's *Collectio*, and a selection of typical texts by Neale (*Tetralogia Liturgica* [St Chrysostom, St James, St Mark, Mozarabic]). A convenient English translation of five texts with an Introduction has also been published by Neale and Littledale. Maskell has edited the different English Uses. The examination of the post-Reformation Liturgies must include some notice of the Lutheran and Reformed Services; but the various modifications of the English Communion Service (including the Scotch and American revisions) will form the most instructive subject of inquiry; and the student will do well to tabulate for himself the chief variations in order and expression of the successive revisions of the Service, and to compare the first Edwardian Liturgy, at least in its main outlines, with that of Sarum. Starting from this basis he will be able to trace the real continuity of the English Liturgy with earlier Liturgies, and to understand the principles which have regulated later changes.

## ii. OTHER SERVICE-BOOKS.

The remaining Service-books of the Western Church may be studied in connexion with the English 'Prayer-Book,' which has points of connexion with nearly all of them. For this purpose any one of the recent manuals on the Prayer-Book will be a sufficient guide. Procter's *History, &c.*

Procter's *History of the Prayer-Book* contains copious quotations from the older Service-books, with references to original authorities. Neale's *Essays in Liturgiology* are full of rare erudition. Palmer's *Origines Liturgicæ* is a convenient and clear summary. The pertinent chapters in Bingham's *Antiquities* are fair and exhaustive of the materials at his command, for the early period.

Daniel's *Codex Liturgicus* gives a general collection of (1) Roman Catholic, (2) Lutheran, (3) Reformed and Anglican, (4) Eastern Services. The Continental Lutheran and Reformed Services have been collected by Richter. The Westminster *Directory* is added to most editions of the Assembly's *Catechism*. The Mozarabic Services have been reprinted by Migne in his *Patrologia*. The Services of the Copts, the Syrians, and the Armenians, have been very fully collected by Denzinger (*Ritus Orientalium*); and the Greek Services by Goar (*Euchologium*).

Students who wish to prosecute the subject in detail will consult Neale's *General Introduction to his History of the Holy Eastern Church*; Scudamore's

*Notitia Eucharistica*; Freeman *On the principles of Divine worship*, and the older works of Leo Allatius, Assemani (J. A.), Card. Bona, Gavanti, Mabillon, Martene, Muratori and Zaccaria. But before following out later liturgical developments they will do well to go back to the investigation of the Jewish Services, on which Zunz is the classical authority. It must however be added that no subject stands more in need of critical investigation than the history of the ancient Liturgies. Bunsen's labours in this department, *Analecta Ante-Nicæna* iii, though he has brought together much important material, cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

### iii. CHURCH HYMNS.

On the subject of Hymnology the great collection of Daniel is fairly exhaustive. Bingham has given a short notice of some of the more noted hymns used in the service of the Ancient Church (*Antiquities*, xiv). Specimens of Syriac hymns are given in an English Translation by Dr. Burgess (*Selected Hymns...of Ephrem Syrus*). Many Greek hymns are found in Goar's *Euchologium* and a selection has been admirably translated by Dr. Neale. The Mediæval Latin hymns have been fully edited by Mone; and smaller collections, as that of Abp. Trench, contain a fair selection of examples.

It will be evident from the outline which has been given that no student can expect to master all these subjects, even within the limits fixed from time to time, during his University course. Each Candidate for Honours must therefore make a selection out of the whole range. A little preliminary reading will be sufficient to shew him in which direction he can work most profitably; and when he has definitely made choice of some subjects for detailed study, he must be content to gain such a knowledge of the others as will enable him to feel the right proportions of the parts of the whole science of Theology, and to know the paths along which he must move, if at any later time he should wish to pursue investigations which he is obliged to neglect for the present. There can be no doubt that the highest honours will be within the reach of those who combine a thorough knowledge of one or two subjects with a fair acquaintance with the others; and that excellence in one subject will be allowed to compensate for deficiency in another.

But while great freedom of selection is thus left to Candidates, every one will naturally make Holy Scripture a principal subject. Yet even here the choice must be limited after a time to the Old Testament or to the New, when the study advances to minute and original labour. It will however soon appear that this narrower work does not only increase special knowledge: it will increase power also. And the student who has entered fully into the examination of a single book of the Bible will

feel able to appreciate with rapid intelligence the salient features of others. It cannot be too often repeated that the mere acquisition of secondary information exhausts and enfeebles, while all independent work strengthens and inspires. Each subject, in a word, must be regarded in its sources; it must be regarded as a whole throughout its entire course; it must be regarded as one tributary to an illimitable expanse of Truth.

For Theology, it must be remembered, is a science alike of criticism, of construction, and of action. It is based upon a history and it issues in life. The perfect Theologian, if we dare to imagine such a man, would require to be a perfect scholar, a perfect physicist, a perfect philosopher. And the sincere student of Theology will strive, according to his opportunities and powers, to gain a firm hold on the principles, at least, of scholarship, of physics, of philosophy. Such knowledge, it is true, is only the foundation of Theology, but it is the necessary foundation. When all this is gained, the memorable words still remain to be fulfilled *pectus facit theologum*. The fruit of History is Doctrine; and Doctrine is the interpretation, the guide, the motive of life. The fire which quickens and illuminates the gathered materials must come from above, and be fed within day by day till the *Theologia viatorum*—partial, fragmentary, imperfect, to the last—is consummated in the *Theologia beatorum*, when knowledge is lost in sight.

THE  
ORDINARY (*or* POLL) DEGREE.

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THE greater number of the Students in the University take only an Ordinary Degree, and it had long been objected that the Cambridge course for this degree consumed more time than could be spared by young men who were designed for professions, and who would have to spend some further time on education elsewhere to prepare them for their special duties.

The plan of the Examinations to be passed by the candidate for this degree has therefore been changed, in accordance with a scheme issued by the Council in May 1865, and subsequently approved by the Senate. These Examinations are now *three*: (i) The Previous Examination. (ii) The General Examination. (iii) The Special Examination.

Supposing the Student to enter in the Michaelmas Term (the usual time) of 1874, and go on uninterruptedly to his degree, he will pass the



Previous Examination during the civil year 1875, having the option of passing the whole Examination in the Easter or Michaelmas Term in that year, or of passing one half in the Easter, and the other in the Michaelmas Term ; his General Examination will be in the Easter Term 1876 ; and his Special Examination in the Easter Term 1877.

He must *at least* be in his second term of residence when he goes in for the first, in his fifth term when he goes in for the second, and in his ninth term when he goes in for the third of these Examinations.

I. The Previous Examination consists of two parts, the *first* embracing four subjects, viz.

- (1) One of the four Gospels in the original Greek.
- (2) One of the Latin Classics.
- (3) One of the Greek Classics.
- (4) A paper of questions on Latin and Greek Grammar with reference principally to the set Latin and Greek subjects.

And the *second* part the following four subjects :

- (1) Paley's Evidences of Christianity.
- (2) Euclid, Bks. I. II. III, Definitions 1—10 of Bk. V, and Props. 1—19, and A. of Bk. VI.
- (3) Arithmetic.

- (4) Elementary Algebra, viz. definitions and explanations of algebraical signs and terms; addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of algebraical quantities and algebraical fractions; the elementary rules of ratio, proportion and variation; and easy equations of a degree not higher than the second, involving not more than two unknown quantities.

No Student will be approved by the Examiners for either part of the Previous Examination unless he shew a competent knowledge of *all* the subjects of that part of the Examination.

Notice of the particular Gospel and Classical subjects for each year is given more than a year before the Examination.

In all the subjects, except the Latin, the Examination is conducted by printed papers: in the Latin subject partly by papers and partly  *viva voce*.

To insure passing in this Examination the Student should be well prepared in the Greek and Latin grammar and in Arithmetic before entering the University. Greater accuracy in grammatical knowledge seems likewise to be insisted on by the scheme for the General Examination. The papers on the Classical subjects and on the Gospel consist of passages to be translated and explained, together with such plain questions in Grammar (especially Accidence), History and Geography as arise im-

mediately out of the subject. All the Students are required to conform in their written papers to the rules of English Grammar, including Orthography. In the Michaelmas Term of each year there is a second Examination in the same subjects, for students who have either been unsuccessful in their first trial, or who have only passed one half of their Examination at Easter, or who from any cause were not able to present themselves for Examination at that time.

II. For the General Examination the subjects are :

- (1) The Acts of the Apostles in the original Greek.
- (2) One of the Latin Classics.
- (3) One of the Greek Classics.
- (4) Algebra; viz. easy equations of a degree not higher than the second involving not more than two unknown quantities; the proofs of the rules of Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression with simple examples; and easy problems in Elementary Algebra.
- (5) Elementary Statics treated so as not necessarily to require a knowledge of Trigonometry, namely, the composition and resolution of forces acting in one plane at a point, the

mechanical powers and the properties of the centre of gravity.

- (6) *Elementary Hydrostatics*, namely, the pressure of non-elastic fluids, specific gravities, the properties of elastic fluids, and the principal instruments and machines whose action depends on the properties of fluids: and *Heat*, which subject may embrace questions on *Temperature and Heat*; the processes of *Conduction, Convection and Radiation*; the effects of *Heat* when applied to solids, liquids and gases; the construction of a common *Thermometer*; the comparison of *Thermometric scales*; the formation of *Dew, Hoar-frost, Clouds and Rain*; *Congelation and Ebullition*.

No person will be approved by the Examiners unless he shew a competent knowledge of each of the above subjects.

There are also given two optional papers, one (7) containing one or more passages of English for translation into Latin Prose: and the other (8) one or more subjects for an English Essay, and one or more passages from Shakespeare or Milton to be punctuated and paraphrased. The marks obtained in these papers are taken into account in assigning the places in the Class List.

This Examination is conducted entirely by

printed papers, and questions in Grammar (especially Syntax), History and Geography are appended to the papers on the Greek Testament, and the Classical Subjects.

The easy problems in Elementary Algebra are confined to questions producing simple or quadratic Equations, and questions on Ratio, Proportion and Variation, and on Arithmetical and Geometrical Series. The papers in Statics and Hydrostatics consist of questions on the principles and propositions, together with easy examples and applications arising out of the subjects.

The Classical Subjects for each year are made known a year before the Examination.

In November of each year there is an additional Examination in the same subjects for unsuccessful Students and others who have not passed in the Easter Term.

III. The Special Examinations are designed to give a more professional character to the studies of the latter portion of the Undergraduate course.

These are five in number, (1. Theology, 2. Moral Science, 3. Law and Modern History, 4. Natural Science, 5. Mechanism and Applied Science,) the sub-divisions of which are explained hereafter. The Student must pass one of them before he is admitted to the Ordinary B.A. degree.

For the Special Theological Examination the subjects are :

- (1) Selected Books of the Old Testament in English.

- (2) One of the four Gospels in the original Greek.
- (3) Two at least of the Epistles in the original Greek.
- (4) The History of the Church of England to the Revolution of 1688.

Notice is given a year beforehand of the particular books in the Old Testament, and of the Gospels and Epistles that are appointed for each year.

An additional paper is also set in the Hebrew of a selected portion of the Old Testament (of which a year's notice is given), but this part of the Examination is not compulsory, though the marks gained in it are taken into account in assigning the places of Students in the Class List, and the names of such as acquit themselves with credit therein have marks of distinction attached to them.

In addition to passing this Examination, the Student must have attended one course at least of the lectures given by one of the four professors of Divinity.

For the Special Moral Science Examination the subject is divided into two branches, in only one of which the Student can be examined.

Until the end of 1874 the subjects in

- (i) *Moral Philosophy*, are  
Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy.

Butler's Three Sermons on Human Nature  
(Whewell's edition).

Whewell's Lectures on the History of Moral  
Philosophy (1—15).

Cicero de Officiis, Books 1 and 2.

(ii) *Political Economy.*

Smith's Wealth of Nations (M<sup>c</sup>Culloch's edi-  
tion).

Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy.

D. F. Bastiat, Harmonies of Political Economy.

After the Michaelmas Term, 1874, the books  
required will be

(i) *Moral Philosophy.*

Stewart's Active and Moral Powers, Book 2.

Butler's Three Sermons on Human Nature  
(Whewell's edition).

Calderwood's Handbook of Moral Philosophy  
(Parts 1 and 2).

Whewell's Lectures on the History of Moral  
Philosophy (1—12).

Mill's Utilitarianism.

Cicero, de Finibus, Books 1 and 2.

(ii) *Political Economy.*

Smith's Wealth of Nations (M<sup>c</sup>Culloch's edi-  
tion), Books 3 and 4.

Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy.

Mill's Political Economy, Books 1, 2, 3.

Cairnes' Character and Method of Political Economy.

The rule which restricted one of the papers to one of the specified books will be rescinded.

The Student must attend one Course of Lectures given by the Professor of the branch of Study which he selects.

The Special Law and Modern History Examination is likewise divided into two parts, of which only one may be taken up by the Student. The subjects in

(i) *Law*, are

- (1) Justinian's Institutes in the original Latin.
- (2) Lord Mackenzie on Roman Law, or the Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law.
- (3) Malcolm Kerr's abbreviated edition of Blackstone.

(ii) In *Modern History* the subjects are

Outlines of English History, from the Norman Conquest to the accession of George IV.

Hallam's Constitutional History.

A period of European History, of which notice is given in the Michaelmas Term preceding the Examination.



The Student is required to attend one Course of Lectures given by the Regius Professor of Laws, or by the Downing Professor of the Laws of England, or by the Whewell Professor of International Law.

For the Special Examination in Natural Science the branches are, (1) Chemistry, (2) Geology, (3) Botany, (4) Zoology.

The Student will not be examined in more than one branch, and must have attended a course of lectures given by the Professor of the branch which he selects.

For Zoology he may attend the Lectures either of the Professor of Anatomy, or of the Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

The precise portions of each of the above branches which are comprehended in the Examination are defined by a Schedule to be found in the *University Calendar*, and in Zoology the books recommended are Milne Edwards' Elementary Course of Zoology, and W. B. Carpenter's Zoology.

For the Special Examination in Mechanism and Applied Science, three papers of questions are given on the practical application of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.

Notice is given every year of the text-books recommended and of the portions of the subject in which the Examination will be held.

The Student must also attend a course of lectures by one of the Professors in this branch of Science. If he selects Mechanism as the subject of his Special Examination, he may attend the Lectures of the Jacksonian Professor; or the Lectures of any Professor (of Chemistry, for instance) who may give a course of Lectures upon Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, if he select these subjects for his Special Examination.

Every student who wishes to obtain a Certificate of attendance at any course of Professorial Lectures, must before commencing attendance at such course pay three guineas to the Registry, who will give him a card admitting him to the Lectures, and upon which is a printed form of Certificate for the number of Lectures he attends. This form must be filled up and signed by the Professor at the end of the course, and such certificate must be lodged with the Registry before the Student can be admitted to any Special Examination excepting that in Theology. Candidates for the Special Examination in Theology must deposit their Certificates with the Registry before they can take their Degrees.

All the Special Examinations are conducted by printed papers only, and in the Class List the first class alone is arranged in order of merit, the other classes alphabetically. A second Examination is provided in the Michaelmas Term of each year for such students as, for any reason, do not obtain a degree in the June Examinations.

It will be seen that by this scheme the reading which was formerly spread over the whole time of residence is now to be completed in the first two years, thus leaving the last year of the University Course open for the pursuit of professional studies, of whatever nature the Student may desire. Of course to get through this work in so much shorter time implies a more thorough training before coming into residence. This cannot be too strongly impressed on both students and teachers. Under the old regulations many men failed, but now that the time is curtailed, more care than ever will be needed to ensure success. Beside this, in the case of those students who come to the University induced by the offer of a partially professional training, failure will become a serious matter, as the extra time consumed by any ill success in the Previous or General Examination will be deducted from the year which is intended for the exclusive pursuit of the special studies.

With regard to the difficulties of the several Examinations, it has been found that in the Previous Examination the paper on Greek and Latin Grammar, and the grammatical questions attached to the Greek Testament and Classical papers in the General Examination have proved severer tests of accuracy in training than had before been given. The best books for preparing for this part of the Examination are the smaller Grammars of Dr Donaldson, or the Public School Latin Primer, and the Greek Grammars of Wordsworth or Parry.

Another subject proved by past experience to be of the greatest difficulty in the Previous Examinations is the Arithmetic. Public schools have as yet given little attention to this subject. No great stress is laid upon the study of it, and consequently the school-boy learns to despise what he calls "sums." The dislike grows upon him, and when he comes to the University he finds the paper on Arithmetic a most serious ordeal. Moreover, in the books on Arithmetic the questions are too generally shaped so as to come under some rule of arrangement which the pupil has been taught, without much regard to the principle on which it is based. In the Previous Examination the questions are not of this character. They require the student to put them into shape for himself, and at this point many men break down.

In the General Examination there is a new feature introduced, viz. the Voluntary Papers in English Prose Composition and paraphrasing, and translation from English into Latin Prose. It is to be hoped that, as the marks tell in the Examinations, although these Papers are voluntary, all the students who wish for a first or second class will be induced to give their diligence to these subjects. Of the value of English Composition there can be no doubt. Good sense, taste and judgement are all alike called for in the composition of a respectable Essay. As for the Latin portion of the paper, it has now become almost general among the Bishops to require Latin Prose Composition in their

Examinations for Holy Orders. And as future candidates for orders always form a considerable proportion of those who present themselves for the Ordinary Degree, the paper is one which should, on this account, receive a due amount of attention.

The text-books, which are most used for the Elementary Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Trigonometry, are the treatises by Todhunter, T. P. Hudson, and Hamblin Smith. The last named has published a complete series of Elementary Mathematical works designed for the Previous and General Examinations. The most useful works on Heat are those by Prof. Maxwell, or Deschanel, or the portion of Ganot's Physics which deals with that subject.

With regard to the Special Examinations, in the Theological subjects the book which alone covers the period of Church History appointed is Dr Short's History of the Church of England. Massingberd's English Reformation, and the Sketch of the Reformation in England, by the late Prof. Blunt, may also be read with much advantage.

For the Greek Testament the notes of Bishop Wordsworth or Dean Alford are no doubt the best. Professor Lightfoot has also published very excellent Commentaries on the Epistles to the Galatians and Philippians, and these and the other Epistles have been edited with copious notes by Bishop Ellicott. These books are such as will be used by the student who wishes thoroughly to master his subject. For the less ambitious the Greek Testa-

ment of Webster and Wilkinson appears most useful.

It is greatly to be wished that all the students who intend to take Holy Orders should devote a portion of their time to the study of Hebrew. A knowledge of this language is more and more imperatively called for in those who are to be the clergy of the coming generation. The Grammar of Hurwitz, and that of Bernard and Mason (if it were pruned of its sentimentality), are admirably adapted to help the beginner. A new Hebrew Grammar has been in part issued by Mr Mason, and promises when completed to be very exhaustive. As a first reading-book nothing could be better than Bernard's Guide to Hebrew Students, appended to which is a very useful glossary. Buxtorf's small Lexicon is the best to use at first.

In the Moral Science Examination the books to be used are laid down in the Scheme, except for the History. As a manual for English History, the Student's Hume will be found the best extant, and for European History, Dyer, Alison or Russell. For the Constitutional History of England under the House of Hanover, Erskine May's Constitutional History will give abundant information.

In the Law Examination the edition of Justinian best suited to the student's wants is that by Mr Sandars.

In Natural Science, for Zoology the books recommended have already been mentioned: for Botany, the Manual of Professor Henslow, and

Balfour's Outlines, together with the Schedules and Lectures of the Professor, will be found to be enough. It is from the lectures alone that Structural Botany can be thoroughly learnt. For Chemistry, Ganot's Physics, Williamson's Chemistry for Students, and Wilson's Chemistry published in Chambers' Educational Course are recommended, and for more advanced students Fowne's Manual and Miller's Organic and Inorganic Chemistry, and in Geology, Page's Geology, the Manual by Mr Jukes, and Lyell's Outlines of Geology.

Of the Books or portions of Books to be read for the Examination in Mechanism and Applied Science, information will be published every year.

Thus is provided for each of the three undergraduate years its suitable work, and there will not be, as heretofore, the long and undesirable interval of time unemployed between the Previous Examination and the approach of the Ordinary Degree. And though one entire year is given up to professional pursuits, nearly the same amount of work is accomplished in two years which formerly occupied three, and the University has at the same time retained her academic training, and yet adapted her teaching in a very great degree to the spirit of the present times.

## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

### LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.



IN June, 1857, the University of Oxford passed a Statute establishing annual Examinations of persons not members of the University. The general plan, and many or most of the details, were due to Mr T. D. Acland and Dr Temple. The idea was encouraged, and suggestions for its realization were made, by many men of eminence in very different professions, amongst whom may be specially mentioned Messrs Ruskin, Dyce, Hullah, Richmond, Prof. Max Müller, and Dr Harvey Goodwin, besides many actively engaged in the work of education in the large Grammar Schools. The University of Cambridge readily adopted the general plan of Examinations; and, after making such alterations as were suggested by renewed correspondence with those engaged in education, established in Feb. 1858 a scheme which in all but minor details was the same as that now in operation. The first Ex-



amination by the University of Cambridge took place in December, 1858. Girls were admitted to the Cambridge Examinations in 1865.

The promoters of these Examinations were anxious to fill a void in the education of the country. The system of inspection carried out by the Privy Council afforded an adequate test and stimulus for the schools of the poorer classes. The Universities exercised a powerful though in some degree indirect influence over the great schools of the country, partly by the stimulus of scholarships and fellowships and partly by supplying the teachers and examiners of the schools, means aided by the general acceptance of University standards in all that belongs to the higher education of the country. But the schools lying between the National Schools and the larger Grammar Schools had no direct encouragement held out to them, no system of inspection over them, no recognized and sufficient criteria of merit as regards either schools or scholars. That the Society of Arts did not supply all that was needed for this purpose is clear from their own words in the programme of their Examinations for 1858, wherein they hailed the Statute of the University of Oxford with cordial satisfaction.

At first the scheme was regarded as an experiment, but it has now taken a definite place in the country, and has been extended so as to include the examination of girls. In 1872, 2229 boys and 846 girls entered as Candidates, and the Examina-

tions were held at 49 centres. In 1873, 11 new centres were added and the number of Candidates increased by 15 per cent. The Colonies have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded for encouraging education and giving it a right direction. The teaching in a large number of schools is now specially arranged to suit these Examinations; schoolmasters and schoolmistresses advertise the honours of their pupils; Local Boards have instituted prizes for the most distinguished candidates at their particular centre of examination; one College in Cambridge (St John's) offers Sizarships, with £20 a year added, to the best candidates; Jesus College offers two Scholarships of £50 a year; statesmen appear at public meetings to distribute the prizes and add publicity and *éclat* to the successful exertions of the youthful candidates; and formal notice is taken of the Examinations by Regulations of the Councils presiding over the great Professions<sup>1</sup>. The zeal with which persons interested in the education of girls have taken up the Local Examinations, and the success which girls have achieved are worthy of very high praise, but for the purposes of the present paper the boys alone will be treated of.

<sup>1</sup> Students who have passed the Cambridge (or Oxford) Examinations are exempted by the General Council for Medical Education from any other preliminary examination; by the Commissioners for regulating the examination of persons proposing to enter into articles of clerkship to attorneys or solicitors from any further examination in general studies; and by the Inns of Court from the preliminary examination for persons proposing to prepare for the Bar.

It is not asserted that these Examinations supply all that is wanted for the Schools which are within their scope. They can not do all that regular inspection might do, for they do not test actually and directly the teaching throughout the schools which send pupils to them. A master may choose to send in only his best boys, in which case it might be urged that the result of the Examinations is not a good criterion of the efficiency of the school. High honours obtained by a few boys might raise a suspicion that the great mass of the school has been to some extent neglected while special care has been bestowed on a few of the best boys. It is worth while to consider how far such objections are likely to correspond to facts.

Inspection is not precluded by the present scheme. On the contrary, the Local Examinations Syndicate are authorized to entertain applications for the appointment of one or more persons to examine the scholars of any school making application and to report to the Syndicate. The number of schools submitting themselves to this inspection has for some years increased as rapidly as the number of the candidates for the Local Examinations has increased. In 1873 between 30 and 40 whole schools were thus examined, with an aggregate number of students little if at all short of the number examined at the last Local Examination.

But inspection itself does not answer the purpose for which the present scheme was established, which was in the first instance to improve

rather than to test. It lacks the wide competition throughout England which is so important a feature of the Local Examinations; it lacks the publicity and identity of test which shuts out local jealousies; it lacks the *éclat* which is given to individual success in the Local Examinations by the publication of the results on the part of the University. Boys from all parts of England go in to the same Examination, take the papers at the same time, have the same examiners, and appear in the same widely disseminated list of success. It should however be understood that masters and parents may obtain a better idea of the general efficiency of a school from the report of an inspecting examiner than from isolated instances of success in the Local Examinations.

It is the largeness of the competition which gives such a value to the Local Examinations as a test and stimulus. Boys in the same school do not easily rise far above their comrades, unless in some way a higher standard from the outside is brought plainly before them, to move their ambition while it shews them their deficiencies. And now that so many youths of promise and attainments stop short in their educational course without seeking to find their level in the higher lists of the University, it must be no small advantage to have an Examination in view by which they can give public proof of their training and abilities. To the master of a school the Examinations afford an opportunity of comparison and a stimulus to exertion of which the

value can scarcely be overrated. And, what in many schools is of importance almost if not quite as great, the Regulations annually issued by the Syndicate provide a suitable curriculum of study for each year.

As a matter of fact, some schools make a rule of sending in not picked boys but whole classes, and these have in several cases done the best. And although many do no doubt only send in a few boys, this does not of necessity imply any detriment to the boys who are not sent in. If good candidates are sent in, the master must be capable of teaching well; and if good candidates are frequently sent in, the other boys must be well taught, or there would be no constant supply of adequate material for the special training to take effect on. A very small amount of experience will shew a master that his best plan is to train the younger boys carefully, in readiness for future years, while he gives special instruction to the actual candidates and the classes of which they are members. The staff of masters is usually not so large as to allow the candidates to be treated in many of the subjects of examination as a class apart. The system encourages extra attention to the few candidates, rather than neglect of the many who are not candidates.

In larger schools it is both possible and desirable to send in the whole of the higher classes. It is a better test of the teaching both for the teachers and the friends of the candidates; the preparation for

the Examination is more easily harmonized with the general work of the school ; the effect on all must be very much greater, for a high standard is thus brought fully before the whole school. In some large schools, a third of the whole school is annually sent up for examination.

In smaller schools, few as the number of boys sent in to the Examination may appear, they yet in many cases practically form whole classes. And if in some cases, whether of large schools or small, only a few picked boys come in, this may, and often does imply caution on the part of the masters rather than real deficiency of general teaching. As the Examinations become better known in the school, more are sent to try their chances, and so much is this the case that it is now a prominent question with examiners and others whether it is desirable to send in stupid boys, with the great probability of failure, because they happen to be in the same class as other candidates. Until the University signifies its disapproval of the practice of sending in candidates who have practically no chance of passing—of which it has given no sign—the arguments are in favour of applying the stimulus to every boy in a class. Not to send in the less competent boys is to abstain from applying the stimulus to those who need it most. In the case of new centres, and of schools which have not previously sent in candidates, it frequently happens that the work of the candidates is very decidedly condemned. The lesson thus learned is not forgotten,

and another year sees an improvement. In such cases it is evident that the University has acted wisely in admitting all candidates without any reference to the probability of their failure or success. It may be as well to point out here that many Candidates who fail to obtain a Certificate pass with much credit in some one or more branches of the Examination, and so far achieve a considerable measure of success.

The recognition accorded to the Examinations is now such that if a school, professing to educate any class of boys between National Schools and those regulated by the studies of the University, declines to send in candidates for examination, it may be considered either strong enough to do without them, or weak enough to dread them. Many schools which prepare a fair proportion of their students for the Universities send in candidates, and of late years some of the very highest honours of the University, both classical and mathematical, have been carried off by men who obtained their first successes years ago as Junior candidates in the Local Examinations.

The labour of conducting the Examination is so great that the University is hardly justified in continuing the work unless some clear and direct gain to its highest interests can be shewn. The work is very properly kept as much as possible in the hands of the residents, and they have already enough work to do in Cambridge without seeking work of a very laborious character from all parts

of the kingdom. Something is wanted to make the Examinations more directly feeders to the University. This will be best supplied by the offer on the part of Colleges of exhibitions to be awarded by the results of the Examination. Worcester and Balliol, Oxford, have for some years given such prizes, and the authorities report very well of the material thus obtained. St John's has set the example in Cambridge by the offer of two Sizarships in each of the next three years, with £20 added to each for two years. Jesus College offers two Scholarships of £50 a year. Further progress in this direction would complete the link between the University and a very large class of the community now almost entirely outside its pale. The history of the country for centuries makes it clear that in this class are to be found intellects of the most robust character and material in all ways most valuable to the University. If properly supported, the Local Examinations will more and more increase the area from which able men are drawn to Cambridge.

Within the last few months an opinion has been more than once expressed in public discussions, outside the University, in favour of a recognition of these Examinations by the State. It has been suggested that all schools not under Government Inspection, and not of the highest grade, should be compelled to present a certain proportion of boys of certain ages. It is doubtful whether the work thus suggested would be fairly the function



of the University, and it is very doubtful whether if such a requirement were made suddenly the Universities combined could support the strain. Still, if public opinion points unmistakably in this direction, and matters do not progress too rapidly, the University has resources from which to meet the demand. Non-resident members would be called in to the assistance of the residents in increased proportion, and an able and experienced staff would be formed without serious difficulty. It has also been suggested that in view of the great difficulty now found in obtaining teachers for elementary schools under the increased demands of the Education Department, the University Senior Certificate should be accepted as a sufficient qualification so far as a knowledge of the subjects of instruction is concerned.

It has been objected by the Schools Enquiry Commissioners that these Examinations are expensive. This means little more than that the expense is felt directly by the individuals concerned, instead of appearing as an item in the estimates laid before Parliament. Government Inspection would be found expensive if payment for it were levied directly from the schools. The Scheme is self-supporting and nothing more than safely self-supporting. Such a reduction of the fee as would be a sensible relief to candidates would convert the surplus into a deficit, and the University has no fund from which the scheme could be subsidized if it proved financially a failure. One great advan-

tage of the system lies in the fact that the examiners have other employments and only undertake the work of examination for three or four weeks in vacation. A system which paid annual salaries to permanent Examiners with no other employment would be more costly.

A copy of the last Regulations for the Examinations will be found on pages 370—381. The main scheme is not likely to be altered from year to year. The variable parts are printed in italics. The Regulations for the year may always be obtained free from the Secretary. They are generally issued twelve months before the Examination, which at present takes place in the second or third week in December, so as to be completed before Christmas. As soon as possible after the Examination Class Lists are published, and at a later period, a Report with Tables which shew exactly in what subjects each boy satisfied the examiners, and in what subjects he failed. A book containing the Examination Papers of the previous month is published in January, and is a valuable guide in preparing for a future Examination.

It will be seen from the subjoined Regulations that the University has not sought to impose one precise course of work upon all schools and scholars, but has left a large field for the choice of master and pupil. Indeed the scheme was not drawn up from an *a priori* view of what schools ought to teach, upon which point opinions might vary, but it accepted the subjects now actually taught

in the schools, and confined the necessary qualifications for passing to a knowledge of the rudiments of education with the addition of two or three special subjects. The difficult question of Theology has been treated in a way which may fairly claim the merit of complete success. The scheme avoids making examination in Church formularies necessary for any candidate, by giving Christian Evidences as an alternative for the Church Catechism and a portion of the *Horæ Paulinæ* as an alternative for the Book of Common Prayer. Further, it allows any parent or guardian to withdraw a student from the Theological part altogether by simply signing a printed "form of objection." The proportion of the candidates thus withdrawn is very small indeed. The Oxford scheme originally made the Prayer-book an essential part of the Examination, and did not permit the Theological part of the Examination to have any weight in arranging the order and classes of successful candidates: but the number of those who declined the Theological part of the Examination was so large (viz. 36 per cent.), that the scheme was afterwards approximated to the Cambridge plan.

It may be desirable to point out the main differences between the Oxford and Cambridge schemes, and to say a few words on some of them. Oxford confers on those who pass the Senior Examination the title of Associate in Arts, and on the Juniors merely a certificate; Cambridge gives a certificate only to both classes. Oxford does not

set special books in languages for the Senior Examination; Cambridge does, but adds also some passages from books other than those set. Oxford requires all candidates to pass in a language or a science; Cambridge leaves it possible for a Junior candidate to obtain a certificate by a satisfactory knowledge of the Preliminary Subjects, with Religious Knowledge, a play of Shakespeare, English History, and Geography, *i.e.* the material of what is called an "English education."

The question of granting the title of A.A. or A.C., *Associate in Arts*, or *Associate of Cambridge*, was fully discussed at the time when the Examinations were being instituted. The decision of Cambridge not to grant such a title put an end to the proposal that the two Universities should act in concert in conducting Local Examinations. The unwillingness to grant a quasi-title of degree, and to grant it to a student who has never personally come under the eye of the University or given any proofs of moral character and conduct, seems neither unnatural nor unwise. Students who have passed the Cambridge Examination are at liberty to use any letters they please after their name to signify the fact, such as C.S.C., *Certificated Student, Cambridge*, but the University has shewn no signs of reconsidering its decision not to authorise any such form. There can be no doubt that the number of Senior candidates examined by Oxford as compared with the number of Juniors is considerably in excess of the proportion in the Cambridge Examination,

and the grant of the title A.A. is usually given as one reason for this excess.

Opinion is divided as to the wisdom of giving special books in French, German, Latin and Greek for the examination of students some of whom are close upon eighteen years of age. On the one hand, there is a fear that masters may take more pains to teach such students the translation of a special book than to teach them broadly the language in which it is written. On the other hand, more precise and accurate knowledge is to be looked for when the attention is confined to one or two books for the special purposes of the Examination, and it is probable that a higher standard of actual proficiency may be expected and maintained. On the whole, it is perhaps well that the two systems should both continue to receive recognition as at present.

It has been said that "the Oxford certificate is worth more than the Cambridge certificate," because Oxford requires Junior candidates to pass in a language or in a science. But a certificate is worth exactly what it bears on the face of it. A Cambridge certificate which includes among other subjects a language or a science will compare on equal terms with an Oxford certificate testifying to acquirements in the same branches of study. A Cambridge certificate which does not include a language or a science cannot be—so far as that special deficiency is concerned—as good as an Oxford certificate, which can not have such a deficiency.

This difference of standard would be serious if many candidates attempted to avail themselves of it by omitting from their education all training in language or science. But the number of those who enter for neither is very small, and there is no proof that any of these have had no teaching whatever in language or science. Two years ago, when a calculation was made, about 60 candidates out of 2200 entered neither for language nor for science, and of these only 8 received certificates. Thus the Cambridge system does not appear to have the effect of tempting candidates to neglect the study of language or science or both, while it does admit to the advantages of competition and comparison the better pupils of schools which only aim at a complete "English education." Schools are thus brought within the influence of the University which would otherwise be entirely beyond the pale.

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It was mentioned at the outset that girls are admitted to these Examinations and have in many cases achieved great success. The number of these candidates increases much more rapidly than the number of the boys, and in the present year nearly one-third of the whole number of candidates entered are girls. Girls have recently been admitted to the Oxford examinations also. While Cambridge has hitherto adhered to its original rule not to publish the names of girls, Oxford makes no difference between girls and boys. The Senate has recently

granted powers to the Syndicate to publish the names of girls at its discretion. The Syndicate has not signified its intention to act under the discretionary power thus granted.

REGULATIONS, 1874.

THERE will be two Examinations, commencing on *Monday*, December 14, 1874, at 2 P.M., one for Junior and one for Senior Students, superintended by Examiners appointed by the University. Every one admitted to Examination will be required to pay a fee of twenty shillings. The latest day for entry is October 10.

A Local Committee, with a Local Secretary, should be formed in any place where an Examination is desired, and they should communicate early with the Rev. G. F. BROWN, St Catharine's College, Cambridge, the Secretary to the Syndicate. The final application for an Examination at a new centre must be made before September 1st, 1874, and must guarantee the payment of twenty-five fees at the least.

At centres for the Examination of Girls there must be a Local Committee of ladies, one of whom will act as Secretary. A responsible person must be at hand to receive the Examination papers from the presiding Examiner and collect the answers. The room for Examination must be separate from that of the Boys.

The Local Committee will be expected to give efficient assistance to the Examiner in the superintendence of the Examination.

The names of the Boys 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. After the name of every Boy 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. Separate lists will also be given of those Boys who may specially distinguish themselves in particular parts of the Examination, and in these lists the Boys will be arranged in order of merit. Similar classes and lists will be drawn up for Girls, but their names and residences will not be given.

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 shews 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 obtained, if any.

St John's College offers a Sizarship, together with £20 per annum for two years, to the best Senior Candidate in each of the years 1874, 1875, who shall have obtained the mark of distinction in both Pure and Applied Mathematics ; and a like Prize for the best Candidate at the same Examinations who shall have obtained the mark of distinction both in Latin and in Greek.

Jesus College offers for the Examination in 1874 two Rustat Scholarships of the annual value of £40, or £50 in case of sufficient merit. Candidates must be orphan sons of clergymen ordained priests of the Church of England.

The Committee for conducting the Cambridge Lectures for Women offer an Exhibition of £40 to the best Candidate among the Senior Girls in the First Class. Attendance at two courses of Lectures in Cambridge in each of two Terms in the year following the Examination will be required.

The Trustees of the Reid Fund offer a Scholarship of 24 guineas per annum, entitling the holder to free instruction at Bedford College, London, for seven terms, to a Candidate



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in the First or Second Class of Senior Girls. There are three terms in each year.

The National Union for Improving the Education of Women offers an Exhibition of £25 a year to a Senior Girl who will pursue her studies for a year at some place of superior instruction approved by the Union.

The Syndicate will give prizes to the four Candidates who pass the best Examination among the Senior and Junior Boys and the Senior and Junior Girls, £12 to each of the two Seniors, and £8 to each of the two Juniors.

### EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR STUDENTS.

No one born before Jan. 1, 1859, can be admitted as a Junior Student<sup>1</sup>. This being determined by a Grace of the Senate, no application for a relaxation can be attended to.

#### 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.

A certain number of marks will be assigned to handwriting.

#### 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 all Students, unless their parents or guardians object to their Examination in that section.

<sup>1</sup> An exception is made in favour of those who *bond fide* intend to become Medical Students. Such Candidates are not placed in the Class Lists.

## 1. RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE:

Questions will be set on (a) *Genesis, Exodus*, 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 (a), and in either (b) or (c). No Student will be examined in both (b) and (c).

## 2. ENGLISH:

(a) *Shakespeare, The Merchant of Venice* (Clarendon Press Series), with simple questions on the history of the words and the construction of the sentences.

(b) History of England, *from the death of Edward the Confessor to the death of John*. Some questions will also be set on the outlines of the subsequent History of England to the battle of Waterloo; 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 be given, 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, Germany, Europe, India, North America.

Every Student who is examined in this section must satisfy the Examiners in (a), (b) and (c).

## 3. LATIN:

A paper will be set containing passages from *Cicero, pro lege Maniliâ*, for translation into English, with questions on the historical and geographical allusions and on

parsing, and an easy passage for translation from some other Latin Author. A second paper will contain a passage of English, with Latin words supplied, for translation into Latin, and questions on Grammar and Accidence to which special attention must be paid.

#### 4. GREEK :

A paper will be set containing passages from *Euripides*, *Medea* (omitting the choruses), for translation into English, with questions on the historical and geographical allusions and on parsing. A second paper will contain an easy passage for translation from some other Greek author, and questions on Grammar and Accidence to which special attention must be paid.

#### 5. FRENCH :

Passages will be given from *E. Souvestre, Un Philosophe sous les toits*, 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 *Hauff, Märchen, 1<sup>er</sup> Theil, Die Karavane*, 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 1 and 2, and Algebra to simple Equations inclusive.

Questions will also be set in Euclid, Books 3, 4 and 6, 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:

The questions will embrace 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.

## (c) 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 the three divisions (a), (b), and (c).

## 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 (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, 1857, can be admitted as a Senior Student<sup>1</sup>. This being determined by a Grace of the Senate, no application for a relaxation can be attended to.

## PART I. PRELIMINARY.

Every Student will be required to satisfy the Examiners in (a) Reading aloud a passage from some standard English poet; (b) English Grammar, including parsing and the analysis of sentences; (c) 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 all Students, unless their parents or guardians object to their examination in that section.

<sup>1</sup> An exception is made in favour of Candidates for the Royal Scholarships in Mauritius, Trinidad, &c., and of the Candidates mentioned in note 1, p. 372.

## SECTION A.

## RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE:

The Examination will consist of questions in (a) *Genesis*, *Exodus*, and *St. Luke*, credit being given for a knowledge of the original Greek of the Gospel.—(b) 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.—(c) 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 (a), and in either (b) or (c). No Student will be examined in both (b) and (c).

## SECTION B.

(a) HISTORY OF ENGLAND, *from the death of Edward the Confessor to the death of John.*

Some general questions will also be set on the subsequent History of England to the battle of Waterloo.

(b) GEOGRAPHY, Physical, Political, and Commercial.

(c) *Shakespeare, The Merchant of Venice*, with philological and other questions arising out of the subject.

(d) 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.

## LATIN:

Passages will be given from *Cicero, pro lege Maniliâ*, and *Horace, Epistles, 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.

GREEK :

Passages will be given from *Herodotus, Book IX*, and *Euripides, Medea*, for translation into English, with questions 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.

FRENCH :

Passages will be given from *E. Souvestre, Un Philosophe sous les toits*, and *Corneille, Horace*, 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.

GERMAN :

Passages will be given from *Hauff, Märchen, 1<sup>er</sup> Theil, Die Karavane*, and *Goethe, Iphigenie*, 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, and in ALGEBRA.

Questions will also be set in the following subjects :

I. PURE MATHEMATICS :

Plane Trigonometry including Land-surveying, and 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.

(a) ZOOLOGY, and the elements of Animal Physiology.

(b) BOTANY, and the elements of Vegetable Physiology.

(c) GEOLOGY, including Physical Geography.

Explanations of Geological terms will be required, and simple questions will be set respecting stratified and unstratified rocks, the modes of their formation, and organic remains.



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No Student will be examined in more than one of these three divisions. A practical acquaintance with specimens will be expected.

SECTION H.

(a) DRAWING from the FLAT, (b) from MODELS, (c) in PERSPECTIVE, and (d) 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. Questions will also be set upon the history and principles of the art.

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*Senior Students are recommended to be careful not to choose more subjects than the Time-table will conveniently permit, and to leave themselves time to draw by daylight. The Time-tables are always published with the Examination Papers.*

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FORMS OF ENTRY will be prepared by September 1, and must be obtained from the Local Secretary of the place at which the Student desires to be examined. Each Application must state precisely whether Forms for Senior or Junior Students are required, with the probable number of either.

The Forms, duly filled up and signed, must be returned to the same Local Secretary (*not* to the General Secretary) on or before October 10. 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 14 days before the Examination, the sum paid will be allowed to stand to the Student's credit for a future Examination.

Local Secretaries are requested to forward the Forms of Entry to the General Secretary as soon as possible, arranged in alphabetical order. Serious inconvenience is caused by delay.

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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.

Examinations were held in Dec. 1873 at the following places, and the ladies and gentlemen whose addresses are given act as local secretaries for their respective neighbourhoods.

Banbury: G. A. HEWETT, Esq.

— (Girls): Miss M. COBB.

Bayswater (Girls): Miss E. A. MANNING, 35, Blomfield Road, London, W.

Bedford: S. FRY, Esq.

Birmingham (Girls): Miss I. K. DAVIES, The Laurels, Edgbaston.

Blackheath: J. R. BERRY, Esq. East House, Blackheath Hill, Kent, S.E.

— (Girls): Miss J. E. LEWIN, Morelands, St John's Park, S.E.

Bloxham: Rev. EDWARD PAYNE, Swalcliffe Vicarage, Banbury.

Bradford: Rev. V. J. RYAN, Vicarage.

— (Girls): Miss LAMBERT, Ashton House.

Brighton: BARCLAY PHILLIPS, Esq. 75, Lansdowne Place.

— (Girls): Mrs HENRY MARTIN, 4, Powys Road.

Bristol: Rev. R. W. SOUTHEY, 4, Royal Park, Clifton, Bristol.

— (Girls): Mrs WAIT, 2, Worcester Villas, Clifton.

Cambridge: Rev. A. HOLMES, Clare College.

— (Girls): Mrs LIVEING, Newnham.

Denbigh: Rev. J. H. ROBERTS.

— (Girls): Miss WILLIAMS, Vale Street.

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- Derby: JOHN BOROUGH, Esq. Derby.  
 — (Girls): Mrs ROE, Osmaston Road.
- Donington: Rev. Dr CONSTABLE, The Grammar School.  
 — (Girls): Mrs GLEED, Park House.
- Dorchester: Rev. R. G. WATSON, County School.
- Dover: Dr PARSONS, 2, St James' Street.  
 — (Girls): Mrs OFFORD, Effingham Crescent.
- Eastbourne: E. E. CRAKE, Esq. Clifton House School.  
 — (Girls): Miss K. M. HAYWARD, 4, Pevensey Road.
- Exeter: F. POLLARD, Esq. City Chambers.
- Finchley: Rev. R. W. GALLOP, The College.
- Framlingham: Rev. W. W. BIRD, Albert College.
- Gainford: J. S. CHARLES, Esq. Gainford, Darlington.  
 — (Girls): Mrs HOMFRAY.
- Harrogate: R. H. DAVIS, Esq. Regent's Parade.  
 — (Girls): Miss DONISTHORPE, Belvedere.
- Hastings: J. STEWART, Esq. University School.  
 — (Girls): Mrs REED, Ellenslea, St Leonards-on-Sea.
- Huddersfield: J. A. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. Estate Buildings.  
 — (Girls): Miss LÖWENTHAL, Bellevue House.
- Hull: ROBERT JAMESON, Esq. Estella House.  
 — (Girls): Mrs LUCAS, 25, Park Street.
- Islington: Mrs J. L. BUDDEN, 15, Canonbury Park North,  
 London, N.
- Jersey: J. BOIELLE, Esq. Victoria College.  
 — (Girls): Mrs A. DUNLOP, 50, Val Plaisant.
- Kidderminster: { G. W. GROSVENOR, Esq.  
 { E. J. MORTON, Esq. Wolverley.  
 — (Girls): Mrs T. L. LEES, Blakebrook.
- Lancaster: Rev. H. F. SMITH, Queen Street.
- Leeds: H. H. SALES, Esq. St. Andrew's 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.

- London, City of : Rev. J. RODGERS, St Thomas Charterhouse Schools, E.C.
- London (Girls) : Mrs WILLIAM BURBURY, 15, St George's Terrace, Gloucester Road, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- Malvern : Rev. C. E. RANKEN, St Ronans.  
 — (Girls) : Miss ANNIE TYLER, Scarborough House.
- Manchester : { Rev. R. TONGE, Heaton-Mersey.  
 { Rev. J. M. ELVEY, Cathedral.  
 — (Girls) : Hon. Mrs ATKINSON, Longsight.
- Mauritius : The HEAD MASTER, Royal College.
- Middlesbro' : Mr WILKINSON, Exchange Buildings, Middlesbro'.
- (Girls) : Miss M. APPLEBY, 109, Corporation Road.
- Mill Hill : T. RICHARDSON, Esq. Wentworth Lodge, Mill Hill, N.W.
- Newport, Salop : E. HODGES, Esq. Edgmond Hall.
- Northampton : Rev. W. BURY, Haselbeech Rectory.
- Norwich : Rev. HINDS HOWELL, Drayton Rectory.  
 — (Girls) : Miss M. A. HOWELL, Drayton Rectory.
- Plymouth : Rev. J. METCALFE, Christ Church Vicarage.  
 — (Girls) : Miss ROLSTON, 11, Valletort Place, Stoke, Devonport.
- Ramsgate : G. R. GUTHRIE, Esq. 1, Kent Terrace.
- Reading : THEODORE H. WHITE, Esq. Richmond House.  
 — (Girls) : Miss E. H. WHITE, Richmond House.
- Regent's Park (Girls) : Miss J. T. Ridley, 19, Belsize Park, Hampstead, N.W.
- Rugby (Girls) : Mrs A. SIDGWICK.
- Sheffield : W. SMITH, Esq. 8, Campo Lane.  
 — (Girls) : Miss KEELING, 267, Glossop Street.
- Southampton : Rev. J. L. CARRICK, Spring Hill.  
 — (Girls) : Mrs HANKIN, The Polygon.
- Southport : Rev. FRANCIS COOPER, St Peter's Vicarage, Birkdale Park.  
 — (Girls) : Mrs CHARLES WILSON, Brightlands, Birkdale.
- South Shields : { Rev. Dr HOOPPELL, South Shields.  
 { Rev. H. S. HICKS, North Shields.

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South Shields (Girls) : Mrs T. H. CHESTER, St Hilda's Vicarage.  
Torquay : Rev. G. T. WARNER, Highstead.  
Trent : Rev. T. F. FENN, Trent College, Notts.  
Trinidad : The HEAD MASTER, Queen's Royal College School.  
West Buckland : Rev. J. H. THOMPSON, Devon County  
School.  
Weston-super-Mare : S. G. BUCKNALL, Esq., Boulevards.  
Windsor : W. H. HARRIS, Esq. Clewer House.  
Wolverhampton : Mr BARFORD, Queen Street.  
— (Girls) : Miss MANDER, The Mount.  
York : Rev. M. R. BRESHER, Coney Street.  
— (Girls) : Mrs TEMPLE C. PALEY, Petergate.

*For 1874*

Barbados : H. DEIGHTON, Esq. Harrison's College.  
Darlington : Rev. A. H. HUGHES.  
Ealing : J. E. F. MAY, Esq. The Heath, Hanwell, W.  
— (Girls) : Miss EDWARDS, St Vincent's Lodge, Hanwell, W.  
London, Leicester Square : J. F. ARNOLD, Esq. Abp. Teni-  
son's School.  
Macclesfield : Rev. E. SANDERSON, Westbrook.  
Maidstone : Rev. H. COLLIS, St Philip's Vicarage.  
Milton-on-Thames : Miss HADLAN, Milton Mount College.  
Newcastle-on-Tyne : A. GODDARD, Esq. School Board Offices.  
Southwark : Rev. A. JOHNSON, St Olave's Grammar School.

EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS.

APPLICATION for the Examination of a School under the regulations of the University must be made to the Syndicate through the Secretary, the Rev. G. F. BROWNE, St Catharine's College, Cambridge.

The Subjects of Examination of each class will be those taught them in the School, and may extend to the following : Divinity, English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Drawing, Music.

The Report of the Examiner or Examiners will specify the state of proficiency of each several class, and the general state

of the whole School ; and will name if required the student in each class who passes the best Examination. This Report will be made to the Syndicate, and will be communicated by them to the Head Master or Governors of the School.

If the Report is printed by the authorities of the School, a copy must be sent to each Examiner and to the Secretary to the Syndicate.

The Syndicate will in each case decide the number of days required to conduct the Examination, according to the number of students and the extent of the subjects.

The fee charged on each Examination will be £10, and the Examiner will be required to be present two full days at least. But if the Syndicate decide that the number of students, the extent of the subjects, and the amount of paper-work require a longer time or more Examiners, then for each additional day and for each Examiner fees to the amount of £3 per diem will be charged.

The expenses of the Examiners, as well as of printing examination papers, if any, must be entirely defrayed by the School.

When two or more Schools in the same neighbourhood are examined in immediate succession, the expenses will be apportioned between them ; and the minimum fee may be derived from more than one School in the same neighbourhood.

The day on which the Examination of each School will commence will be fixed by the Syndicate, but the arrangement of days will be made so as to suit as nearly as possible the convenience of the several Schools which are to be examined at about the same time.

G. F. BROWNE,  
Secretary to the Syndicate.

*Cambridge,*  
*June 15, 1874.*

## HIGHER LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

In 1869, the Local Examinations Syndicate instituted an annual Examination for Women above the age of eighteen years. There were three classes of students to whom such an examination would evidently be a boon, while all would be guided in their studies and incited to regular work. Those who intended to become governesses and could obtain the certificate of the University would enter their profession with a very valuable introduction. Those who, having no such intention, were unwilling to cease to be students when they left school or passed from the hands of the governess, would have an object for which to work, something to save them from falling into desultory habits of reading. And in many cases where direct education had not ceased at eighteen, the highest part of a young woman's education could be tested by such an examination, when she could no longer be admitted to the Local Examinations on account of her age. This examination has made very satisfactory progress. Already the Cambridge certificate is of great and recognised value to governesses and teachers, while the careful training the candidates must have gone through cannot but have a happy effect upon the educational character of the instruction they give. It is found that not more than one-third of the whole number of candidates are engaged in tuition or are preparing for that profession, so that the Examination has large uses

beyond that of training and certificating teachers. The number of entries on the last occasion was about 250.

Since the above was written, the Examination for Women has been opened to Men above 18½ years of age. The original purpose of this extension, the importance of which may prove to be very great, was to further and simplify the work of the new Syndicate mentioned below (page 401), to whose care the establishment of courses of Lectures in populous places has been committed. It will be seen, however, that the effects of the step may reach much further than this. Schoolmasters who have no University degree will naturally seek to obtain the certificate of having passed the Higher Local Examination. Others who by making some sacrifice could give the necessary time for residence for a degree will have a reliable means of testing their powers before entering the University. It is to be hoped that the Examination may lead in some cases to the discovery of abilities of a high order among those who without such encouragement would not have thought of a University course. The subjoined Regulations shew that the Examination embraces a very large number of subjects of study, among which a free choice is given to candidates, while a reference to the Book of Examination Papers will shew that the subjects must be prepared in an intelligent and thorough manner. A high standard is maintained by the Examiners.



## EXAMINATIONS FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN 1875.

THERE will be an Examination, commencing on *Monday*, June 14, 1875, open to all persons who have completed the age of 18 years before Jan. 1, 1875, or have obtained a First Class in the Senior Local Examinations.

Candidates will be examined in such places as the Syndics approved by the University may determine.

A Local Committee, with a Local Secretary, should be formed in any place where an Examination is desired, and they should communicate early with the Rev. G. F. BROWNE, St Catharine's College, Cambridge, the Secretary to the Syndicate. The final application for an Examination must be made before April 1st, 1875, and must guarantee the payment of twenty fees at the least.

At centres for the Examination of Women there must be a Local Committee of ladies, one of whom will act as Secretary. A responsible person must be at hand to receive the Examination papers from the presiding Examiner and collect the answers. The room for Examination must be separate from that of the Men.

The Local Committee will be expected to give efficient assistance to the presiding Examiner in the superintendence of the Examination.

1. Every one admitted to Examination will be required to pay a fee of forty shillings. After a Candidate has passed in group A, the fee in any subsequent year will be twenty shillings.

2. Papers will be set in the subjects grouped and numbered as below. The papers in Religious Knowledge in group A may be omitted by any Candidate who at the time of application for admission to the Examination signs a printed statement of objection to be examined in Religious Knowledge. Every Candidate who has not already passed in group

A is required to satisfy the Examiners in all the papers set in part II of that group.

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 Men who pass with credit in each group will be placed alphabetically in two 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 third class. Similar classes will be drawn up for Women, but the names of those who do not request that their names may appear will not be given. If a Candidate is specially distinguished in particular parts of the Examination, the fact will be notified by endorsement on the Certificate. After each Examination notice of the result will be sent to each Candidate through the Local Secretaries.

6. Candidates who pass 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 they may enter for Examination with a view to obtaining a Certificate.

7. No Candidate will be examined in more subjects than the subjoined 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 Ex-

aminers. The works marked \* are suitable to more advanced Students.

## GROUP A

*The Candidates in this group will be placed in two divisions, each containing two Honour classes and one ordinary class. One of these divisions will contain those who satisfy the Examiners in Religious Knowledge, the other those who do not.*

## I. \* Religious Knowledge.

Old Testament: *Isaiah* i—xxxix, with special relation to the contemporary history. *Psalms* lxxiii—cvi.

New Testament: *St Mark*. *Hebrews*.

Butler, *Analogy*, Part I. ch. 3, 4, 5, 7, and II. ch. 3, 4, 5.  
Hooker *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*, Bk. v. 50—68.  
Paley, *Horæ Paulinæ*, Chapters 1, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16.

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*. Blunt's *Scriptural Coincidences* and Stanley's *Lectures on the Jewish Church* will be found useful.

II. 1. Arithmetic. Candidates must pass in part I of the paper, which will consist of elementary questions.

2. English History from the Norman Conquest to the reign of George IV. inclusive. Detailed knowledge of *the reigns of George I. and George II.* will be required. A knowledge of Geography, so far as it bears on this subject, will be expected.

3. \* English Language and Literature.

4. 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.

3. Chaucer, *Prologue* (Morris), *Squire's Tale*.  
<sup>1</sup> Latimer, *Sermon on the Ploughers*.  
<sup>1</sup> Sidney, *Apology for Poetry*.  
<sup>2</sup> Shakspeare, *Tempest*, *Macbeth*.  
<sup>2</sup> Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, Part II.  
<sup>2</sup> Milton, *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*, *Comus*, *Lycidas*.  
<sup>2</sup> Pope, *Essay on Man*.  
<sup>2</sup> Burke, *Thoughts on the present discontents*,  
*Two American Speeches*.

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*.  
 Morris, *Historical Outlines of English Accidence*.

#### GROUP B

1. Latin.      2. Greek.

The papers will consist of (1) passages for translation into English from the books mentioned in the subjoined schedule, and questions on the language and subject matter of the books, (2) passages for translation into English from other books, (3) passages of English prose for translation.

3. French.      4. German.      5. Italian.

The papers will consist of (1) passages for translation into English taken from the best authors, (2) questions on grammar and philology, (3) a passage of an English author for translation.

<sup>1</sup> Arber's Reprints.

<sup>2</sup> Clarendon Press Series.

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 connexion 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.

1. Virgil, *Æneid* XI, XII.      Horace, *Odes* IV.  
Livy, Book XLIV.      Cicero, *de Amicitia, de Senectute*.
2. Euripides, *Ion, Alcestis*.      Thucydides, VI, VII.

The following will be found useful books of reference :

3. Brachet, *Historical French Grammar* (Clarendon Press).  
Brachet, *Etymological French Dictionary*.  
Geruzez, *Histoire de la littérature Française*.
4. Gostwick and Harrison, *Outlines of German Literature*.  
Becker, *Schulgrammatik der deutschen Sprache*.  
Vilmar, *Geschichte der deutschen Nationallitteratur*.
5. Monnier, *L'Italie est-elle la Terre des Morts?*  
Ambrosoli, *Manuale della Letteratura italiana*.

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

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.

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. 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.

1. Mill, *Political Economy*. \* Cairnes, *Logical Method of Political Economy*. \* Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations* (McCulloch's edition), I. 1—5, 10, III, IV, V.

2. Mill, *Logic*†. Whately, *Logic*, Books II. and III. with App. 2. \*Thomson, *Outlines of the Laws of Thought*. \*Bain, *Inductive and Deductive Logic*.

† Omitting the following: Book I. ch. 3 (except § 1); Book II. ch. 4—7; Book III. ch. 5 § 9 and note, ch. 13, ch. 18, ch. 23, ch. 24 (except § 1, 2); Book V. ch. 3 § 3—6; Book VI. ch. 2.

## 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.

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. cc. I—XXXIII. and XLIV—XLIX. \*Owen, *Palaontology*. 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*. \*Nicholson, *Manual of Zoology*.

4. Miller, Prof. W. A., *Introduction to the Study of Inorganic Chemistry*. Roscoe, *Lessons in Elementary Chemistry*. \*Miller, Prof. W. A., *Elements of Chemistry*. \*Fownes, *Manual of Chemistry* (especially for the Organic Chemistry).

## GROUP F

1. Music.      2. Drawing.

A paper will be given in the latter subject containing questions on the History of Art.

Candidates in Drawing are required to bring to the Examination *one* finished drawing, or painting, executed entirely by themselves, and 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 or 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, if the Candidate's name and address are written on it.

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 cases where the Candidate obtains one.

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2. Wornum, *Epochs of Painting*.  
 Lübke, *History of Art* (translated by Miss Bunnett).  
 Labarte, *Handbook to the Arts of the Middle Ages*.  
 Parker, *Glossary of Architecture*.  
 Fergusson, *History of Architecture*.
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The last Edition is always meant where the contrary is not expressed.

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The Examination was held in June, 1874, at Birmingham, Cambridge, Cheltenham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Norwich, Plymouth, Rugby.



The following ladies and gentlemen will furnish information to Candidates.

Birmingham (Men): Rev. E. F. MACCARTHY, King Edward's School. Mrs SARGANT, Augustus Road.

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: Miss J. KENNEDY, The Elms.

Cheltenham: Mrs MYERS, Brandon House.

Chichester: Mrs DURNFORD, The Palace.

Eton: O. BROWNING, Esq. The College.

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.

Liverpool: Miss CALDER, 49, Canning Street.

London: { Miss PRIDEAUX, Goldsmiths' Hall, E.C.  
Secretary.  
Mrs LINGEN, 6, Westbourne Crescent, W.

Manchester: Hon. Mrs ATKINSON, Longsight.

Northumberland: Miss CARR, Dunston Hill, Gateshead.

Norwich: Miss BLAKE, The Lower Close.

Plymouth: Miss JAMES, 2, Woodside.

Rugby: Mrs H. LEE WARNER.

Sheffield: Miss KEELING, 267, Glossop Street.

Southport: Mrs C. WILSON, Brightlands, Birkdale Park.

Wolverhampton: Miss MANDER, The Mount.

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.

## NOTICE

1. Notice of their desire to enter must be given by Candidates to the Local Secretary not later than March 5.
2. Printed Forms of Entry and of objection to examination in Religious Knowledge will be prepared by March 25.
3. These Forms may be obtained from the Local Secretary of the place at which the Candidate desires to be examined.
4. The Forms, duly filled up and signed, must be returned to the same Local Secretary on or before April 20.
5. With them must be remitted the fees, viz. the University fee and the local fee charged by the Committee at the place of Examination. No fees can in any case be returned; but if notice of withdrawal be given more than 14 days before the Examination, the sum paid will be allowed to stand to the Candidate's credit for a future Examination.
6. The General Secretary hopes to be able to send the Class List to Candidates early in August. The Report cannot be issued before the end of October. The Examination Papers will be published immediately after the Examination, and may be had at The Cambridge Warehouse, 17 Paternoster Row, London, Messrs Deighton, Bell and Co.'s, Cambridge, or through any bookseller.

## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

## TIME TABLE

*Every Candidate in Group A is required to satisfy the Examiners in the Subjects printed in Italics.*

MONDAY <i>June 14</i>	TUESDAY <i>June 15</i>	WEDNESDAY <i>June 16</i>	THURSDAY <i>June 17</i>	FRIDAY <i>June 18</i>	SATURDAY <i>June 19</i>
	9 to 11 <i>Arithmetic parts 1 and 2</i>	9 to 11½ <i>English Language and Literature</i>	9 to 11 French I Botany	9 to 11 German II Trigonometry and Conics	9 to 11 Greek I Political Economy
1 to 3½ Divinity	11½ to 2 Latin I Chemistry	12 to 2 Latin II Geology	11½ to 2 German I History of Art	11½ to 2 French II Statics, Astronomy and Dynamics	11½ to 2 Greek II Music
4 to 6½ Divinity	4 to 6½ <i>English History and Geography</i>	4 to 6 <i>English Composition</i>	4 to 7 Euclid and Algebra 4 to 6½ Zoology	4 to 6½ Italian Logic	

DRAWING AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY will be taken at such times as the Examiner shall find convenient.

Candidates must choose their groups so as to suit this table. If a Candidate pass in Group A only, the value of the work will be recorded and allowed in a future year.

## DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Be at your seat in the Examination Room five minutes before the time fixed in the preceding table for the Examination in the several subjects.
2. Write your index number in the right-hand top corner (not the one with the punched hole) of every sheet of paper which you use, and your name as well as your number on the first sheet of each set of papers.
3. Write only on one side of the paper. Fill each sheet before you take another. Leave a blank space after each answer.
4. Answer the questions as nearly as you can in the order in which they are set, and write the number of each question before the answer.
5. As soon as notice is given (which will be five minutes before the end of the time allowed), arrange your papers in proper order, so that the first page may be at the top, fasten them according to the direction of the Examiner, and give them unfolded to him.
6. Candidates cannot be allowed to give up their papers and leave the room until half an hour has expired from the time at which the papers are given out. A paper will not be given to any Candidate who is more than half an hour late.
7. Candidates cannot be allowed to remain in the Examination Room after their papers are given up to the Local Examiner.

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THE FOLLOWING CLAUSES APPLY TO WOMEN ONLY.

With a view to meeting the actual expenses of examination of Women who are engaged in tuition as a profession, or are preparing for that profession, the sum of £5 each will be given

by the Syndicate to the five Candidates fulfilling these conditions who are placed highest in order by the Examiners in June, 1875.

The Committee for conducting the Cambridge Lectures for Women announce five Exhibitions of £20 each, for one year, together with free admission to three courses of Lectures in each term (equivalent to nine guineas), one for success in each of the Groups A, B, C, D, E. Attendance at two courses of Lectures in Cambridge during each of the three terms in the year following the Examination, beginning with the Michaelmas Term, will generally 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. BROWN, St Catharine's College, Cambridge. Accommodation is provided for students attending these lectures; the place of residence of those who do not avail themselves of it will be subject to the approval of the Committee.

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.

A prize of £20 has been offered by a Member of the Senate for the best Essay on some social problem into which economical considerations enter as an important element. The choice of a subject is left to each Candidate; but the donor suggests the following, (i) Means whereby such of the moral and social effects of division of labour as are evil may be diminished; (ii) The influence of luxury on progress; (iii) The principle of co-operation in its present applications and probable development. The prize will be open to all women who shall have passed the Examination in Group D. The Essays must be sent in under cover to the Secretary on or before November 30, 1874, and will be returned to the Candidates. The successful Candidate in 1873 may compete, but no Candidate can obtain the prize twice for an Essay on the same subject.

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A Syndicate has recently been appointed to conduct, in concert with the University of Oxford, the Inspection and Examination of high grade Schools which prepare a fair proportion of their students for the Universities. Particulars may be obtained from J. S. Reid, Esq., M.A., Christ's College.

Another Syndicate has been appointed to arrange courses of Lectures in populous towns and to provide lecturers. Examinations are to be held after each course of Lectures. Derby, Leicester and Nottingham have formed an association for obtaining lecturers in common from the University, and the work has begun. Leeds, Bradford, Halifax and Keighley have formed a similar association, and are now in full working, and Liverpool has taken very vigorous action in the same direction. Birmingham has applied for examinations, having already organised courses of lectures. Particulars may be obtained from J. Stuart, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

## THE ORIENTAL TRIPOSES.

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THESE two Examinations in the Semitic and Indian languages were instituted in consequence of a Report issued by the Board of Oriental Studies, Nov. 13, 1871, expressing an opinion that "the time had now arrived for assigning to the Oriental languages a more prominent position amongst the studies at the University," and recommending the establishment of a Tripos or Triposes.

As the study of the Oriental languages is now placed on the same footing as the other recognized branches of learning, degrees being conferred, and a tendency exhibited by several Colleges to bestow fellowships and scholarships for proficiency therein, there is little doubt but that they will before long attract a fair share of the attention of the students of the University. There are indeed many classes of students to whom a knowledge of these languages would be invaluable, but who have been hitherto prevented from turning their attention to them from the very fact of their not entering into the University *curriculum*. How useful, for example, is a knowledge of Hebrew, Chaldee or Syriac to the young theologian; and how invaluable is a know-

ledge of Arabic, Persian or Hindustani to the military or diplomatic cadet, whose profession is almost certain to take him sooner or later to the East; to say nothing of the large number of people whom business or pleasure continually calls to India or the Levant. All disabilities, however, are now removed, and the student whose tastes or prospective pursuits incline him towards Oriental languages may by their means pass through his University course and proceed to a degree. Apart from such merely utilitarian considerations, these languages may compare very favourably with Classics and Mathematics as instruments of mental discipline and culture; their copious vocabularies and intricate grammatical systems call into play all the resources of the intellect, while the extent and antiquity of their literature, and its intimate connexion with almost all questions that we hold to be of vital importance, moral, social or religious, cannot fail to attract and charm the thoughtful mind. It is true that as the Oriental languages are not yet taught, except to a very limited extent, in our schools we cannot expect them to attain all at once to the same position as the more time-honoured and orthodox studies. The same amount of proficiency cannot, for instance, be expected of a man whose acquaintance with his subject dates only from his first entry at College as from another who has learnt the elements of his subject with his alphabet. Due consideration has been given to this point, and in the present list of



subjects for examination in 1876 the standard has been greatly reduced, in quantity at least, from that originally proposed. This will be seen from a comparison of the programmes given for both years on pp. 410—416. When the importance of these studies becomes more fully recognized, and the fact that *the University confers honours and awards prizes for proficiency in Oriental languages* becomes more generally known, schools will, no doubt, by sending up boys properly prepared in these subjects, contribute towards raising the standard and giving effect to the movement. In order to meet the requirements of another class, those who having passed through one of the regular courses of study desire fresh fields for distinction, the time of residence requisite before becoming a Candidate for either of these Triposes has been extended for those who have passed in honours in any of the other Triposes, so that such students will still have two years before them to prepare themselves for examination in either the Semitic or Indian languages.

The two Triposes appeal to different classes of students, and a word or two to aid in making the selection will not be out of place. The Semitic Languages Tripos commends itself more particularly and obviously to the intending Divinity student, and it is not too much to say that if only a small proportion of those who take Holy Orders were to go through the course of reading prescribed in the accompanying lists it would lay the foundation of a much wider school of Theological criticism. Seeing

that it is from the University that the ranks of the Church are recruited, this is surely a consideration that should have very great weight with all who have her interests at heart. But Arabic forms as important a part of this examination as Hebrew, Chaldee or Syriac; and as the Arabic language is not only itself spoken over an immense area, but is the key to all the vernaculars of the Mohammedan world, while the Arabic literature contains an inexhaustible treasure of historic, philosophic and even scientific lore, it cannot be said that the Semitic Languages Tripos is without practical interest either to those about to engage in active secular life or to those who intend devoting themselves to literary or speculative secular pursuits.

For those who look forward to a career in India, whether in the civil or military services of Government or in legal or mercantile capacities, the Indian Languages Tripos presents exactly the range of subjects which will prove of the greatest value to them as a preparatory education. To candidates for the Civil Service of India these remarks are especially applicable. But here again, as in the other Tripos, the requirements of the more speculative scholar are not forgotten, and a thorough knowledge of Sanskrit is the best, if not the only sure starting-point for investigating the comparative philology, mythology and sociology of the Aryan nations.

I have been compelled to dwell at some length on these points, as the study of Oriental languages

has been for so long comparatively neglected in England that the fact is not yet recognized that they are of *great practical importance in the present day*, and the claims of the Oriental Triposes are likely to be overlooked as dealing with something antiquated and remote from the demands of modern progress.

The Examination for the Semitic Languages Tripos will commence in each year on the Wednesday next after the general B.A. admission in January; that for the Indian Languages Tripos will commence on the Thursday next but one following such admission; the first examination taking place in 1875.

All students who pass the Examination so as to deserve Honours, are entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The regulations as to the standing of Candidates, &c. are the same as for the Theological and other recently instituted Triposes.

SCHEDULE OF THE ORDER OF DAYS, HOURS AND SUBJECTS AT  
THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR HONOURS IN THE  
SEMITIC LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

*The first Wednesday here mentioned is the Wednesday next after  
the General B.A. Admission in January.*

DAYS.	HOURS.	SUBJECTS.
Wednesday	9 to 12.	Translation into Arabic.
	1 to 4.	Selected portions of the Kor'ān, with Arabic commentary; Arabic Grammar, with passages for translation into English from a selected work of some native Grammarian.

Thursday...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \text{ to } 12. \text{ Selected Arabic works.} \\ 1 \text{ to } 4. \text{ Passages for translation into English} \\ \text{from unspecified Arabic works.} \end{array} \right.$
Friday.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \text{ to } 12. \text{ Translation into Hebrew, and passages} \\ \text{for pointing.} \\ 1 \text{ to } 4. \text{ Selected books of the Hebrew Scrip-} \\ \text{tures, with a selected Hebrew com-} \\ \text{mentary on one of the said books.} \end{array} \right.$
Saturday...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \text{ to } 12. \text{ Passages for translation into English} \\ \text{from unspecified books of the He-} \\ \text{brew Scriptures.} \\ 1 \text{ to } 4. \text{ Paper on post-biblical Hebrew.} \end{array} \right.$
Monday .....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \text{ to } 12. \text{ Translation into Syriac; selected} \\ \text{books of the Syriac Versions of the} \\ \text{New Testament.} \\ 1 \text{ to } 4. \text{ Biblical Chaldee, and selected books} \\ \text{of the Targums and of the Syriac} \\ \text{Versions of the Old Testament.} \end{array} \right.$
Tuesday.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \text{ to } 12. \text{ Selected Syriac works.} \\ 1 \text{ to } 4. \text{ Passages for translation into English} \\ \text{from unspecified Syriac works.} \end{array} \right.$
Wednesday	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \text{ to } 12. \text{ Comparative Grammar of the Semitic} \\ \text{Languages.} \\ 1 \text{ to } 4. \text{ Literary History of the Semitic Lan-} \\ \text{guages.} \end{array} \right.$

(a) The papers on selected works shall contain passages for translation into English and questions on the subject-matter and criticism of such works.

(b) The papers on unspecified works may contain questions which arise immediately out of the passages proposed for translation.

(c) The paper on selected Arabic works shall include specimens of poetry and rhymed prose, with or without commentary. A competent knowledge of prosody and the rules of verse will be expected. The number of selected works shall

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be at least four. The Kor'an and Grammatical works shall be excluded from this paper.

(d) There shall be at least four selected books of the Hebrew Scriptures and four selected Syriac works.

(e) The paper on post-biblical Hebrew shall contain passages for translation from at least two selected and two unspecified works.

(f) The Board of Oriental Studies shall publish a list of books bearing on the subject of the last day's Examination, and shall revise such list from time to time.

SCHEDULE OF THE ORDER OF DAYS, HOURS AND SUBJECTS AT  
THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR HONOURS IN THE  
INDIAN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

*The first Thursday here mentioned is the Thursday next but one succeeding the General B.A. Admission in January.*

DAYS.	HOURS.	SUBJECTS.
Thursday....	9 to 12.	Translation into Sanskrit.
	1 to 4.	Selected Sanskrit Dramatic and other Poems.
Friday.....	9 to 12.	Selected Sanskrit Prose works (including a philosophical treatise) and a selected portion of the Rig Veda with Sáyana's Commentary.
	1 to 4.	Passages for translation into English from unspecified Sanskrit works.
Saturday....	9 to 12.	Paper on Sanskrit Grammar, including a selected portion or portions of a work of some native Grammarian.
	1 to 4.	Selected Persian works, including a portion or portions of the Masnavi.
Monday.....	9 to 12.	Translation into Persian.
	1 to 4.	Passages for translation into English from unspecified Persian works.

Tuesday....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \text{ to } 12. \\ 1 \text{ to } 4. \end{array} \right.$	9 to 12. Persian Grammar, and Arabic Grammar with especial reference to the forms occurring in Persian.
		1 to 4. Selected Hindustani works, including the <i>Intikhāb i Kulliyāt i Sauda</i> .
Wednesday	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \text{ to } 12. \\ 1 \text{ to } 4. \end{array} \right.$	9 to 12. Translation into Hindustani.
		1 to 4. Passages for translation into English from unspecified Hindustani works.
Thursday....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \text{ to } 12. \\ 1 \text{ to } 4. \end{array} \right.$	9 to 12. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European Languages.
		1 to 4. History of the Indian Languages, Literature and Philosophy.

(a) The papers on selected works shall contain passages for translation into English and questions on the subject-matter and criticism of such works.

(b) The papers on unspecified works may contain questions which arise immediately out of the passages proposed for translation.

(c) A competent knowledge of prosody and the rules of verse will be expected.

In order to obtain a place in the First Class in the Semitic Languages Tripos it will be necessary to exhibit a competent knowledge of *two* out of the three languages, Arabic, Hebrew and Syriac, as well as of the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages. For a First Class in the Indian Languages Tripos the Candidate must also be successful in two subjects, either in Sanskrit and Comparative Grammar, in Persian (including the Arabic element) and Comparative Grammar, or in Hindustani together with either Sanskrit or Persian.

The following are the lists of subjects prescribed by the Board of Oriental Studies for the Examinations in 1875—1876.

SEMITIC LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

1875.

ARABIC.

The *Ḳor'ān*.—*Sūr.* 12, 19, 36, 92, 97, 99, 102, 112, 113, 114; with the Commentary of al-Baiḍāwī (ed. Fleischer).  
*Al-Zamakhsharī—Al-Mufasssal* (ed. Broch).

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The *Mo'allakāt* of Imra al-Ḳais, 'Amr ibn Kulthūm and 'Antarah, with Commentary (ed. Arnold).

*Al-Ḥarīrī—Maḳāmāt* 3, 7, 8, together with the Author's preface. (*De Sacy's Al-Ḥarīrī*, 2nd ed.)

*Al-Suyūṭī—Tārikh al-Khulafā* (ed. Lees), pp. 107—257.

*Al. Tha'ālibī—Latā'if al-Ma'ārif* (ed. De Jong).

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HEBREW.

*Genesis*, with Rashi's Commentary (ed. Berliner).

The First Book of Samuel.

*Job*.

*Amos*.

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*Pirke Aboth*.

*Maimonides—The Yad ha-ḥezakah*, Book 1.

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SYRIAC AND CHALDEE.

The Gospel of S. Matthew in the Curetonian text.

The Gospel of S. John in the Ḥarklensian version (ed. Bernstein).

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The Targum of Onkelos on *Genesis*.

The Targum on the First Book of Samuel (*Prophetæ Chaldaice*, ed. De Lagarde).

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The Book of *Job* in the Peshittā version.

The Book of *Judges* in the Hexaplar Syriac version (ed. Bördam).

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Aphraates (ed. Wright), Homilies 1—5.

Cureton's Spicilegium Syriacum.

Cureton's Ancient Syriac Documents, pp. 35—53 and  
86—107.

John of Ephesus—Ecclesiastical History, B. VI. (ed.  
Cureton).

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1876.

ARABIC.

Borhān-ed-Dīni es-Sernūdji Enchiridion Studiosi (ed.  
Caspari).

Elfachri (ed. Ahlwardt), pp. 176—274.

Al-Harīrī—Maḳāmāt 3, 5, 7 (De Sacy's Al-Ḥarīrī, 2nd  
ed.).

The Mo'allakāt of 'Amr ibn Kulthūm and 'Antarah, with  
Commentary (ed. Arnold).

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The Ḳor'an.—Sūr. 12, 19, 36, 92, 97, 99, 102, 112, 113,  
114; with the Commentary of al-Baiḍāwī (ed. Fleischer) on  
Sūr. 12.

The Alfīya with Commentary (ed. Dieterici), pp. 228—  
324.

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HEBREW.

Genesis, with Rashi's Commentary (ed. Berliner) on i.—  
xxv. 18.

The Second Book of Samuel.

Ecclesiastes.

Micah.

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Pirḳe Aboth.

Maimonides—The Yad ha-ḥazakah, Book 1.

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SYRIAC AND CHALDEE.

The Gospel of S. Matthew in the Curetonian text.

The Gospel of S. John in the Ḥarklensian version (ed.  
Bernstein).

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The Targum of Onkelos on Genesis i.—xxv. 18.

The Targum on the Second Book of Samuel (Prophetæ Chaldaice, ed. De Lagarde).

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The Book of Ecclesiastes in the Peshîṭtâ version.

The Book of Judges in the Hexaplar Syriac version (ed. Rördam).

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Aphraates (ed. Wright), Homilies 1—3.

Cureton's Spicilegium Syriacum.

Cureton's Ancient Syriac Documents, pp. 86—107.

Barhebræi Chronicon Ecclesiasticum (ed. Abbeloos and Lamy), pp. 187—395.

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*List of Books bearing on the subjects of the last day's Examination for the Semitic Languages Tripos.*

1875.

W. Wright. A Grammar of the Arabic language translated from the German of Caspari, with additions.

Hebrew Grammars—Gesenius, Ewald, Olshausen.

A. Merx. Grammatica Syriaca quam post opus Hofmanni refecit A. M.

E. Renan. Histoire Générale des langues Sémitiques.

Gesenius. Geschichte der Hebräischen Sprache und Schrift.

Geiger. Lehrbuch zur Sprache der Mischnah.

H. Ewald. Abhandlung über die geschichtliche Folge der semitischen Sprachen. [Abhandl. der königl. Gesellschaft der Wissensch. zu Göttingen, Vol. 15, 1871.]

F. W. M. Philippi. Wesen und Ursprung des Status Constructus im Hebräischen. Weimar, 1871.

O. Vogel. Die Bildung des persönlichen Fürwortes im Semitischen. Greifswald, 1866.

Es. Tegnér. De vocibus primæ radicalis W earumque declinatione. [Acta Univ. Lund. 1869—70.]

Sale's Preliminary discourse (as given in Lane's "Selections from the *Ḳur-án*").

Th. Nöldeke. Geschichte des *Qorāns*.

Ibn Khallikān. Biographical Dictionary, translated by De Slane.

F. Wüstenfeld. Die Akademien der Araber.

J. G. Wenrich. De auctorum Græcorum versionibus et commentariis Syriacis Arabicis Armeniacis Persicisque.

L. Zunz. Die gottesdienstlichen Vorträge der Juden historisch entwickelt.

M. Steinschneider. Jewish Literature.

J. S. Assemani. Bibliotheca orientalis Clementino-Vaticana.

G. Bickell. *Conspectus rei Syrorum literariæ*.

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1876.

W. Wright. A Grammar of the Arabic language translated from the German of Caspari, with additions.

Hebrew Grammars—Gesenius, Ewald, Olshausen.

A. Merx. Grammatica Syriaca quam post opus Hofmanni refecit A. M.

E. Renan. Histoire Générale des langues Sémitiques.

Gesenius. Geschichte der Hebräischen Sprache und Schrift.

Geiger. Lehrbuch zur Sprache der Mischnah.

F. W. M. Philippi. Wesen und Ursprung des Status Constructus im Hebräischen. Weimar, 1871.

Sale's Preliminary discourse (as given in Lane's "Selections from the *Ḳur-án*").

Th. Nöldeke. Geschichte des *Qorāns*.

Ibn Khallikān. Biographical Dictionary, translated by De Slane.

L. Zunz. Die gottesdienstlichen Vorträge der Juden historisch entwickelt.

M. Steinschneider. Jewish Literature.

G. Bickell. *Conspectus rei Syrorum literariæ*.

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INDIAN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

1875.

SANSKRIT.

Sakuntalā (ed. Monier Williams or Böhtlingk).

Raghuvansa, Books I.—VII. (ed. Stenzler).

Panchatantra, Books I.—III. (Bombay Sanskrit Series).

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Manu, with Kullūka's Commentary. Books II.—IV.

Daśa-kumāra-charita, Books I.—III. (ed. Wilson), pp. 49—113.

Rig-Veda. The 3rd and 4th Anuvākas of the 3rd Maṇḍala, with Sāyaṇa's Commentary, omitting the grammatical portion. Vol. II. pp. 786—937 (ed. Max Müller).

Sāṅkhya-Kārikā, with Gaudapāda's Commentary (ed. Wilson).

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Siddhānta-Kaumudī, the Kāraka section (Calcutta, 1864), Vol. I. pp. 244—319.

PERSIAN.

The Masnavi of Maulānā Rūmī, Book I.

Selections from the Divān i Ḥāfiẓ. The Ghazals in و and د (Bombay, 1860).

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The Muntakhab al-Tawārikh (Calcutta, 1865), *Bibliotheca Indica*, Vol. II. pp. 1—213.

Akhlāq i Jalāli (Lakhnau Edition).

HINDUSTANI.

Intikhāb i Kulliyāt i Saudā (Calcutta, 1847), pp. 1—118.

The Masnavi of Mir Ḥasan (Lakhnau Edition).

Akhlāq i Hindī (ed. Syed Abdoollah).

The Ārāyish i Maḥfil of Afsos (ed. Lees, or Calcutta Edition of 1808).

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1876.

SANSKRIT.

Hitopadeśa (ed. Johnson), Books I. II.

Rámáyana (ed. Schlegel), Book I. Chaps. 33—77.

Śakuntalá (ed. Monier Williams or Böhtlingk).

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Manu, Books II.—IV., with Kullúka's Commentary on Books II. III.

Dasa-kumára-charita, Books I.—III. (ed. Wilson), pp. 49—113.

Rig-Veda. The 3rd and 4th Anuvákas of the 3rd Maṇḍala, with Sáyana's Commentary, omitting the grammatical portion. Vol. II. pp. 786—937 (ed. Max Müller).

Sánkhya-Káriká, with Gauḍapáda's Commentary (ed. Wilson).

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Siddhánta-Kaumudí, the Káraka section (Calcutta, 1864). Vol. I. pp. 244—316.

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PERSIAN.

The Masnavi of Maulānā Rūmī, Book I.

Selections from the Divān i Hāfiz. The Ghazals in و and ى (Bombay, 1860).

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The Muntakhab al-Tawārikh (Calcutta, 1865), *Bibliotheca Indica*, Vol. II. pp. 1—213.

Akhlāk i Jalāli (Lakhnau Edition), pp. 1—191.

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HINDUSTANI.

Intikhāb i Kulliyāt i Saudā (Calcutta, 1847), pp. 1—118.

Zabṭ i 'Ishk by Murdān 'Alí Khán (Lakhnau Edition).

Akhlāk i Hindi (ed. Syed Abdoollah).

The Ārāyish i Maḥfil of Afsos (ed. Lees, or Calcutta Edition of 1808).

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416      *THE ORIENTAL TRIPOSES.*

*List of Books bearing on the subjects of the last day's Examination for the Indian Languages Tripos.*

1875 and 1876.

F. Bopp. *Vergleichende Grammatik* (2nd ed.), or Eastwick's translation.

A. Schleicher. *Compendium der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen.*

J. A. Vullers. *Grammatica linguæ Persicæ* (Gissæ, 1870).

J. Beames. *A Comparative Grammar of the modern Aryan languages of India.*

Max Müller. *History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.*

H. T. Colebrooke. *Essays on the Religion and Philosophy of the Hindus.*

Monier Williams. *Indian Epic Poetry.*

The Prefaces and Appendix to Wilson's "Theatre of the Hindus."

J. von Hammer. *Geschichte der schönen Redekünste Persiens.*

Ouseley. *Notices of Persian Poets* (Oriental Translation Society).

Garcin de Tassy. *Histoire de la Littérature Hindouie et Hindoustanie* (2nd ed).

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The foregoing schedules and lists contain all that is required for the Examination ; the respective Professors will afford every information and help to intending candidates, in addition to the lectures which they, and other members of the University specially appointed for the purpose, give in each of the subjects. These lectures include elementary instruction ; but as this work appeals to many who have not yet matriculated, and a previous acquaintance with the languages, however slight, will prove

of the greatest service, it will be well to give a few hints for the guidance of the beginner.

Having determined which of the languages he will take up, he should provide himself with the works in that language recommended in the following lists.

ARABIC:

- Wright's *Arabic Grammar*. Williams and Norgate, 1874.  
 Palmer's *Arabic Grammar*. W. H. Allen and Co.,  
 13 Waterloo Place, London, 1874.  
 Wright's *Arabic Reading Book*. Williams and Norgate,  
 1870.  
 The *Divān* or *Poems* of El Behā Zoheir, with metrical  
 translation and notes by E. H. Palmer. Deighton, Bell and  
 Co., Cambridge. (*In the Press.*)  
 Catafago's *Arabic Dictionary*. Quaritch, Piccadilly, London,  
 1873.

HEBREW:

- Gesenius' *Hebrew Grammar*, translated by Dr Davies.  
 Asher, London, 1869.  
 Mason's *Hebrew Exercise book*. Hall, Cambridge.  
 Gesenius' *Hebrew Lexicon*, translated by Robinson. Ameri-  
 can ed.

SYRIAC:

- B. H. Cowper's *Syriac Grammar*. Williams and Norgate,  
 1858.  
 G. Phillips' *Syriac Grammar*, 3rd ed. Camb. 1866.  
 Bernstein's *Chrestomathia Syriaca*. Lipsiæ, 1832—1836.

ÆTHIOPIC:

- Dillman's *Æthiopic Grammar*. Leipsic, 1857.  
 Dillman's *Æthiopic Chrestomathy*. Leipsic, 1866.

CHALDEE :

Fürst's *Chaldäisches Lesebuch*. Leipsic, 1864.

For the last three languages, Dr Wright's *Book of Jonah in four Semitic Versions* [*Chald. Syr. Æth. Ar.*] may also be used with much advantage.

SANSKRIT :

Monier Williams' *Sanskrit Grammar*. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1864.

Max Müller's *Sanskrit Grammar*, 2nd ed. London, 1870.

Johnson's *Selections from the Mahābhārata* (with vocabulary). W. H. Allen and Co., London, 1842.

Johnson's *Hitopadesa*, with vocabulary. W. H. Allen and Co., 1864.

PERSIAN :

Mirza Ibrahim's *Persian Grammar*.

Forbes' *Persian Grammar*. W. H. Allen and Co., London.

The *Gulistan* of Sâdî, ed. Johnson. Hertford, 1863.

„ „ Platts. W. H. Allen and Co., 1872.

Palmer's *Persian Dictionary*. Trübner and Co., London, 1874.

HINDŪSTĀNĪ :

Platts' *Hindūstānī Grammar*. W. H. Allen and Co., 1874.

Forbes' *Hindūstānī Manual*, ed. Platts. W. H. Allen and Co., 1874.

Forbes' *Hindūstānī Dictionary*. W. H. Allen and Co.

*Akh̄lāk i Hindī*, ed. Syed Abdoollah. „ 1868.

Of course the assistance of a competent teacher should be if possible obtained, but it will be found quite possible to make a fair start by the help of the books above prescribed. As soon as he can read with tolerable fluency, the student should exercise

himself with easy pieces of poetry, which are the best possible means for impressing words and constructions upon his memory. He should at the same time always endeavour to master the *metre* in which the poem is written; this will assist the memory and familiarize him with the correct *accent*. The metrical systems of the Persian and Hindustani languages are founded upon that of the Arabic, a full account of which, with examples, will be found in Palmer's *Arabic Grammar*. Orientals of even moderate education are generally acquainted with at least one Eastern language besides their own, which they acquire with little trouble, and speak and write, as a rule, much better than an Englishman can ever speak or write a foreign language. The reason is, that they begin by committing easy pieces of poetry to memory, having great regard to the *metre*. The value of this method of acquiring a language can scarcely be over-estimated, and the framers of the Oriental Languages Tripos appreciated the fact, when they laid down the rule, that "a competent knowledge of prosody and the rules of versification would be expected of the Candidates."

Another most useful exercise is that of translating prose passages from the text-books into English, and after a short time retranslating them into the original language. By this means, a clear insight into the structure of the Oriental tongues, which differs considerably from that of the European, may be gained in a comparatively short time.



In conclusion, I would remind the student, that the Oriental languages are by no means so difficult or so abstruse as is generally supposed. The use of an unfamiliar character, and the want of popular information about them, have kept them out of the ordinary range of educational subjects; the Arabic, Hebrew or Sanskrit characters may however be completely mastered in a few days by any person of average ability, and this Rubicon once crossed, the rest of the way will be found smooth and easy enough.

## THE HISTORICAL TRIPOS.



MODERN HISTORY was from 1860 to 1869 one of the subjects of examination in the Moral Sciences Tripos. In 1870 it was removed from that Tripos and inserted among the subjects of the Law Tripos, which has since then been called the Law and History Tripos. That arrangement has not been found in all respects satisfactory, and after December 1874 will be replaced by a new system, the introduction of which can hardly fail to give a great stimulus to the study of History at Cambridge. The last examination under the present system will be held in December 1874: and in December 1875 and in subsequent years two separate examinations will be held, one for the Law Tripos, the other for the Historical Tripos. The examination for the latter will begin on the first Monday in December in each year.

To explain the character of the course of study required for the Historical Tripos is the object of the present article. The particular points with

which it will deal are the following: first, the subjects of the examination; second, the way in which the student should arrange his reading; third, the assistance which may be obtained from lectures.

The historical part of the present Law and History course, which consists of three selected periods in Modern History, to each of which one paper is allotted in the examination, required to be considerably enlarged in order to form a course which might afford by itself a sufficient amount of intellectual training or be recognised as a qualification for a degree in honours. Accordingly it has been extended in two directions. In the first place, Ancient History has been included within the range of the examination, one of four selected subjects being taken in every year from this period: and an adequate knowledge of the *whole* of English History has been made essential. Secondly, outside the limits of History, have been inserted several theoretical studies, namely Political Philosophy with certain portions of General Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, Political Economy, and Public International Law: and with these have been joined two subjects, which are historical but each closely connected with one of the theoretical subjects, namely Constitutional History, and Economic History. The theoretical studies have been included, partly because without them the most valuable elements of historical knowledge cannot be adequately appropriated: partly, again, on educational

grounds, because the study of History alone, at least in its earlier stages, has a tendency to exercise too exclusively the memory and receptive imagination of the Student, and to leave comparatively unemployed the higher faculties of apprehending clearly and applying accurately general principles, and handling abstract ideas with ease and precision. At the same time it should be observed that these studies are not intended to divert attention from History proper. In the scheme of examination (see Reg. 3, Appendix, p. 437) History takes up more space than all the other subjects together. It is true that the examiners may set more than one paper in any of the nine subjects there enumerated, if they think fit; but it is tolerably safe to assume that this power will be used either not at all or only to a very limited extent. The Student will do wisely to treat the theoretical studies as subordinate to his historical reading, and content himself with mastering thoroughly their elementary and well-established principles, not venturing for the present into their higher regions and questions of controversy connected with them.

That the considerations which actually determined the form of the Historical Tripos were something like what have been suggested above, appears from the following extract from the Report to the Senate (published in the *University Reporter* for March 4, 1873), by the Senate's confirmation of which the Tripos was constituted.

‘The Syndicate consider that History, as the

‘subject of an independent Tripos, requires to be placed on a wider basis than its subordinate position in other Triposes has hitherto allowed; and believe that in this manner its efficacy in education may best be secured. They propose therefore that Ancient and Mediæval History should have their due place in the Tripos, as well as Modern History, so that History may be placed before the Student as a whole.

‘They propose likewise that the study of History should be accompanied with the chief theoretical studies which find their illustration in History. This combination would be in accordance with the arrangement adopted in the reconstitution of the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1860, which was abandoned in a great measure in consequence of the practical difficulties found in working two simultaneous sets of papers. Such difficulties will of course not recur if an independent Tripos be established.’

It is worth while also to quote from the same Report another paragraph which relates to a change which has not yet been mentioned.

‘The Syndicate further propose that in future the selected portions of History be described as subjects rather than as periods. In proposing this they do not intend to question the utility of studying whole periods of History together, for a historical period is also an historical subject, but only to allow the Board [of Historical Studies], when it sees fit, to choose part of a period, for example the

‘history of a single country during a period, or  
‘a series of events extending over many periods,  
‘which it may be important to study ‘together.’

The subjects of the examination are the following (see Reg. 3, Appendix, page 437):

- (1) English History.
- (2) } Special subjects, to be selected, generally speaking, from the periods termed
- (3) } Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern respectively.
- (4) }

(Either (3) or (4) to be always taken from English History. In subjects (2), (3), and (4) some knowledge of the chief original sources will be expected.)

(5) Principles of Political Philosophy and of General Jurisprudence.

(6) Constitutional Law and Constitutional History.

(7) Political Economy and Economic History.

(8) Public International Law in connexion with selected Treaties.

(9) Subjects for Essays.

The words ‘English History’ are explained by the Board of Historical Studies (*Reporter*, June 10, 1873, p. 137) as including the History of Scotland, Ireland, and the British Colonies and Dependencies. The numbers before the subjects are not to be understood as indicating that the papers will be set in a fixed order.

It will be seen that the subjects (1), (5), (6), (7) and Public International Law in (8) do not vary from year to year : (2), (3), (4) and the Treaties in (8) are to be selected for each year by the Board of Historical Studies (see Reg. 4, Appendix, page 438), and announced at least two years and a half before the examination takes place.

The subjects selected for the years 1875 and 1876 have already been announced, and are the following :

SUBJECTS FOR 1875.

(1) In Ancient History.

The Rise and History of the Macedonian Power to B. C. 323.

(2) In Mediæval History.

The History of England from the accession of Edward the Confessor to the Battle of Hastings.

(3) In Modern History.

The Foreign Politics of France from 1789 to 1815.

(4) Select Treaties.

The principal Treaties concluded between 1783 and 1815 :—to be studied in Koch's *Histoire abrégée des traités de paix*, edited by Schöll.

SUBJECTS FOR 1876.

(1) In Ancient History.

The History of Sicily from the earliest times to B. C. 131.

(2) In Mediæval History.

The History of the Emperors of the House of Hohenstaufen from the accession of Frederick Barbarossa in 1152 A. D. to the death of Frederick II. in 1250 A. D.

(3) In Modern History.

The History of the Foreign Possessions of England from 1756 A. D. to 1783 A. D.

(4) Select Treaties.

The principal Treaties concluded between 1713 A. D. and 1783 A. D., including the Treaty of Utrecht at the former date and the Treaty of Versailles at the latter:—to be studied in Koch's *Histoire abrégée des traités de paix*, edited by Schöll.

Next, as to the way in which the Student should arrange his reading.

Two classes of Students are qualified to be Candidates for Honours in the Historical Tripos: First, Undergraduates, who if they began residence at the ordinary time, in October, will have spent three years and rather less than a term at the University at the time of their Tripos Examination: Second, Graduates, who have already obtained Honours in some other Tripos. To these last it is not worth while to give any general advice, because their course of study must depend on the length of the time they have, after taking their degrees, in



which to prepare for their second Tripos: and this time will vary considerably: for those who began residence as Freshmen in an October Term or a Lent Term it will be about one year: for those who came up in an Easter Term it may, if they take a degree in Honours as soon as they are qualified by University standing to do so, amount to about two years.

What follows is intended chiefly for the information of the other class of Historical Students—those who enter the Historical Tripos Examination as Undergraduates. Every Candidate for Honours in the Historical as in every other Tripos must have passed both in the ordinary and in the additional subjects of the Previous Examination. It is now possible for a Freshman entering in the October or Easter Term to pass in all of these in his first Term: and a Candidate for Honours will do well to pass in them without delay. Supposing he has begun residence in October and passed these examinations in his first Term, he will have three full years to prepare for his Tripos.

It will generally be best for him to begin his historical reading by attacking English History, including the History of the Constitution. The books which must be read on this subject are easier than those needed for any of the other invariable subjects: and they are also more numerous. For both reasons it is the most suitable subject to begin with. Some knowledge of it has of course been gained by every Student before he enters the

University: and this knowledge, even if, as is commonly the case, it is of a fragmentary nature, will be some help towards a systematic study of the subject during his University course. It seems however quite practicable, and, as far as the study of History is concerned, is certainly desirable, that those who intend to be Candidates for the Historical Tripos should have completed a great part of their systematic study of English History before beginning residence. The number of books which must be read for such a study of it is in fact so large, that, unless some of them have been read and analysed, and their contents fixed in the memory beforehand, this subject will occupy much of the Student's time and attention during the greater portion of his three years' reading. No doubt it is well suited to be studied together with more difficult subjects; and those who have not begun to study it as a whole before coming into residence, have no reason to despair of mastering it sufficiently for purposes of examination: but the advantage of having begun beforehand is obvious.

The following list of books will guide the Student to the sources from which he may acquire a tolerably complete knowledge of English History (including the History of the English Constitution).

1. For the Anglo-Saxon period.  
Lappenberg's Anglo-Saxon Kings.  
Freeman's Norman Conquest, Chapter III.  
Freeman's Old-English History.

2. From the Norman conquest to the Revolution :

For the General History.

Lingard's History of England (together with some other work, e. g. Mackintosh, for the Reformation) and perhaps Lappenberg's Anglo-Norman Kings.

For the corresponding Constitutional History.

Stubbs' Constitutional History, Chapters IX—XIII.

Stubbs' Documents illustrative of English History.

Hallam's Constitutional History to Chapter xv.

3. Since the Revolution :

For the General History.

Macaulay.

Stanhope's Reign of Queen Anne.

Stanhope's (Mahon's) History of England : the reigns of George I. and George II.

Massey's George III.

Miss Martineau. The Introduction to the History of the Peace.

Miss Martineau. The History of England during the Peace.

For the corresponding Constitutional History.

Hallam's Constitutional History, Chapters xv, xvi.

Erskine May's Constitutional History.

In the history of Scotland, Ireland, and the British Colonies and Dependencies those parts which are most closely connected with the history of England will naturally engage the largest share of the Student's attention. The necessary information upon these will generally be found in the works consulted on English History. It may be well however to mention the best authorities which deal specially with parts of the modern history of

the associated countries: viz. for Scotland, Burton's *History of Scotland from 1689 to 1748*; for our Colonies past and present, Bancroft's *History of the United States*, and Heeren's *Manual of the Political History of Europe and her Colonies*.

A larger number of books on English History than any Student could afford time to read during his residence at the University has been included in the above list, because it has been assumed that several of them will have been read beforehand. Those Students who come to Cambridge without having previously worked at the subject must content themselves, as far as the General History (at any rate since the Revolution) is concerned, with some short manual such as the Student's Hume and a selection from larger works.

The course of reading in English History has been described above with some fulness of detail, because it is far too extensive to be included in any number of courses of lectures which the University or Colleges could reasonably be expected to provide, or a Student during his three years to attend. Courses of lectures on English History, both constitutional and general, will frequently be accessible, and the Student will have no difficulty in attending so many of those on the *constitutional* history as will give a tolerably complete view of the outlines of the subject. In other branches of English History he will do well to attend such courses of lectures on isolated periods as may be accessible to him in his first and perhaps his second year, and

after that to confine himself to private reading as far as this part of his work is concerned.

For the study of the other invariable subjects, the following books have been recommended by the Board of Historical Studies.

1. In Political Philosophy and General Jurisprudence.
  - Aristotle, *Politics*.
  - Guizot, *Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe*.
  - Tocqueville, *L'Ancien Régime*.
  - Mill, *On Representative Government*.
  - Freeman, *History of Federal Government*, Introduction.
  - Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, Chapter XLIV.
  - Mackeldey, *Lehrbuch des Römischen Rechts, Einleitung* (or, in the Latin Version, *Systema Juris Romani Prooemium*), edition of Rosshirt or Fritz.
  - Blackstone, *Commentaries*, Introduction and Book I, Chapter 1, and Book II, Chapter 1.
  - Austin, *On Jurisprudence*, Chapters 5 and 6.
  - Maine, *Ancient Law*.
  
2. In Constitutional Law and Constitutional History.
  - Blackstone, *Commentaries*. Book I. Chapters 2—13.
  - Book II. Chapters 4—6.
  - Book III. Chapters 3—6.
  - Book IV. Chapters 19 & 33.
  - Stubbs, *Select Charters*.
  - Hallam, *Constitutional History*.
  - Erskine May, *Constitutional History*.
  - Guizot, *Histoire de la Civilisation en France*.
  - Bryce, *Holy Roman Empire*.
  
3. In Political Economy and Economic History.
  - Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, } Book I. Chapters 1—5
  - McCulloch's edition. } Book III. [and 10.
  - Book IV.

Mill, Political Economy.

Brentano. On the History and Development of Gilds and the origin of Trade-Unions.

Leone Levi, History of British Commerce.

Baxter, National Income.

The Taxation of the United Kingdom.  
National Debts.

4. In International Law.

Wheaton, International Law.

History of International Law.

Possibly some Students may be able to read thoroughly the whole of the books enumerated in the above list: probably the majority will be able to read the greater part of them with advantage. Every one must judge for himself how many of them he can master. No general advice can be given on this point, except that every one should be content to read so many only as he can read thoroughly, and to leave the rest untouched. Which should be read and which neglected, must be determined in each case by the abilities and attainments of the Student.

The acquisition of a thorough knowledge even of the elementary principles of the theoretical subjects and of English History must cost considerable labour, whatever be the course of reading adopted. For the other subjects—those which are selected yearly—far less labour will be required, at any rate in the years 1875 and 1876, for which years alone the subjects have as yet been appointed. In the list for each of these years (see p. 426) only

one subject out of four—viz. that in Modern History—is such as to render necessary the consultation of a large number of books. The greater part of the necessary information on the subjects in Ancient and Mediæval History and the selected treatises, may in each case be found in a single work of moderate size. The original authorities are of course always voluminous: but the standard modern historical works will generally guide the Student to the most important parts of these, without demanding from him any laborious research. The knowledge of the original authorities acquired by merely following such guidance, will of course be superficial: but any more independent and exhaustive study of them can hardly be undertaken by the Student with advantage, until after he has finished his course of reading for the Tripos: it is a kind of work which he is not till then qualified to do well, and would, if undertaken earlier, divert his attention from other kinds of work which afford a better intellectual training.

An outline of a three years' course of study embracing the subjects of the Historical Tripos is here subjoined. It is arranged as far as possible so that each subject shall be read at a time when lectures upon it are accessible.

*First Year and spare time in Second and Third Years.*

English History and Constitutional Law and History.

*Second Year.*

Political Economy, Economic History, and one special subject.

International Law and the selected treaties, Political Philosophy, and a second special subject to be begun.

*Third Year.*

International Law and treaties, Political Philosophy, and second special subject continued.

Jurisprudence and third special subject.

*October Term of Fourth Year.*

All subjects revised.

Lastly as to the lectures accessible to candidates for the Historical Tripos.

It is impossible to say exactly what lectures will be open to men in any given year, for they must necessarily be varied a little according to circumstances. But a tolerably correct idea of the assistance which may be obtained from lectures in any year, will be formed from the list which is subjoined of those accessible to candidates for the Tripos in 1875. All lectures which have been delivered hitherto have been open to all members of the University.

FIRST YEAR. October 1872 to October 1873.

*Easter Term 1873*<sup>1</sup>. Lectures at Trinity College on a period of English History.

<sup>1</sup> In this year the end of the Lent Term was the earliest time for passing the Previous Examination; consequently Students were unable to begin attending lectures on History until the Easter Term.



SECOND YEAR.   October 1873 to October 1874.

*October, Lent and Easter Terms.* Regius Professor of Modern History. Class on Political Philosophy.

*October Term.* Professor of Political Economy. Whewell Professor of International Law.

*Lent and Easter Terms.* Lectures on the special subject in Modern History by the Regius Professor of Modern History. Lectures at St John's College on Political Economy.

*Easter Term.* Lectures at Trinity College on the special subject in Mediæval History. Lectures at St John's College on Aristotle's Politics, intended for Candidates for the Historical Tripos.

THIRD YEAR.   October 1874 to October 1875.

*October Term.* Regius Professor of Modern History's Class on Political Philosophy.

Whewell Professor of International Law. Lectures at Trinity College on Jurisprudence, intended for Candidates for the Historical Tripos.

*Lent Term.* Lectures at Trinity College on Constitutional Law and Constitutional History.

*Easter Term.* Lectures at Trinity College on the special subject in Ancient History.

In some few of the courses of lectures enumerated above the lectures are delivered as often as thrice weekly: in most of them only once or twice.

In most of the terms the lectures which have been provided amount in all to five or six weekly, except in the Lent and Easter terms of the Third year, when the Student would hardly be able to attend so large a number.

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## APPENDIX.

### REGULATIONS FOR HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

1. That all Students who shall pass the Examination for the Historical Tripos shall be entitled to admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

2. That the Examination commence on the first Monday in December.

3. That in this Examination one paper at least shall be allotted to each of the following subjects :

(1) English History.

(2) } Special subjects, to be selected, generally speak-  
(3) } ing, from the periods termed Ancient, Mediæval,  
(4) } and Modern respectively.

(Either (3) or (4) to be always taken from English History. In subjects (2), (3), and (4) some knowledge of the chief original sources will be expected.)

(5) Principles of Political Philosophy and of General Jurisprudence.

(6) Constitutional Law and Constitutional History.

(7) Political Economy and Economic History.

(8) Public International Law in connexion with selected Treaties.

(9) Subjects for Essays.

4. That it be the duty of the Board of Historical Studies to give public notice of those subjects which vary from time to time, at the end of the Easter Term in the (civil) year next but one preceding the Term in which the Examination in such subjects will be held.

5. That the Board be empowered to publish from time to time a list of books recommended, and to modify the same as occasion may require; books in other languages than English not being excluded.

6. That the names of those Students who shall acquit themselves so as to deserve Honours be arranged in Three Classes in order of merit, and that the Examiners shall send to the Vice-Chancellor a list of those who shall acquit themselves so as to deserve the Ordinary B.A. Degree or to be excused the General Examination for the same.

The remaining regulations are the same as in the Law Tripos.

## NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.



To the general information as to the position of Non-Collegiate Students which is given in the Introduction to the present work but little needs to be added. It may be repeated that such a student is in the same relation to the University as if he were a member of a College, but, instead of being in connection with a College, is under the supervision of a Board elected by the Senate of the University. The Censor appointed by this Board is the officer through whom all communications are addressed to it; to him everyone should apply for information who entertains the thought of becoming a Non-Collegiate Student; the student already admitted should consult him as to choice of lodgings, call on him on his arrival in Cambridge, and habitually apply to him for direction as to his studies, the opportunities of instruction open to him, the requirements of the University as to resi-

dence, examinations and discipline, and any other points of conduct on which he wishes for advice. To the Censor returns are made by the lodging-house keepers of the hours at which Non-Collegiate Students return home at night; and he fulfils the functions of Prælector in sending in the names of students as candidates in their several examinations, and in presenting for degrees those who have satisfied the requirements of the University.

The candidate for admission must produce a testimonial to character, with a reference to two respectable persons, and, if he is a minor, the written consent of his parent or guardian to his residing at the University as a Non-Collegiate Student. He is not required to pass any examination on entrance or matriculation, and the one question concerning sufficiency of preparation on which he should satisfy himself beforehand, is, whether he has a reasonable prospect of being ready to pass at the suitable times the University examinations in which he intends to be a candidate. In the case of one who does not aim at distinction, it need only be asked, whether his attainments and ability are such that he may hope to pass the Previous Examination in due time.

There is no limit of age prescribed, but in the case of a very young student the Board must be satisfied that he will be under special supervision in the house where he lives; in such cases the regulations affecting licensed lodging-houses are insufficient. Some exceptionally young students

have been admitted on the understanding that they should reside with persons of approved position and character; for others provision is being made by a project, to which the University has given a general approval, for a College whose students may be placed under discipline suited to their age, and be connected with the University by being entered under the Non-Collegiate Students Board. For Students not less than seventeen or eighteen years of age, there is a choice between lodgings licensed for University Students generally, and lodgings specially licensed for Non-Collegiate Students. The possibility of getting special licences for houses at some distance from the centre of the town sometimes enables a Non-Collegiate Student to live in comfortable lodgings at a much cheaper rate than prevails amongst lodgings with the ordinary licence. In many of the latter also the habit of receiving students who dine in the College Halls, and obtain supplies from the College Kitchens, has made it difficult to arrange for the service needed by those who habitually dine in their own rooms. But some students will always in their choice of rooms prefer convenience of situation to cheapness or comfort at a greater distance. In estimating the cost of rooms it should be considered (1) how many weeks are included in the term for which they are to be engaged, and (2) whether the price charged includes cooking and all attendance (except washing), and the use of the necessary house-linen, china, glass, and plate, these not being usually provided

by holders of the ordinary licence for the sums named in their licences.

The Non-Collegiate Student is subject to the usual discipline of the University as to hours at night, and the wearing of academical dress. He is under the supervision of the Proctors, as well as of the Censor of the body to which he belongs, or of a deputy Censor formally appointed. Partly for the sake of discipline, partly to give evidence of being in residence, he is required to call at the Censor's office, and sign his name in a book kept for that purpose, on five days in each week.

Some of the Colleges have opened their lectures to Non-Collegiate Students, on payment of very moderate fees. At Christ's, Emmanuel, Jesus, King's, St John's, Trinity, and Trinity Hall, lectures have been attended by students who were engaged in preparing either for Pass Examinations, or for the Mathematical, Classical, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, or Theological Tripos. The Professors' lectures are open to them equally with members of Colleges; so also are University Scholarships and Prizes. Colleges usually require previous membership as a condition of election to their Scholarships, but there are important exceptions to this rule at Trinity and Christ's. In other Colleges an undergraduate who has kept some terms as a Non-Collegiate Student and has been allowed to migrate, may count the terms already kept, and compete for any Scholarship or other emoluments on an equal footing with those who commenced their resi-

dence in the University as members of the College. Some School Exhibitions, the Exhibitions of several of the London Companies, and some other benefactions, may be enjoyed by Non-Collegiate Students, but in certain cases a restriction to members of Colleges is at present maintained.

It is evident that this mode of residence will suit best those who, while they are of studious and steady habits, derive least benefit from the special institutions of the Colleges. Men of mature age are often disinclined or unable to enter fully into the companionship of youths almost fresh from school. Married men, or students living with their parents or other relatives or friends, do not need the stricter restraints, or the common dinner of the College. The associations of the College Chapel may be, and in some degree have been, replaced by a voluntary participation in a similar course of services held in one of the parish churches, specially intended for Non-Collegiate Students. Lectures have been offered by Colleges, as above mentioned, to such as wished to attend, but imposed as a matter of obligation upon none. Scholarships and other prizes, which to many students are a main reason for entering the Colleges, are felt by others (including some of the ablest, whose training has not been the ordinary one of our great schools) to be beyond their reach, at least at the beginning of their residence; and not a few of these will justly regard the expenses, which are hardly avoidable in the social life of a College, as a sufficient reason for



not entering upon it without the certainty of some pecuniary aid. Such will either adopt the position of Non-Collegiate Students as suitable for the whole period of their Undergraduate life, or will look upon it as a safe and fitting introduction to a later competition for College emoluments. Medical Students and others occupied with special subjects, as well as persons imperfectly prepared to enter on some of the ordinary University studies, may find little or no help afforded them by College Lectures; these may find the payments necessary in a College to be unsuitable for them, and may seek in the position of Non-Collegiate Students the opportunity of providing themselves with the instruction which they need, and paying for no other. It is not to be supposed that the Non-Collegiate Student is one specially distinguished as being in receipt of eleemosynary aid. His necessary expenditure is less than that of the average member of a College, but this is mainly because he requires less, or allows himself less, of the comforts which money buys. He forgoes the obvious advantages of common meals and other institutions publicly arranged to suit those who adopt a common standard of living, in order that he may be free to provide exactly for his own wants, without reference to the frugality or luxury of others. In general, the unmarried Non-Collegiate Student spends considerably less than the unmarried undergraduate of a College; but he is free to spend more if he has more to spend. It is desirable therefore that parents, in

arranging for the University life of their sons, should consider whether they are likely to be the better for the greater freedom accorded to Non-Collegiate Students.

In the case of those who have commenced their residence at a College, and wish afterwards to become Non-Collegiate Students, the University requires a statement from the Head of the College, that the student's conduct throughout has been satisfactory, and that he considers him a fit person to reside at the University as a Non-Collegiate Student. One class of undergraduates who might readily obtain this certificate are nevertheless not welcomed by the Non-Collegiate Students Board. The uniform practice of the Board has been to refuse the applications for admission of members of Colleges who have repeatedly failed to pass the prescribed University Examinations.

No attempt has been made to ascertain the *average* annual expenditure of all the Non-Collegiate Students at any one time; but exact statements voluntarily made by a number of students during the first four years of the operation of the scheme, establish the fact that the necessary expenditure in Cambridge of a student in Arts who is willing to live frugally, and who keeps only the minimum residence in each term, need not exceed £50 per annum on an average of the three years. This sum may be thus accounted for:

446 *NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) For one year's expenses in lodgings, board, washing, coals, use of linen, gaslight and all attendance (about twenty-three weeks) .....	34	10	0			
(2) For one year's payments to the Board (three terms), and Capitation Tax to the University .....	6	2	0			
(3) For College lectures (four courses in three terms) ... Amount of these for three years .....	4	0	0	133	16	
(4) Special payments for Matriculation, Examinations, Professors' lectures, and Degree .....				14	13	0
(5) Cap and gown, say.....				1	11	0
				£150	0	0

In this estimate books are assumed to be provided otherwise, as well as clothes, travelling, and other personal expenses. But some have found it possible to save enough out of (1) and (3) to provide the few books that are indispensably necessary.

As there are always some who are adapting their expenditure to this estimate, the frugal Non-Collegiate Student of small means will find companions ready to approve his mode of living. Those who can fairly spend £70 a year will be in comparative ease, and may supply themselves with adequate books and other conveniences for study. Of course even in this second estimate strict regard to economy is assumed.

A Student who made no attempt to live very cheaply, or to reside the minimum number of days, gives the following summary of his expenditure for a year, exclusive of travelling and clothing :

	£	s.	d.
Rent of rooms .....	17	8	0
Landlady's and laundress's bills .....	24	1	9
Subscriptions (including the Union Society) and recreations .....	9	1	9
Medical attendance and Medicine.....	1	9	6
Books and Stationery.....	4	18	0
Fees for lectures and other instruction...	16	16	0
Fees to the University and to the Board	9	7	6
Sundries .....	1	9	9
	£84	12	3

The payments which are obligatory on all Non-Collegiate Students who remain to take the B.A. degree are these:

	£	s.	d.
Caution Money (ultimately returned) ...	2	0	0
To the Board at the commencement of each term of residence. ....	1	15	0
To the University a Capitation Tax, now seventeen shillings a year.....	0	17	0
To the University a Matriculation Fee of fifteen shillings. ....	0	15	0
To the University the Previous Examination fee :.....	2	10	0
To the University, the B.A. Degree fee (at an ordinary time).....	7	0	0

If the Ordinary Degree is taken, there must also have been paid twenty-five shillings for the General Examination, and three guineas for Professors' Lectures.

There is no fee to the Board on entrance, nor on taking the first degree. If the student proceeds to a second degree, he pays to the Board a fee of three guineas in addition to the fee paid to the University. There is no Prælector's fee payable by Non-Collegiate Students. The fees payable to the Common Chest of the University on admission to the various degrees are fully stated in a table contained in the article on University and College expenses.

## DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE SEVERAL COLLEGES.

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### ST PETER'S COLLEGE.

(*Founded 1257.*)

*Fellowships.*—There are fourteen Fellowships at this College. The Fellows are elected from among the graduates of the College, or, if the Master and Fellows at any time think fit, of the University, wheresoever they may have been born, who are British subjects, and of good moral conduct.

A Fellowship cannot be held (1) by one who has a life-income exceeding twice the amount of the Fellowship; (2) by a married man, except in the following cases :

(*a*) If he hold a University Professorship not exceeding £800 in annual value.

(*b*) If he hold the office of Tutor, Assistant-Tutor, or Lecturer in the College, he may retain his Fellowship so long as he holds such office, by the vote of not less than two-thirds of the whole Society.

(*c*) If within twelve months of his election he declare that he elects to hold it for twelve years only, he may hold it for that period whether married or not.

Three at least of the Society must be in Holy Orders.

*Scholarships.*—These are in part opened to competition among Students who have not commenced residence in the

University, and in part adjudged to Students of the College according to the results of the Midsummer Examination. They are tenable until the scholar is of standing to take the degree of B.A. But the period of tenure may be prolonged or a second Scholarship given, or a more valuable Scholarship substituted for a less, in consideration of special merit. The Scholarships are in number and value, as follows:

Four Scholarships of £80 per annum each.			
Nine	do.	£60	do.
One	do.	£50	do.
Four	do.	£40	do.
Three	do.	£20	do.

*Other Rewards.*—There is an Exhibition from the Company of Clothworkers, and one from the Company of Ironmongers. Annual prizes, and also donations from the Scholarship fund, are given to those who are most successful in the Midsummer Examinations.

This College has the presentation to eleven livings, for which see the *Cambridge Calendar*. The number of undergraduates in the Lent Term 1874 was 45.

	£	s.	d.
Fees on admission, Fellow-Commoners ...	13	18	10
do. Pensioners .....	2	12	0
do. to B.A. Degree .....	5	0	0
Rent of Rooms ranges from £6 to £20 a year.			

## CLARE COLLEGE.

(Founded 1326.)

*Fellowships.*—There are eight Senior and ten Junior Fellowships at this College which are open to all persons of the degree of Bachelor of Arts or any higher degree. They are tenable only for ten years after the Fellow is of standing to take the degree of M.A., LL.M., or M.D.; unless he hold

some College or University office of less value than £500 per annum; or unless he have held such office for fifteen years, in which case he may hold his Fellowship for life, without residence.

If he proceed to Priest's Orders within five years of M.A. standing, he may retain his Fellowship till he succeeds to a College Living worth at least £300 a year. The Fellowship is also vacated upon the possession of an income from any source exceeding £500 a year. A Fellowship is not vacated by marriage, nor is a married man ineligible to a Fellowship. One-third of the whole number of Fellows must be in Holy Orders.

*Scholarships.*—These are as follows: eight of £60 per annum, eight of £40 per annum, and eight of £20 per annum.

Three minor Scholarships of £60 a year are open to persons who have not commenced residence; the examination takes place towards the end of the Lent Term.

*Exhibitions.*—Two Exhibitions of £50 per annum, appropriated to Scholars from Wakefield School, one Exhibition of £60 per annum, appropriated to a Scholar from Hull School, and four Exhibitions of £32 per annum, with a preference to persons educated at Oakham and Uppingham Schools.

*Other Rewards.*—Two silver cups, value £6 each, the first as the reward of regularity of conduct, the second of general learning. A prize varying from £10 to £15 for commencing B.A.s who shall be among the first six in the Mathematical or Classical Triposes. Prizes in books are given to all such as are thought deserving, after an examination held about the division of the Easter Term.

A prize is also given to the best reader in Chapel.

The number of undergraduates in the Lent Term 1874 was 81. This College has the presentation to seventeen livings.



	£	s.	d.
Fees on admission .....	2	0	0
do. to B.A. Degree .....	3	10	0
Rent of Rooms ranges from £3 to £15 per annum.			

## PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

(Founded 1347.)

*Fellowships.*—There are thirteen foundation Fellowships, unrestricted both as to counties and patrons, excepting one founded by Archbishop Grindal, in the election to which preference is given to such Scholars from St Begh's School, Cumberland, as were admitted at the College before June 25, 1857. A Fellowship is vacated by marriage unless the Fellow holds a University Professorship of less value than £800 per annum, in which case he retains his Fellowship so long as he holds the Professorship; also on the possession of property of double the annual value of the Fellowship. Four of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders. There are also two Byefellowships, one founded by Wm. Smart, Esq., of Ipswich, with preference to Scholars on his own foundation in this College, the other founded by Bishop Lany.

*Scholarships.*—The foundation Scholarships by the new Statutes consist of

Nine of £60 per annum.

Eight of £40 do.

Six of £20 do.

The allowance of £20 is at the discretion of the College tenable with those of £60 and £40. There are also *three* of the yearly value of £28 each, for Scholars educated at St Begh's School, and *one* of the yearly value of £60, for a Scholar who has previously been two years at least at the Free School of Bowes in Yorkshire; should there be no properly qualified candidate from thence, the Master has the disposal of the Scholarship.

OF THE SEVERAL COLLEGES. 453

*Exhibitions.*—One of the yearly value of £70 for a Scholar educated at Blackrode School, Lancashire who also receives from the College an additional Exhibition of £5 per annum.

*Other Rewards.*—Prizes of books to the best proficient in each year after the examination in the Easter Term. Also an annual prize to the author of the best compositions in Latin verse and prose.

The number of undergraduates in the Lent Term 1874 was 64.

	£	s.	d.
Fees on admission .....	3	0	0
do. to B.A. Degree .....	4	1	0
Rent of Rooms £6 to £10 a year.			

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.

(Founded 1348.)

*Fellowships.*—There are thirty-two Fellowships, all open, and filled up by Graduates of the College, or, if the Master and Seniors think fit, of the University. They are not vacated by marriage, but terminate in general at the end of ten years from the full standing of M.A. They may be retained if the Fellow at the end of that time be holding certain University or College offices, or shall have held some one or more of those offices during the space of ten years; or shall have taken Holy Orders within five years after attaining the standing of M.A.; or shall have been permitted by a special vote of the Master and Fellows to retain his Fellowship on account of his literary or scientific reputation or labours.

*Scholarships.*—The forty Scholarships are divided into four classes of different value,—nine of £60, nine of £40, eight of £30, and fourteen of £20. They are all perfectly open. They are tenable until the Scholars are of standing to take the degree of B.A., but the Master and Seniors may, in

cases of special merit, prolong the tenure until the holder is of standing to take the degree of M.A.

There are also two Scholarships of the annual value of £52. 10s., appropriated to Harrow School, and also at the same School two Exhibitions of £10 yearly for four years.

Examinations for open Scholarships are held annually towards the end of the Lent Term. Particulars may be learnt on application to the Tutors.

*Tancred Studentships.*—Five 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 to enter at this College within a month from the time of election; or to remove thither, if he be a member of any other College.

These Students are required to take the degree of Bachelor in Physic as soon as they are of sufficient standing for the same; and they may hold the Studentship for three years after their degree. Those therefore who are elected previous to admission at any College, can hold them eight years. The electors to these Studentships are, the Masters of Caius and Christ's Colleges, the President of the College of Physicians, the Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, the Master of the Charter-House, and the Governors of Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals. The Trustees hold their meetings at Lincoln's Inn, on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and on the Wednesday after St Martin's day.\*

*Lectures.*—In addition to the usual College Lectures and Inter-collegiate Lectures open to Students of this College, courses are delivered by the Medical Lecturer, the Moral Sciences Lecturer, and the Readers in Hebrew and Law. The Prælector in Chemistry gives lectures and practical Instruction in the Laboratory of the College.

\* Information respecting vacancies and the mode of application may be obtained from Bartle J. Frere, Esq., 28 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

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*Examinations, Annual Prizes, &c.*—There is an Examination of the Freshmen at the beginning of the Michaelmas Term in the subjects of the Previous Examination next following.

Examinations are held yearly in Classics, Mathematics and Theology. After these Examinations, prizes in books are adjudged for proficiency in each of these subjects. There are also annual prizes for subjects connected with the Moral Sciences Tripos and for Hebrew. A prize is offered to Bachelors of Arts for critical knowledge of the Greek Testament.

Examinations in Chemistry and in Anatomy and Physiology for the Medical and Natural Science Students who have passed the Previous Examination are held about the end of May. One Scholarship is given for Chemistry and one for Anatomy to the Students who best acquit themselves in these Examinations.

By a vote of the College in 1870, a sum of about £800 per annum was set apart for the promotion of the study of Natural Science and Experimental Physics.

Plate to the value of £10 is awarded annually to one judged worthy amongst the Commencing Bachelors of Arts.

The number of undergraduates in the Lent Term of 1874 was 133.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Fees on admission as a Pensioner .....	2	15	0
do. do. to the B.A. Degree.....	3	10	0

The rent of Rooms ranges from £12. 10s. to £25 per annum.

This College has in its gift eighteen benefices.

TRINITY HALL.

(*Founded 1350.*)

*Fellowships.*—There are thirteen Foundation Fellowships. All the Fellows have the same stipends and privileges, and they and the Master constitute the Governing Body of the

College. Of the Fellowships ten are accounted Lay Fellowships, and three are Clerical Fellowships, and are 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 permit a person holding a Lay-Fellowship to retain it, although he should go into Holy Orders, and also to dispense with the requirement of taking Holy Orders in the case of a person holding a Clerical Fellowship, and to transfer a person from one class of Fellowships to the other. Lay Fellowships are tenable for ten years from the time of attaining the standing requisite for taking the Degree of M.A. or LL.M., but in the case of a person not elected a Fellow until he be past this standing, his Fellowship is tenable for ten years from the date of his election. The holding of certain College offices prolongs the tenure of the Fellowships.

Lay Fellowships are not vacated by marriage.

The Clerical Fellowships are tenable for life, but are vacated by marriage, excepting in certain cases in which the governing body can by special vote permit a College Tutor, or a person who has been engaged in College Tuition for fifteen years, to continue to hold his Fellowship although married.

*Law Studentships.*—There are four Law Studentships awarded after the Degree according to University distinction, &c. to members of the College proceeding to study the Law, they are at present of the value of £50 per annum; power is given to the governing body to augment them. They are tenable for three years, so that one falls vacant every year.

*Scholarships and Exhibitions.*—The Scholarships are tenable up to the time of taking the B.A. or LL.B. Degree; they are at present sixteen in number, and are all open without any restrictions as to birth or place of education: they vary from £70 to £21 per annum; one of the £70 Scholarships and usually four or five of the others fall vacant

every year, and they are awarded according to the results of the various College Examinations in Classics, Mathematics, English, and Law, which are held in the first and second years of residence. The Scholarships of the largest amount are usually given to Students who have just concluded their first year. Scholarships obtained at one Examination may be augmented on a subsequent occasion, and more than one may be held by the same person.

There are also usually two Exhibitions of the values of £70 respectively; they are tenable during the first year of residence. The Examination for them takes place about Easter; it is open to all persons under 20 years of age, who have not commenced residence in the University.

*Annual Prizes.*—Prizes are given for the best Exercises in English and Latin Composition and for proficiency in the English language and literature.

Prizes of £5. 5s. and £3. 3s. are given in Books to the two best proficient of the first year at the general College Examinations.

A Prize of £3. 3s. is given to the most distinguished of the Candidates for Classical and Mathematical Honours both in the second and third years.

An Examination in the subjects for the Law Tripos takes place in the Easter Term, according to the result of which a Prize of three guineas in Books is awarded.

*Indian Civil Service Examination.*—Candidates for these Examinations can obtain direction in their studies in the College.

Instruction in the Legal subjects required for the Further Examination is given by the College Law Lecturer. Students from other Colleges are admitted to his Lectures on payment of £6 per term to the Lecturer. Assistance is also afforded to Candidates for the Further Examination in some of their other subjects. Candidates for the Examination for *Selection* are offered assistance in the English subjects. The Lectures

they have to attend are determined by the subjects in which they wish to present themselves.

*Law Lectures.*—A complete course of Lectures in Law has been arranged by the Lecturer of Trinity and of St John's Colleges and Trinity Hall. Candidates for Degrees in Law after passing their Previous Examination, or before this if it be thought desirable, attend the Lectures on the subjects for the Law Degree, of which there are two courses, one bearing on the Honour Tripos, and the other on the special Examination in Law for the B.A. Degree.

The number of undergraduates on the boards in the Lent Term 1874 was 150.

	£	s.	d.
Fees on Admission, Fellow-Commoners ...	4	0	0
do. Pensioners.....	3	0	0
do. on taking Degree.....	3	0	0
do. to the Prælector .....	1	1	0

The rent of Rooms including all rates and taxes, painting, papering, &c. varies from £12 to £24 a year.

There are six livings in the gift of Trinity Hall.

NOTE.—Some diversity exists in practice at present as to the abbreviation used for the degrees of Bachelor and Master in Law. It must be understood that the letters LL.B., B.C.L. and B.L. denote the degree of Bachelor in Law, and LL.M. and M.L. that of Master in Law. The degree of Bachelor of Law is only obtainable by taking Honours in the Law Tripos.

## CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

(Founded 1352.)

*Fellowships.*—There are twelve Fellowships open to all the Queen's subjects wherever born. Eight of the Fellows are required to take Holy Orders within three years after their election. They have hitherto in most cases been chosen

from members of the College who excel in the University Examinations, Scholars having the preference.

A Fellowship is vacated by the possession of an income exceeding twice its value; by holding any Ecclesiastical preferment of the annual value of a Fellowship; by the possession of any College living beyond the precincts of the University, or by marriage, unless the Fellow hold a University Professorship not exceeding £500 per annum.

*Scholarships.*—There are thirty-one Scholarships at this College; viz.

1. Four of £60, four of £50, and four of £40 a year.
2. Six of £30 a year.
3. Six of £25 a year.
4. Four of £25 a year, founded by Roger Manners, Esq.
5. Two of £20 a year, with rooms rent free, founded by Dr Spencer.
6. One of £20 a year, with rooms rent free, founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon.

To each of the two students who most distinguish themselves in the College Examinations of the *third year*, an augmentation of £30 is made to their Scholarships.

The *first twenty-four Scholarships* are awarded (eight 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, and are payable at the rate of £1. 10s., £1. 5s., £1, and 15s. a week, respectively, for any number of weeks not less than twenty-six, nor exceeding forty, kept by actual residence in each of the three years.

Of the *four Manners Scholarships*, two are given annually after the Examination in the Easter Term, to the two Junior Sophs who are considered most worthy. They are tenable for two years, and with any other Scholarships.

The *two Spencer Scholarships* are bestowed on deserving Students needing assistance, generally on such as are in their



second year of residence. These Scholarships are in the gift of the Master.

The *Bacon Scholarship* is open to all persons under 20 year of age commencing residence.

There are also *two Bibliotistæ* who act as Chapel Clerk and Organist, the former receiving £30, and the Organist £50 a year.

This Coliege admits *fifteen Sizars*, *two* of whom are elected every year by examination early in the Michaelmas Term; they have an allowance for commons, the usual reduction in College and University fees, and may hold in addition one or more Scholarships and Exhibitions. *Three* are appointed each year by the Master of the Coliege. Information respecting the subjects of Examination, &c., may be obtained from the Tutor.

*Exhibitions.*—Two of £30 a year with rooms rent free, appropriated to Scholars from Canterbury and Westminster Schools,

One of £24 and of £18 a year with rooms rent free for Scholars from Norwich, Wymondham, or Aylsham Schools.

One of £36 and one of £30 per annum, for Students from St Paul's School.

One of £20 per annum, founded by Edward Colman, appropriated to those of his own name, and in default to Norwich and Wymondham Schools.

One of the annual value of £6. 13s. 4d. to Scholars of Canterbury Free School.

*Other Rewards.*—The office of Sub-Librarian tenable by an undergraduate, value £10 per annum.

Five silver cups, value five guineas each, the gift of Dr John Green, formerly Bishop of Lincoln, are awarded annually: one to that Bachelor of Arts who takes his degree with most credit; one to that Junior Soph or Freshman who makes the best Latin Declamation; and three to those Stu-

dents who, in their respective years, pass the best Examination in the Easter Term.

Prizes of Books and gratuities in money are also awarded to other deserving students.

The number of undergraduates in the Lent Term 1874 was 140.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Fees on admission, Fellow-Commoner.....	1	13	0
do. Pensioner .....	0	16	6
do. to B.A. Degree .....	5	1	0

The rent of Rooms varies from £6 to £18 per annum.

This College has the right of presentation to eleven Benefices.

### KING'S COLLEGE.

(*Founded 1441.*)

Under the new Statutes, this College will consist of a Provost, at least forty-six Fellows, and at least forty-eight Scholars. The Fellows will be elected from among all members of the College who are of sufficient standing.

Twenty-four Scholarships will be appropriated to the Scholars of Eton College, the remaining twenty-four will be Open Scholarships. They will all be tenable till the holder is of M.A. standing, or Fellow of this or any other College. Their value will be £80 per annum, with tuition free, the Eton Scholars to have in addition, rooms and commons free during residence. It will be some years before the entire new system can come into operation.

*Annual Prizes.*—£6 is given annually to such Scholar or Scholars as shall be adjudged to have deserved well by application to their studies and general orderly behaviour.

£20 is equally divided, towards the end of Easter Term, between such two Scholars of the College as have in the

course of the year been most distinguished for learning and regularity of conduct.

Two £5 prizes for Latin Declamations.

Two £5 prizes for English Declamations.

Books to the value of five guineas are given for the best translation of an English Subject into Greek Iambics.

A piece of plate of the value of ten guineas is given to such Bachelor as shall have most distinguished himself in the Mathematical and Classical Triposes.

Two prizes of £5 each to the best readers of the Lessons in Chapel.

Thirty pounds is given to such Scholar in his third year who shall have most distinguished himself in his own College and University in Divinity and Classics, and twenty pounds also to such Scholar who in his third year shall have excelled and passed the best examination in Mathematics, particular respect being had in both cases to moral and religious conduct.

Books bearing the College arms, to the value of twenty pounds, are given to the first three Scholars, in the first class in the Classical and in the Mathematical examination.

There is also an annual examination in Divinity, at which the three Scholars who are placed highest in the first class receive prizes provided by the yearly interest arising from the sum of £500, divided into three unequal portions.

The College has thirty-eight livings in its gift.

## QUEENS' COLLEGE.

(Founded 1448.)

*Fellowships.*—There are fourteen Fellowships tenable for ten years from M. A., *without being subject to any restriction whatsoever.* 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 nett 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 counted in the above-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.

*Scholarships.*—The new Statutes provide that there shall be at least fourteen Scholarships, tenable till B.A., of which

Five	shall be of the value of	£30	per annum at least,
Five	do.	£40	do,
Four	do.	£50	do.

It has been agreed by the President and Fellows, that if there be any Students deserving of Scholarships besides those contemplated in this plan, they shall have supernumerary Scholarships; and that if any Students be deemed worthy of Scholarships of more value than those above mentioned, their Scholarships shall be augmented at the discretion of the President and Fellows.

The number of Scholars at present is 21.

In addition to the foregoing there are the following Exhibitions:

Two *Sedgwick's Exhibitions*, in the gift of the President, value £20 per annum (sons of poor clergymen to be preferred).

One *Clark's Scholarship and Librarianship*, also in the gift of the President, value £15 per annum.

An annual Exhibition called the *Penny White Exhibition*, value £20, for the encouragement of classical learning. This Exhibition is awarded to that Undergraduate who passes the best examination in Classics at the Christmas examination, provided he be considered worthy of such distinction, and may be held with any other Exhibition or Scholarship.

One *Sandys' Exhibition* in the gift of the Founder, £12 per annum.

The President has at his disposal funds to the amount of £130 per annum with which he assists deserving Students of limited means.

*Examinations and Annual Prizes, &c.* At the division of the Easter Term there is an Examination of the Senior Sophs, Junior Sophs and Freshmen, in Mathematics, Classics, and Theology. Prize-books to the amount of ten guineas are given to the best proficient in Mathematics of the Senior and Junior Sophs, and to the amount of six guineas to those Freshmen who pass the best Examination in Mathematics and Classics.

At the end of the Michaelmas Term there is an Examination of the Senior and Junior Sophs in Mathematics, and of the Senior Sophs, Junior Sophs, and Freshmen in Classics, at which additional prizes are given.

At the same time prize books to the amount of two guineas are given to that Undergraduate who passes the best Examination in a specified subject of Theology or Moral Philosophy.

The Rev. Thomas Penny White, M. A., founded a prize of the value of £30 to be given to that commencing Bachelor who has taken the highest degree provided he be among the first four Wranglers, or among the first four in the Classical Tripos, and have kept seven terms at the College. The accumulations within certain limits are given to a Senior Wrangler or a Senior Classic.

The Rev. D. Hughes, D.D., founded an annual prize of ten guineas for the best composition in divinity by a Bachelor of Arts.

He also founded two prizes of five guineas each, one for the best Latin, and the other for the best English Dissertation, by an Undergraduate who is not a Questionist.

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The number of undergraduates in the Lent Term 1874 was 37.

	£	s.	d.
Fees on admission, Fellow-Commoner ...	1	1	8
do. Pensioner.....	0	11	8
do. to B. A. Degree .....	5	9	6

The rent of Rooms ranges from £9 to £16 per annum.

This College has the right of Presentation to eleven livings.

ST CATHARINE'S COLLEGE.

(Founded 1473.)

*Fellowships.*—The new Statutes provide that there will eventually be nine Fellows. They must be British subjects. Three of them at least must be in Holy Orders.

A Fellowship is vacated by:—

- (a) Marriage, unless the Fellow hold a Professorship not exceeding in value £500 a year.
- (b) The possession of real property exceeding in value by a third part that of his Fellowship.
- (c) The holding of any Ecclesiastical Office or Benefice not in the Town of Cambridge.

After the tenure of the present Frankland Fellow there will be two Scholars on Mr Frankland's foundation, each receiving one-half of the net income of the Estate.

*Scholarships.*—

Fourteen of the annual value of £40.

To ten of these rooms, rent free, are attached.

One of the annual value of .....	£50.
do. do.	£50.
do. do.	£35.
Four do.	£35.
One do.	£35.
do. do.	£35.
do. do.	£25.
do. do.	£25.

Besides these Scholarships there is an annual surplus from which grants are made to deserving Students of the College.

All these Scholarships are perfectly open, and they are awarded partly before entrance, partly after the annual College Examinations.

*Sizarships.*—There are two Sizarships in the gift of the Master of the College; the one called the “Master’s Sizarship” is of the value of £40 per annum, with rooms rent free, the other consists of an allowance of rooms and commons in Hall. There are also six Sizarships, some of which are generally awarded after the open Scholarship Examination. They are of the value of about £30 per annum.

*Other Rewards.*—The Librarianship, value £20 per annum with rooms rent free, tenable for eight years. The candidate must be of two years’ standing, and if elected from any other College must become a member of this.

*Annual Prizes.*—The Corrie Prize, for the encouragement of the study of Theology, being the interest accruing from £166.

There is annually a Classical and Mathematical examination of the Junior Sophs and Freshmen at the division of the Easter Term, when prizes in books are adjudged to the best proficient in each year.

The number of undergraduates in the Lent Term 1874 was 46.

	£	s.	d.
Fees on Admission, Fellow-Commoner ...	1	10	6
do. Pensioner.....	0	13	6
do. Sizar.....	0	7	6
do. to B.A. Degree ...	4	2	0

The rent of Rooms ranges from £5 to £12; they are painted, papered, and kept in repair by the College.

There are at present six Livings in the gift of this Society. There is a considerable fund at the disposal of the College, left by the Rev. C. W. Burrell, late Fellow and Bursar of the College, for the increase of the College patronage.

JESUS COLLEGE.

(Founded 1496.)

*Fellowships.*—At this College there are sixteen Foundation Fellowships, open to all her Majesty's subjects without any restriction or appropriation whatsoever. Six of the Fellows are required to be in Orders. On every vacancy of a Fellowship, the Master and Fellows nominate two candidates, of whom the Bishop of Ely elects one; to one of the Fellowships, however, the Bishop has an exclusive right both to nominate and appoint.

*Scholarships and Exhibitions.*—The following are the principal Scholarships and Exhibitions:—

Five Foundation Scholarships of £50 a year.

Six of £30 a year.

Four of £20 a year.

Seventeen Scholarships varying from £40 to £50, according to merit, founded by Tobias Rustat, Esq., and appropriated to the orphans of clergymen, or in default of such candidates, to the sons of living clergymen.

One, £40 per annum, or thereabouts, to the son of a living clergyman, with preference to a native of Nottinghamshire or Lancashire, *ceteris paribus*.

One £15 per annum, or thereabouts, to the son of a clergyman, with preference to an orphan, equally open to all counties.

Two, at present £50 per annum each, for Students educated at Seven Oaks and Tunbridge Schools.

Two, £16 per annum each, left by Dr Gatford, open to all clergymen's orphans, and tenable from the degree of B.A. to that of M.A.

One of £60, or two of £30 per annum, or thereabouts, to Students educated at Loughborough School.

The Foundation Scholarships may be held with any other.



One Mathematical and one Classical Scholarship are given away by examination in March or April to candidates who intend to enter at Jesus College in the following October.

*Other Rewards.*—Annual prizes of books, each to the value of £3. 3s., for the best Latin and English Declamations. £20 per annum to one or more deserving Bachelors.

A Divinity prize of £20 open every two years to Bachelors.

There is an annual examination of the Senior Sophs, Junior Sophs, and Freshmen, about the division of the Easter Term, when Scholarships and prizes of books are given to the best proficient in Classics, and in Mathematics, in each year.

The Master and Fellows grant to six deserving Students of the Collegè, additional rewards in the form of money payments not to exceed £12 per annum each.

In addition to the ordinary College Lectures, the Master gives in the Lent Term a Course on Divinity.

The rent of Rooms ranges from £9 to £18 per annum, this includes painting and papering. The rates, about six shillings a Term, are paid by the tenant.

	£	s.	d.
The Fees on Admission are.....	0	7	6
..... Degree .....	3	1	0
..... to the Prælector .....	1	1	0

The number of undergraduates in the Michaelmas Term 1873 was about 140.

This College has the right of presentation to sixteen Livings.

## CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

(Founded 1505.)

*Fellowships.*—There are fifteen Fellowships open to all the Queen's subjects without restriction or appropriation.

Candidates must be at least Bachelors of Arts, or of Law, or of Medicine. No candidate is superannuated.

Five of the fifteen 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.

*Scholarships.*—Twelve are in value £70 a year each.

Six are in value £50 a year each.

Eleven are in value £30 a year each.

*Exhibitions.*—Two, with preference to Giggleswick School, in value £50 a year each.

Two, with preference to Kirkby Lonsdale School, in value £30 a year each.

One, with preference to Skipton School, in value £30 a year.

One, with preference (1) to Kirkby Lonsdale School, (2) to Sedbergh School, in value not less than £20 a year.

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 a half immediately preceding the election.

Also, at any Examination, in the event of there being no properly qualified candidate from a preferred School for an Exhibition, it will for that turn 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.

A Student may hold a Scholarship or Exhibition until he be 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 be of standing to take the Degree of Master of Arts, but no longer.

The Master and Fellows are authorised by the College Statutes to confer any *two* of the foregoing Scholarships or Exhibitions upon the same Student, if they consider him deserving.

Besides the above, there are other Exhibitions, amounting in the aggregate to between £50 and £60 a year, perfectly open, and annually distributed amongst the most deserving Students of the College.

*Tancred Divinity Studentships.*—Christopher Tancred, Esq. founded *four Divinity Studentships* (now *five* in number), for Students to be educated at this College, to which the Governors and Trustees of his Charities are the Electors (see *Caius College*).

A Student, when elected to the Charity, must have attained the age of sixteen years, and be under that of twenty-two years.

He is required to be admitted of this College within one month after his election; to reside two-thirds of each Academical Term, so 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<sup>1</sup>.

The annual income of each Student is £100.

*Sizarships.*—There are four Sizarships, equivalent in value to rather more than £50 per annum. These are conferred by the Master and Fellows upon Students already in residence, after a due examination into their pecuniary, moral, and intellectual qualifications.

*Other Rewards.*—At the division of the Easter Term there is an annual examination of the Senior Sophs, Junior Sophs,

<sup>1</sup> Forms of Petitions and all information respecting the Tancred Studentships may be had of Bartle J. L. Frere, Esq., Clerk to the Governors and Trustees, 28, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

and Freshmen. A set of Books, of the value of three guineas, is given to each of the three Undergraduates who are the best proficient in Mathematics of their respective years. A prize of Books, of the value of two guineas, is given to the second in each year. There is at the same time a Classical Examination of the Senior and Junior Sophs, at which prizes of books are awarded to the first and second in each year. There is also an Examination at the same time of Students in Law.

At the end of the Lent Term there is an Examination of Students of Natural Science. The subjects are those comprised in the course for the Natural Science Tripos.

A prize of books of the value of £3, is given in the Lent, Easter, and Michaelmas Terms, for the best compositions in Latin Verse, Greek Verse, and Latin Prose respectively, for which any Undergraduate may be a candidate.

One gold medal of the value of 15 guineas is annually given for the best Latin Dissertation on some evidence of Christianity; another of 15 guineas for the best English Composition on some Moral Precept of the Gospel; and one of 10 guineas to the most distinct and graceful reader in, and regular attendant at Chapel.

Immediately after the division of the Easter Term there is a Theological Examination in subjects selected from those of the Theological Tripos, open to all Students of the College. Prizes of £15 and £5 are given to the first and second proficient respectively: and if the first Prizeman be sufficiently distinguished, his Prize is increased to £20.

The interest of £100 is expended annually in a Prize of Books, to encourage the study of the Greek Testament, and of the doctrines and formularies of the Church of England. The Examination for this Prize takes place at the end of the Michaelmas Term, and is open to Students in their third year.

The interest of £100 is expended annually in a Prize of Books, to encourage the study of Biblical Hebrew. The Examination for this Prize takes place at the division of the

Easter Term; and is open to all Undergraduate Students of the College.

The interest of £100 is expended annually in a Prize of Books, to encourage the study of the History and Philology of the English Language. The Examination for this Prize takes place at the end of the Easter Term, and is open to all Undergraduate Students of the College.

A Prize of Five Guineas is given annually for proficiency in Modern History and International Law, and is open to all Undergraduate Students of the College. The Examination takes place at the end of the Michaelmas Terms.

The number of undergraduates in the Lent Term 1874 was 104.

	£	s.	d.
Fees on Admission, Fellow-Commoner...	7	8	0
do. Pensioner .....	1	0	0
do. B.A. Degree .....	4	0	0

The rent of Rooms ranges from £4 to £18.

This College has the appointment to sixteen Livings in its gift.

## ST' JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(Founded 1511.)

*Fellowships.*—There are at this College fifty-six Fellowships, candidates for which must be at least Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Law, or Bachelors of Medicine, and no person is superannuated.

All the Fellows, except those holding the office of Tutor, Prælector, Lecturer or Senior Bursar, or such as have held one of those offices for ten years, are obliged to be in Priest's orders within seven years from the degree of M.A. This rule is also excepted in the case of a Fellow holding a Professorship, the clear annual value of which does not exceed £800, or if he should hold the office of Public Orator, Librarian, or Registrar in the University.

A Fellowship is vacated by

(a) The possession of Church preferment in the patronage of the College of the clear annual value of £300.

(b) Or if in the gift of another patron, of the value of £500 a year.

(c) The possession of property yielding an annual income of £500.

(d) Marriage, unless he hold one of the above-mentioned University Offices.

*Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c.*—The election to any vacancy in the sixty Foundation Scholarships takes place within the first fifteen days of June in every year. The value of a Scholarship is £50 per annum, and it is tenable till the Scholar shall become of standing to proceed to the Degree of M.A.

There are also eight Minor Scholarships, four of £70 and four of £50 per annum. They are open to all persons under twenty years of age, whether Students in the University or not, who have not yet commenced residence, or who are in the first term of their residence, and are tenable for two years from the day of election, or until the Scholar be elected to one of the Foundation Scholarships. An Examination for two Minor Scholarships of £70 and two of £50 per annum, together with two Exhibitions of £50 per annum and (usually about four) other exhibitions of various values, is held every year at Easter. The Exhibitions are not limited in respect to the age of Candidates, and are not vacated by election to Foundation Scholarships.

A Divinity Studentship, of the value of about £250, tenable for three years, open to Bachelors of Arts not of sufficient standing to take the M.A. degree.

Four Law Studentships, founded by James M'Mahon, Esq., of the value of £150 per annum each, tenable for four years from the date of election, to which graduates of the College in Arts or Law are eligible, who shall *bonâ fide* intend to prepare themselves for practice in the profession of the Law.

Graduates are no longer qualified for these Studentships when they are of sufficient standing to be admitted to the degree of Master of Arts or Master of Law.

A Hebrew Scholarship, value £32 per annum, open to Bachelors of Arts, tenable for three years.

The sum of £360 is given away annually by the Master and Seniors in Exhibitions to the most deserving Students, to be called Wood's Exhibitioners, having regard to their pecuniary circumstances as well as to their moral and intellectual qualifications.

Under the like conditions the yearly produce of the Rectory of Cherry Marham in the county of Norfolk (about £550), is given away to the most deserving Students, to be called Hare's Exhibitioners.

There are also several Exhibitions of different value attached by way of preference to certain Schools : viz.

Four, £50 per annum each, for seven years, for Scholars from Shrewsbury School. Electors, the Trustees of that School.

Two, £32. 17s. 6d. per annum each, for Scholars from Shrewsbury School.

One, value £17. 10s. per annum, for a Scholar from Shrewsbury School.

Five, of £50 per annum each, tenable for three years, and eight, of £40 per annum each, tenable for four years, for Scholars from Hereford School.

Five, of £50 per annum each, tenable for three years, for Scholars from Manchester School.

Five, of £50 per annum each, tenable for three years, for Scholars from Marlborough School.

Six, value £33. 6s. 8d. per annum each, tenable for three years, for Scholars from Sedbergh School.

Four, value £40 per annum each, tenable for three years, for Scholars from Pocklington School.

One, by the nomination of the Marquess of Exeter, value

£20 per annum, tenable until M.A. standing, for a Scholar from Stamford School.

One, by the nomination of the Marquess of Salisbury, value £10 per annum, tenable until M.A. standing, for a Scholar from Westminster or Hoddesdon School.

Two, value £30 per annum each, for four years, for Scholars from Peterborough or, in default, from Oundle School.

One, £18 per annum, for four years, for a Scholar from Bury St Edmund's School.

One, £20 per annum, for four years, with preference to a Scholar from Sutton Valence School.

One, £40 per annum, for three years, founded by Dr Newcome, for a Scholar from Grantham School, Lincolnshire.

Two, about £35 per annum each, for Scholars from Dedham School. Electors, the Trustees of that School.

Four, about £35 per annum each for four years, for Scholars educated at Oakham or Uppingham Schools.

Three, £30 per annum each, for four years, with preference to Scholars from Durham School.

Two, about £27 per annum each, for four years, for Scholars from Exeter School.

N. B. In the case of a vacancy of an Exhibition limited by way of preference to Candidates from any School, for which no Candidate from such School of sufficient merit shall offer himself, it is competent for the Master and Seniors to throw the same open to competition as they may think advisable.

The Sizars at this College are chosen by an Examination, which takes place on an early day of the Michaelmas Term in 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 Sizars, called *Proper* Sizars, on Dr Dowman's Foundation, who have their Commons free. 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. A Sizarship is worth not less than £30 a year: a Proper Sizarship about £15 more.

About £6700 per annum is set apart from the revenues of the College for the maintenance of Scholarships, Exhibitions and other emoluments, which are tenable by persons *in statu pupillari*.

*Lectures.*—The Educational Staff of the College consists of six Lecturers in Mathematics, five in Classics, four in Theology and Hebrew, two in Natural Sciences, one in Moral Sciences, one in Medicine and one in Law. The arrangements for lectures, both in Honour-subjects and in those for the Ordinary degree, have been carefully remodelled during the last few years, and the system is such that not only a general but almost an individual supervision is provided for all students of industry and promise.

The *College Library* and *Chemical Laboratory* are open to Students, subject to suitable regulations.

*Annual Prizes.*—Five pounds to the best proficient in Moral Philosophy, among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, whose names have appeared in the list of honours. There is also a prize of books for Undergraduates. The examination and decision of the prizes take place usually at the beginning of the Easter Term.

A prize of three guineas in Books is awarded in each of the three years to the writer of the best English Essay on a fixed subject.

During the Easter Term, instead of the general College Examination in May, there are now separate Special Honour Examinations in Theology, Mathematics, Classics, Natural Sciences, Moral Sciences, Law and History. There are also Mathematical Honour Examinations in the second and third years, at the end of the Michaelmas Term. Prizes of Books

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are given to those who distinguish themselves in any of these Examinations.

There are also preliminary College Examinations in the Easter Term for Candidates for the University Previous and General Examinations.

Prizes of Books are given to those Students in the second or third year who pass the best examination in the Greek Testament; and to such Students as in the judgment of the Hebrew Lecturer shew proficiency in the Hebrew language.

About £180 is allotted annually for the above purposes.

The Rev. W. Wilson, B.D., formerly Fellow, has given prizes of books to the readers of the Lessons in Chapel, whose general good conduct entitles them to the approbation of the College.

The number of undergraduates in the Lent Term 1874 was 407.

	£	s.	d.
Fees on admission, Fellow-Commoner.....	5	5	0
do. Pensioner .....	2	3	0
do. Sizar .....	1	1	6
do. B.A. Degree .....	5	2	0

The rent of Rooms ranges from £10 to £22 per annum.

The College has in its gift fifty-one Livings.

## MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

(Founded 1519.)

*Fellowships.*—By the new Statutes there are to be eight Fellowships quite open, to be vacated at the end of ten years, the office of Tutor, Dean, or Lecturer during the period of its tenure not counting as part of such ten years.

A Fellowship is vacated

(a) On appointment to any Ecclesiastical preferment exceeding in value £400 a year.

(b) Upon marriage, unless the Fellow hold a Professorship in the University, or unless being a Lecturer in the College he has held a Fellowship for 10 years, and has obtained the consent of two-thirds of the Governing Body, to retain his Fellowship without the obligation of celibacy; or unless he has held his Fellowship for 20 years, during 15 of which he has held College Office.

*Scholarships.*—Three of at least £60 a year.

Three do. £40 do.

Six do. £20 do.

They are all perfectly open and are tenable for three years.

*Sizarships.* The Master nominates a Sizar every year, who pays no fees on admission, has rooms free, and other emoluments, and is also eligible to the Scholarships and Exhibitions.

*Exhibitions.*—Four for scholars from Shrewsbury School, £63 per annum.

Two with preference (1) to persons born in St Chad's Parish, Shrewsbury, and educated at the Shrewsbury Grammar School, (2) to persons born in the county of Salop and educated at the said School, (3) to any boys educated at the said Grammar School, £30 per annum.

Four for scholars from Wisbech School, £70 per annum.

Four for scholars from Leeds, Halifax, and Heversham Schools, £75 per annum.

*Other Rewards.*—The annual Pepsian Benefaction, value £50, is in the Master's gift, and is usually bestowed by him upon poor and deserving students.

Books to the amount of £2. 12s. 6d. are given to the best proficient in each of the three years, at the annual examination in Classics and Mathematics at the end of the Easter Term.

The number of undergraduates in the Lent Term 1874 was 49.

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	£	s.	d.
Fees on admission, Fellow-Commoner ...	6	0	0
do. Pensioner.....	3	0	0
do. B. A. Degree .....	5	1	0

The rent of Rooms ranges from £12 to £18, including rates. There are seven livings in the gift of this College.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

(Founded 1546.)

*Fellowships.*—There are sixty Fellows elected from all members of the College who have attained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Bachelor of Medicine, and whose standing after such degree does not exceed three years, or if the Master and Seniors shall at any time think fit, from all members of the university of similar degrees and standing. There is no appropriation whatsoever: the Examination takes place towards the end of September, and the Election is declared on Oct. 1st, or on such other day of October as the Master shall appoint.

A Fellow vacates his Fellowship by marriage, unless he then hold a Professorship the annual value of which does not exceed £800, or unless he fill the office of Public Orator, Registrary, or Librarian in the University, or if he fail to take Holy Orders within seven years after attaining the standing of M.A. unless he holds a professorship in the University, or is Tutor, assistant Tutor, Prælector, or Bursar in the College.

*Scholarships.*—There are seventy-four Scholarships open to all Students of the College, without any appropriation, and to persons under twenty years of age who are not yet resident members of the University. They are awarded according to merit after an Examination in Classics and Mathematics held at Easter, and are tenable until the Scholar is of

M.A. standing. One or more foundation Scholarships are obtainable annually by proficiency in Natural Sciences, and one or more by proficiency in Moral Sciences. These are open to all undergraduates of the University who have passed the Previous Examination. Their value to a resident undergraduate is about £100.

Besides these foundation Scholars six Minor Scholars are chosen every year. These Scholarships are open to all persons under twenty years of age, whether Students in 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, but no longer. The value of three of the Minor Scholarships is £75 and of the three others £50 per annum. Candidates nearly equal in merit to the successful ones may be recommended for Exhibitions.

*Exhibitions.*—Two or three annually from Westminster School, £40 per annum each.

One of £50 for Natural Sciences, tenable for three years, or until the holder obtain a foundation Scholarship or Sizarship. Candidates must be persons under 20 years of age who have not yet commenced residence.

Exhibitions for proficiency in the other Special subjects are also offered from time to time.

Five, £13 per annum each, to Scholars from St Paul's School.

One, by Rev. R. B. Podmore, value about £28, for the name and kindred of the founder. In default of such, to a native of the county of Salop, educated for four years at least at the Grammar School of Shrewsbury.

The Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibition, of the value of £50 per annum, tenable for three years, and open to the public competition of all Undergraduates of the University; but the person elected, if not a Student of Trinity College, shall thereupon become a Student of that College.

Three, £6. 13s. 4d. each for poor Scholars.

One, £3. 8s. 8d. for Scholars from Lynn School.

Two for Scholars from Combrook, or Warwick School.

One from Heversham School, about £45 per annum.

Two from St Paul's School, one of £100 per annum, and one of £80 per annum.

*Sizarships.*—There are sixteen Sizar upon the foundation, who are entitled to commons and allowances of the value of about £75 per annum each.

Sizarships are given according to the results of the Scholarship Examination. Candidates may be Sub-sizar of the College, or persons who are not yet resident members of the University, provided that these last are under 20 years of age, and send satisfactory evidence to one of the Tutors that they are in need of the assistance given to Sizar.

A limited number of Sub-sizar are admitted at the direction of the Tutors. They must be in need of the assistance given to Sizar and must pass the ordinary admmissive Examination.

Sizar or Sub-sizar, who pass with credit the annual College Examination, at the close of the Academic year receive pecuniary rewards; namely, each of those who are placed in the first Class, £25; in the second Class, £15. And when any of them are elected Scholars, and are subsequently placed in the three specified Classes, the same rewards are given to them as if they were still Sizar or Sub-sizar.

*Other Rewards.*—Dr Paris left a prize of £4 for the best *Latin Declamation*. A second *Latin Declamation* prize has been instituted by the College.

Three silver goblets, one of £20, the other two of £10 value each, are awarded annually for the three best *English Declamations*, upon subjects relating to the History of England.

Any Junior Bachelor of Arts who writes the best *Essay*

on *The Conduct and Character of King William III.* is entitled to a prize of £10.

Three Prizes are given by the College for the best compositions in *Latin Verse*, in *Lyrical, Heroic, and Elegiac metres*: a subject is proposed at the beginning of each term, and a prize is awarded to the author of the best Exercise in each subject. An additional prize is awarded if there be a second Exercise of especial merit on any of the subjects.

£10 for one or more poor Scholars, who shall appear to the Master, Vice-Master, and Senior Dean, most deserving at the time of taking the Bachelor's Degree.

The best Reader in Chapel receives a prize of £4, the second ditto a prize of £2, at the discretion of the Senior Dean.

A prize has been instituted by the College for the best *English Essay*, by an Undergraduate, on some Literary, Moral, or Antiquarian subject.

Archdeacon Wrangham in the year 1842 founded a Prize to be given to one of the commencing Bachelors of Arts, who should have been in the first Class at each of the three annual College Examinations, and also in the first Class of the Mathematical and Classical Triposes.

The Rev. Peter Leigh, in the year 1849, gave £515; 3 per cent. Consols, as an augmentation of the Wrangham prize, the Interest of which is payable to the best commencing B.A. qualified as above.

Two Prizes of £10 each are given in Books; one to the Scholar on the Foundation who shall stand highest on the Mathematical Tripos; the other to the Scholar who in the opinion of the Master, Vice-Master, Deans, and Head Lecturer, shall have most distinguished himself for general regularity of conduct.

Two prizes of about fifteen guineas each, called the Dealtry Prizes, given to the Senior and Junior Soph who shall pass the best examination in the Greek Testament, and also be placed in the First Class.

There is an Examination of the Senior Sophs, Junior Sophs, and Freshmen in the College hall soon after the division of the Easter Term. Those who are in the first class of each year receive a prize of books. Thirty-five pounds is likewise given in Books to a number of the Senior Sophs, not exceeding five; and twenty-five pounds to a number of Junior Sophs, not exceeding five, who pass the best examination in the Greek Testament.

The number of undergraduates in the Lent Term 1874 was 560.

	£.	s.	d.
Fees on admission, Pensioner .....	5	0	0
do. Sizar .....	2	15	0
do. to B.A. Degree .....	1	12	0

The rent of Rooms ranges from £10 to £30, the repairs, painting, papering, &c. being charged to the occupier.

This College appoints masters to the Grammar Schools of Stevenage, Herts.; Uttoxeter and Stone, Staffordshire; and the Master has the alternate appointment of the Head-mastership of Westminster School. There are sixty-three livings in its gift.

## EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

(Founded 1584.)

*Fellowships.*—The number of Foundation Fellowships in this College is thirteen, open to all her Majesty's subjects. 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. A Fellowship is also vacated by marriage, unless the Fellow hold a Professorship of less value than £500 a year, also if he comes into possession of an income exceeding



£300 per annum. The Master and Fellows can, by the consent of two-thirds of their number, allow a Fellow to retain his Fellowship permanently although married, who shall have been for fifteen years a Professor in the University, or Assistant Tutor or Bursar of his College.

*Dixie Foundation.*—There are also two Fellowships on Sir Wolstan Dixie's Foundation, but they have no vote in any 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.

*Scholarships.*—(1) *Open Scholarships.* There are twelve foundation Scholarships of £70 a year.

Five foundation Scholarships of £30 a year; and Five of £30 a year, founded by Dr Thorpe.

Any two of these Scholarships may be held together.

(2) *Scholarships for which Candidates from certain Schools have a preference.*

Four, £34 per annum, Oakham and Uppingham.

Two, £50 per annum, Derby and Ashby de la Zouch.

One, £16 per annum, Durham and Newcastle.

One, £10 per annum, with preference to a medical Student.

And one of £12 per annum, appropriated to the best of Dr Thorpe's Scholars.

There are also four Scholarships founded by Sir W. Dixie of £10 per annum, subject to the same restrictions as his Fellowships.

The above Scholarships are tenable till B.A., or with special permission of the Master and Fellows till M.A., and are awarded after the general Examination in the Easter Term, or offered to open competition by examination in the Lent Term.

In addition to the Scholarships, the Master and Fellows

have at their disposal a sum of money arising from the consolidation of certain small Exhibitions.

*Sizarships.*—There are four Sizars; they are chosen by the Master and Fellows at the end of the October Term, regard being paid to their pecuniary circumstances.

*Other Rewards.*—At the division of the Easter Term there is a general Examination of the Undergraduates, when a prize of Books is given to the best proficient in each year.

Books to the amount of five guineas are given to the best Dissertation upon some Theological or Historical subject, and to the amount of three guineas for the second.

In addition to the above Prizes, books of the value of £5. 5s. are given to the Freshman and Junior Soph who respectively pass the best Examination in the Greek Testament at the General Examination at the division of the Easter Term.

To the best proficient in Mathematics among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, a piece of plate to the amount of £18 is given.

A prize is given in plate or books to the best proficient in Classics: to the amount of £12 if in the first class of the Classical Tripos, of £6 if in the second.

The number of undergraduates in the Lent Term 1874 was 64.

	£	s.	d.
Fees on admission, Fellow-Commoner ...	6	10	0
do. Pensioner .....	1	15	0
do. to B.A. degree .....	4	11	0

The rent of Rooms ranges from £10 to £24 a year.

This College appoints Masters to the Schools of Harleston, Norfolk; and Bungay, Suffolk; and has the right of presentation to twenty-two Benefices.

## SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.

*(Founded 1598.)*

*Fellowships.*—There are ten Fellowships, of which seven are Foundation Fellowships, and all are perfectly open to natives of any part of her Majesty's dominions: they are vacated on the acceptance of a College living above the value of £200 per annum; also by marriage, unless the Fellow hold a University Professorship of less value than £800 a year, when he may retain his Fellowship; but only one Fellow at a time can hold a Fellowship under this regulation. Any person distinguished in Natural Science would be reckoned eligible to a Fellowship.

A Mathematical Lectureship, present value £330 per annum, with rooms and allowances, was founded by Mr Taylor; it is not tenable with a Fellowship, and is not vacated by marriage.

There has been established on this foundation a Mathematical Library, and also a Laboratory for the use of Students in Natural Science. An annual examination will be held in Chemistry, Electricity, and General Physics, and a prize of £20 awarded if any candidate in the opinion of the examiners be considered of sufficient merit.

*Scholarships.*—The number of Foundation Scholarships is not to be greater than double the number of the Foundation Fellowships, and of the value of £40 per annum.

There are to be three Blundell Scholarships of £60 per annum for Tiverton School, but thrown open to public competition in the event of there being no qualified candidate at Tiverton.

There are six Senior Mathematical Scholarships, on the Foundation of Mr Taylor, the yearly value of each of which is £60. The Election to these Scholarships usually takes place after the annual College Examination at Midsummer. These Scholarships are tenable until the Scholar, if he be a wrangler, is of sufficient standing to take the degree of M.A.

There are twelve Junior Scholarships on the same Foundation, the yearly value of each of which is £40. The Election to these usually takes place in March. Several of these Scholarships will henceforward be given for the encouragement of Natural Science.

There is one Scholarship founded by Dr Micklethwaite, £10 per annum, and one Scholarship founded by Mr Edward Montagu, £12 per annum. The right of nomination to the latter rests with the Master.

*Exhibitions.*—Four, now £35 per annum each, with preference to those educated at the Schools of Oakham or Uppingham, in Rutland.

Two, for clergymen's sons, now about £50 per annum each. Preference is given to candidates who have been three years at Grantham or Oakham School.

Two, for clergymen's sons, value £12 each per annum.

Two, value £12 each per annum, from the Company of Haberdashers.

This College has between £800 and £900 per annum *exclusively* devoted to the encouragement of Mathematics; upwards of £400 of this are disposed of from time to time, either in donations or in forming Junior Exhibitions: as these funds are so ample, the Foundation Scholarships are chiefly conferred for proficiency in Classics.

An examination is annually held in March, open to all who have not yet *resided* in the University, when six or seven Scholarships and Exhibitions varying in value from £32 to £80 are adjudged.

In addition to the ordinary College Lectures it is proposed shortly to establish a Course on subjects connected with *Natural Science*. An annual examination will also be held in Chemistry, Electricity, and General Physics, and a prize of £20 awarded if any candidate be considered of sufficient merit. The College possesses a Laboratory furnished with apparatus for researches in Chemistry and Electricity for the use of Students, and a Library entirely devoted to scientific works.

*Annual Prizes.*—A Prize of £10 for the best proficient in Classics at the time of taking the degree of B.A., provided his name appear in the first Class.

A prize of £10 for the best proficient in Mathematics at the time of taking the degree of B.A., provided his name appear among the first six Wranglers.

There are examinations in each academical year at the end of the Michaelmas Term, and in the Easter Term, at which prizes are adjudged to those who distinguish themselves in Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, and General Physics.

There are likewise prizes for the best Latin and English Declamations, the best Latin Theme, and for the best Readers in Chapel.

The number of undergraduates in the Lent Term 1874 was 50.

	£	s.	d.
Fees for Admission, Fellow-Commoner...	3	3	0
do. Pensioner .....	2	2	0
do. Sizar .....	1	10	0
do. to B.A. Degree .....	3	15	0

The rent of Rooms ranges from £7 to £16 a year, the College undertaking to keep them in comfortable order, and no sum is charged to the Student for necessary repairs of any kind, nor is there any charge upon entrance into rooms.

There are eight livings in the gift of the College.

## DOWNING COLLEGE.

(Founded Sept. 22, 1800.)

By the new Statutes this College will eventually consist 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 objects of the foundation are stated in the Charter to be students in Law, Physic, and other useful arts and learning. Up to the present time, only the Master, Professors, and

three Fellows have been appointed. The Society will now be gradually completed by the election of the remaining Fellows and Scholars.

*Professorships.*—The Professors are elected by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Masters of St John's, Clare, and Downing Colleges. The Law Professor must be, at the time of his election, a Graduate in Law or Arts of one of the English Universities of ten years' standing from his matriculation, and also a Barrister-at-Law. The Medical Professor must be, at the time of his election, a Graduate in Medicine of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom, and of not less than twenty-five years of age. The Professors are bound to read a course of lectures in their respective faculties, on the usual terms upon which public lectures are given in the University. The Professorships are not vacated by marriage, or by the possession of any property, and the Professors are capable of holding any of the lay offices in the College.

*Fellowships.*—The electors to the Fellowships are, the Master, Professors, and Fellows of the degree of M.A. Of the eight Fellows, two are bound to residence and are called Resident Fellows, and of these one must be a Clerk in Holy Orders. All persons are eligible who have taken a degree in Arts, Law, or Physic in one of the Universities of Cambridge or Oxford, and who are not above thirty years of age. The remaining six, called non-resident Fellowships, are intended for persons in the active pursuit of the studies of Law and Medicine. The non-resident Fellowships are tenable for twelve years from election, and are vacated by entering into Holy Orders within the first six years from election, but are not vacated by marriage. The resident Fellowships are tenable for life, but are vacated by marriage, excepting that a resident Fellow who has held the office of Tutor for eight years may retain his Fellowship for eighteen years from election, provided he continue to perform the duties of Tutor. Only one resident Fellow, however, may at any one time be

married. The College has the power of transferring a person from one class of Fellows to the other. It is the intention of the Society, in accordance with the objects of its foundation, to encourage, both by its teaching and its rewards, the usual studies of the University, and in an especial degree the studies of Law and Medicine.

*Scholarships.*—The foundation Scholars will be elected either from Students of the College or (if the Master, Professors and Fellows think fit) from Students in the University. The annual value of a foundation Scholarship will be £50, with the addition, in some cases, of rooms rent free and an allowance for commons. Foundation Scholarships will be tenable *at least* until the holder be of standing to take a degree in Arts, Law, or Medicine, with a power of further extension vested in the Society. Minor Scholars may also from time to time be elected from persons who are not members of the University, or who have not resided one whole term in any College in the University. The Master, Professors, and Fellows have the power of varying, according to circumstances the value and tenure of Minor Scholarships.

The Society desires to bestow its Scholarships and other rewards upon its own Minor Scholars and other Students if they are of sufficient merit. The Society also votes Prizes in Books, or otherwise, to those of its Students who are distinguished in the College Examinations.

The number of undergraduates in the Lent Term 1874 was 40.

Rent of Rooms varies from £3 to £6 per term.

THE END.