patible with that of tutor, and have consequently resigned their pupils ; so that the number of tutors is limited to fourteen.@@1 It was not till the latter end of last century that the principle was recognised of having professors in the university who were not fellows. In 1761 a statute was passed, which obliged the regius professor of divinity, on his appointment to that office, to resign his fellowship ; and in the same year the regius professorship of feudal and English law was founded upon the same condition, if filled by a fellow. In 1774 Provost Andrews bequeathed to the college an endowment for a professor of astronomy. A school of medicine was established by act of parliament in 1785, consisting of three professorships not tenable with fellowships ; and besides these, two professorships of modem languages were founded in 1777. These, with the exception of the professorship of political economy, moral philosophy, and biblical Greek, are the only professorships which can be held by persons who are not fellows.

The following is a table of the professorships and lecturerships, with the date of foundation, and the patronage.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Office. | Founded. | Patrons. |
| Regius professorship of divinity  of civil and canon law  — — of feudal and English law  — — of physic  — — of Greek  King's lectureship in divinity  Lord Donegall's lectureship in mathematics  Royal astronomer of Ireland  Smith’s professorship of natural philosophy  — — of oratory  — — of mathematics -  of historv  — — of oriental languages.  Professorship of anatomy and surgery  — of chemistry  — of botany  Lectureship in natural history  Professorship of French and German  of Italian and Spanish  Whately's professorship of political economy  Professorship of moral philosophy  — of biblical Greek | 1607 1868 1761 1637  1761 1729 1674 1783 1721 1724  1762 1762  1762 1785 1783 1785 1816 1777 1777 1832  1837  1838 | Provost and senior fellows.  Provost and senior fellows.  Provost and senior fellows.  Provost and senior fellows.  Two candidates are selected by the provost and senior fellows, the one of whom is appointed by the board of Erasmus Smith, for such time as they think proper; Smith’s exhibitioners being, *caleris paribus,* preferred.  Provost and senior fellows.  Provost and senior fellows.  Crown.  Crown.  Provost and senior fellows. |

The professorial system, as established in the university, has never been efficient. Some of the professorships and lectureships are annual offices, and these, with others which are not annual, are all held by persons whose time is occupied by other duties ; and besides this, the lectures of the professors are not sufficiently connected with the education of such as are looking for university honours or degrees. The education of the students in arts is in­trusted almost exclusively to those of the Junior fellows who ex­ercise the functions of tutors.

The academical year is divided into three terms, Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity. Those of Michaelmas and Hilary are fol­lowed each by a short recess ; that of Trinity by a vacation of three months. Terms are kept, during the under-graduate course, not by residence, as at Oxford and Cambridge, but by answering at the examinations held for the purpose at the beginning of each term. Students of divinity, law, and medicine are required to attend the lectures of the professors, and therefore reside either in the college or in the city. The under-graduate course consists of four years, in each of which the students are distinguished by the titles of junior and senior *Freshmen,* and junior and senior *Sophis­ten.* After taking his first degree, the student becomes suc­cessively a junior, middle, and senior *Bachelor,* when he is admitted to the degree of master of arts. A bachelor of divinity must be Μ. A. of seven years’ standing; a doctor in divinity must he B. D. of five, or a master of arts of twelve : a bachelor of laws must be of six years' standing.@@’ A doctor of laws must be LL. B. of four years’ standing, or a master of arts of six. A bachelor in medicine must be B. A. of three years' standing, or M. A. of two ; a doctor in medicine must be Μ. B. of five years’, or a master of arts of seven years' standing. A bachelor in music must compose and perform a solemn piece of music before the university ; a doctor in music must be Mus. B. of five years, and perform a similar ex­ercise. The fees for B. A. are L.7. 17s. 6d., for Μ. A. L.9.19s. 6d., for B. D. L.13. l5s., for D. D. L.26, for LL. B. L.11. 15s., for LL. D. L.22, for Μ. B. L.11. 15s., and Μ. D. L.22.

The students are arranged in four Ranks : I. Noblemen and ba­ronets, styled nobiles, filii nobilium, and equites, who are entitled to the degree of B. A. *per specialem gratiam.* 2. Fellow commoners, who are entitled to graduate at the commencement of their fourth or senior sophister year. These two classes pay a high annual stipend, and dine at the same table with the fellows in the com­mons hall. 3 Pensioners, who constitute the great body of the students. 4. Sizars, who have their commons free, and are ex­empted from annual fees. The number of sizars is limited to thirty-six, and admission is obtained after a very strict examination held annually to supply vacancies, the endowment being tenable for four years. Each of these classes is distinguished by a parti­cular dress. The mode of admission is by an examination, held at the beginning of each term, in the public theatre of the college. The examiners for entrance are the junior fellows. The senior lecturer commences the examination by proposing to the candi­dates a subject, on which they are required to write in Latin, or else by giving them a few sentences in English to translate into that language. After a sufficient time allowed for this exercise, the examination in classics begins. The following is the course appointed.

*Greek* Homer, Iliad, lib. i.-viii. ; Walker’s Lucian ; Nov. Test.

the Gospels and Acts ; Xenophon’s Anab. lib. i—iii.

*Latin—*Sallust ; Horace ; Virgil, Æn. lib. i—vi. ; Terence, An­dria, and Heautontimorumenos ; Juvenal, Sat. iii. x. xiii. xiv.

The examination is conducted *viva voce;* each examiner takes a separate book, and goes round the hall, requiring from the can­didates separately an oral translation of a few lines or sentences, and asking some grammatical or historical questions. After the examination, *places* are determined by the reports of the examiners. Entrances are also held on the first Monday of every month during terms. Those who enter after November, and propose to go on with the junior freshman class, must pay a year in ad­vance, instead of half a year, and their names must be on the college books at latest before the eighth of July. The exami­nation for sizarships is held annually on the first Tuesday and Wednesday after Trinity Sunday ; and the candidates, together with the ordinary entrance course, are examined in all the ad­ditional classics read in the first two terms of the junior freshman year.

The following is a table of the half-yearly charges, including tuition, but exclusive of rooms and commons.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Entrance, including the first Half Year. |  |
| Noblemen | L.60 0 0 | L.30 0 0 |
| Fellow-commoners | 30 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Pensioner | 15 0 0 | 7 0 0 |
| Sizar | 5 0 0 |  |

Every student at his admission must select one of the fourteen junior fellows who act as tutors to be his instructor, and the guar-

@@@1 This was the number previous to the statute of Victoria. When the additional fellows provided for by this statute are elected, the number of tutors will be increased to eighteen.

@@@\* A bachelor of arts may take this degree in three years, and a master of arts in two.