. Lent, and Easter, and includes nearly seven months. The mode of admission on the boards of a college is either by a personal ex­amination before the tutors and officers, or through a recommen­datory certificate, specifying the age, qualifications, *fee.* of the candidate, signed by a master of arts of the university, and ac­companied by a deposit called caution-money.@@1 This is generally done before the end of Easter term ; and if the certificate be deemed satisfactory, the name is at once entered on the boards of the college, and the student usually comes into residence about the 20th of October following, when the academical year begins. The following are the principal regulations necessary for proceeding to degrees.

The distinguishing characteristic of this university has, for nearly two centuries, been the pursuit of mathematical studies, and of those branches of natural philosophy which depend on them. To these the lectures, both public and private, are chiefly devoted, and thus present to the student the only means by which he can attain the honours and emoluments either of the university or of his college. The study of classical literature, which is now prosecuted to an extent not inferior to that in the sister university, is of comparatively recent introduction. Original composition forms no part of the examination for honours, but it is made a leading feature in the competition for scholarships and other prizes.

*Bachelor of Arts* (B. A.), twelve terms, of which ten must he in residence. Privy councillors, bishops, noblemen, sons of noble­men, the relations of the king, with their eldest sons, baronets and knights, are admissible after having kept seven terms.

*Master of Arts* (Μ. A.), three years after taking a bachelor’s degree.

*Bachelor* in *Divinity* (B. D.), must be Μ. A. of seven years' stand­ing. By the 9th statute of Queen Elizabeth, persons admitted of any college, when upwards of twenty-four years old, are permitted to take the degree of B. D. after ten years, without having pre­viously taken any other, and are styled *Ten-year.men.* The last two years must be in residence.

*Doctor in Divinity* (D. D.), must be B. D. of five, or Μ. A. of twelve years’ standing.

*Bachelor i∣∣ the Civil Law* (B.C.L.), must be of six years’ standing complete, and must reside the greater part of nine several terms. The candidate is required to puss the '" previous examination,” to attend the lectures of the professor of the civil law for one year, and to be examined by the professor. A B. A. of four years’ standing is also admissible to this degree.

*Doctor in the Civil Law* (D. C. L.), must be B. C. L. of five or Μ. A. of seven years’ standing.

*Bachelor in Physic* (Μ. B.), must be of five years’ standing, and must reside nine terms. The candidate is required to attend a complete course of lectures on the principles of pathology and practice of physic by the regius professor of physic, a course of lectures by the professors of anatomy, chemistry, and botany ; to undergo an examination by each of these four professors, and to produce a certificate of having acquitted himself satisfactorily.

*Doctor* in *Physic* (Μ. D.), subject to the same regulations as a D. C. L.

*Licentiate in Physic* is required to be Μ. A. or Μ. B. of one term’s standing after he has been admitted Μ. B.

*Bachelor in Music* (Mus. B.), must enter his name in some col­lege, and compose and perform an exercise in his art.

*Doctor in Music* (Mus. D.), generally a Mus. B., and his exercise is the same.

The system of public examinations which is pursued at Cam­bridge differs in many respects from that which prevails at Oxford ; and as these examinations are intended to exhibit the result of the academical instruction, a short account of them will couvey to the reader a pretty correct notion of its merits. The examina­tions take place in the Lent team of each year, and are conducted by the moderators, and by examiners appointed by the senate. It may be premised, that the course of study preparatory to the degree of B. A. is comprehended under the three heads of Natural Philosophy, Theology and Moral Philosophy, and the Belles Let­tres The first comprises Euclids Elements, the principles of algebra, plane and spherical trigonometry, conic sections, mecha­nics, hydrostatics, optics, astronomy, fluxions, Newton’s Principia, Increments, &c. ; the second, Beausobre's Introduction, Dod­dridge’s und Paley’s Evidences, the Greek Testament, Butler’s Analogy, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Locke's Essay, and Duncan’s Logic ; and the third comprehends the most celebrated Greek and Latin classics. The under-graduates are examined in their respective colleges yearly or half-yearly, on the subjects of their studies ; and, according to the manner in which they acquit them­selves in these examinations, their names are arranged in classes, and those who obtain the honour of a place in the first class receive prizes according to merit.

The first university or “ previous” examination (technically called the “ little go)” takes place in the Lent term of the second year from that in which the student commences his academical residence, and is conducted by four examiners appointed by the senate. The subjects of examination are one of the four Gospels, or the Acts of the Apostles, in the original Greek, Paley’s Eviden­ces of Christianity, and one of the Greek and one of the Latin classics. Every student is required to translate some portion of each of the subjects appointed, to construe and explain passages of the same, and to answer printed questions relating to the evidences of Christianity. After the examination, the students are arranged in two classes ; those who have passed with credit, and those to whom the examiners have only not refused their cer­tificate of approval. Rejected candidates are required to attend the examination of the following year. A certificate of having passed this examination is indispensable for proceeding to the degrees of B. A., Μ. B., and B. C. L.

The student has next to perform the usual exercises required by the statutes for his degree ; or, in academical language, to keep an Act under a moderator. This exercise, which at Oxford has almost fallen into disuse, is performed at Cambridge only by those who aspire to university honours.@@\* In the Lent term of his third year, the moderator or examiner gives notice to a student that he is to keep an act, who thereupon writes three questions, which he proposes to maintain and defend. The first question is always from Newton’s Principia, the second from some other mathema­tical work, and the third from some moral or metaphysical writer. The moderator, on receiving these, nominates three stu­dents, whose attainments, he thinks, will enable them to prepare arguments on the other side. On the day appointed, the mode­rator having taken his chair, the candidate for the degree, who is termed the *respondent,* reads a Latin thesis, usually on the third subject; after which the others, styled *opponents,* propose their ar­guments, in syllogistic form, against the several positions, the dis­cussion being conducted in Latin. If the respondent can answer them, he does so ; if not, the moderator endeavours, by question­ing him, to ascertain from what defect in his knowledge this arises. Each opponent, as he is dismissed, is also questioned by the mo­derator.

To check the practice of “ degrading,” or postponing for a year, the degree of B. A., which had become common among the stu­dents, a statute was enacted in 1829, by which degraders are not allowed to present themselves for university scholarships, or any other academical honours, without special permission.

The *Senate-House Examination* also takes place in the Lent term, when all the men of the same year, except those who have de­graded, are brought into competition at the same time. The questionists,@@3 or candidates for the degree of B. A., are divided into six classes, determined by the “ exercises’’ in the schools of the preceding year, and sometimes by the report of their college tu­tors. The first four classes include those who are candidates for honours ; those of the two remaining classes are applicants merely for the degree.

The examination of candidates for mathematical honours, tech­nically called the *Mathematical Tripos,* is confined to mathematics and the cognate sciences, with subsidiary questions in divinity, logic, and moral philosophy. It lasts eight days, the first five of which are devoted entirely to mathematics, the time of examina­tion for each day being five hours and a half. During the first four days the same questions are proposed to all the classes ; on the fifth a distinction is made in this respect between the first and last two. The examination on the first day extends only to such parts of pure mathematics and natural philosophy as do not require the method of the differential calculus. On the second and third days, the questions from books include, in addition to the above subjects, the parts of natural philosophy somewhat more advanced, and the simpler application of the calculus. The fourth day's ex­amination extends to subjects of greater difficulty, care however being taken that there be some questions suitable for the lower classes. On the fifth day the classes are arranged according to a settled plan, when the questions proposed to all the classes are

@@@' The caution-money for a nobleman is L.50; for a fellow-commoner, L.25 ; for a pensioner. L.15; and for a sizar, L.10. This money remains in the hands of the tutor or sponsor and is not returned till a person takes his name off the boards.

@@@2 By special composition between the university and King’s College, its under-graduates do not keep any public exercises in the schools, nor are they in any way examined for the bachelor of arts degree.

*@@@3 Questionist* is the name given to a student during the last six weeks of preparation for taking bis degree.