

FIRST REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL UNIVERSITY
OF
IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & CO., 87, 88, & 89, ABBEY-STREET,
THE QUEEN'S PRINTING OFFICE.

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1883.

[C.—3615.] Price 1½d.

FIRST REPORT OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POYNTZ EARL SPENCER,
K.G., &c.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND,
March 29th, 1883.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have already, on the interesting occasion of the first public meeting of the Royal University for the conferring of Degrees laid before your Excellency a short account of the work done by the University since its foundation. In compliance with the directions contained in "The University Education (Ireland) Act, 1879" (42 and 43 Victoria, ch. 65), and in Her Majesty's Charter founding the University, I have now the honour to submit to your Excellency a formal Report on the condition and progress of the University since it was first enabled to discharge the functions entrusted to it under the statutes approved by Her Majesty.

These statutes, which embodied the chief heads of the scheme prepared by the Senate (in compliance with the 9th section of the Act already referred to) and forwarded to your Excellency's predecessor, Earl Cowper, K.G., on the 21st March, 1881, and subsequently communicated to both Houses of Parliament, were approved by Her Majesty under Her Royal Sign Manual on the 29th November, 1881, and came into operation forthwith.

The first Matriculation Examination was held on December 6th, 1881, and following days, at suitable centres in Dublin, Belfast, Carlow, Cork, Galway, Kilkenny, Limerick, Londonderry, and Maynooth.

The number of Candidates who entered their names and paid the preliminary fee, proposing to present themselves at the Examination, was 728.

Of these 114 were absent from the Examination. Of those actually present 106 failed to satisfy the Examiners, while 508 or over 82 per cent. passed.

Honours in various branches of the Examination were obtained by many of the successful candidates, and 10 exhibitions of £24 each, and 20 of £12 each were awarded.

Here it may be well to call the attention of your Excellency to the fact that under both our Act of Parliament and our Charter all the examinations, honours, and prizes of this University are open to women on precisely the same conditions as they are to

men. At the Matriculation Examination in December, 1881, 31 women candidates presented themselves, of whom 25, or over 80 per cent., passed.

In the month of May, 1882, examinations were held for six scholarships of the annual value of £50 each, and tenable for three years. Two of the scholarships were to be awarded for proficiency in the Greek and Latin Classics; two for proficiency in Elementary Mathematics; and two for proficiency in Modern Literature, that is English, and French or German. The competition was restricted, under the Statutes, to those candidates who at the preceding Matriculation Examination had obtained honours in some of the subjects connected with these departments respectively. 10 candidates competed for the two Classical Scholarships, 9 for the two Mathematical, and 14 for the Scholarships in Modern Literature. The answering was so satisfactory that on the Report of the Examiners the Senate awarded all the six Scholarships.

In June, 1882, the first Medical Examinations of the University were held. 65 candidates presented themselves for the final examination for the Degree in Medicine, or its complement, the Mastership in Surgery, or the Diploma in Obstetrics. Of these 39 passed the examination, and were admitted to the Degree or Diploma.

At the preliminary professional examinations held at the same time, known respectively as the First and Second Examinations in Medicine, 201 candidates presented themselves, of whom 133, or 66 per cent., passed.

In the autumn of last year the whole system of the University Examinations came into operation. At the various examinations held in the Faculty of Arts 320 candidates presented themselves, of whom 241, or 75 per cent., passed, a considerable number obtaining honours in one or more branches of the examination. Among the successful candidates 46 passed the examination for the degree of B.A., and 8 for the degree of M.A.

The total number of candidates who presented themselves at the Degree Examinations in the Faculty of Medicine was 93, of whom 57 passed the examination for the Degree in Medicine, or for the Mastership in Surgery, or the Diploma in Obstetrics. Of these 3 passed the special Honour examination. Of 159 who presented themselves at the First Examination in Medicine 94 passed, 4 with honours. 119 presented themselves at the Second Examination in Medicine; 73 passed, 6 with honours.

In the School of Engineering, 24 candidates presented themselves for examination. 10 passed for the Degree of B.E., 2 with honours; 7 passed the Second Examination in Engineering, 2 with honours.

In the Faculty of Law, two candidates presented themselves at the Examination for the Degree of LL.D., both obtained the degree. 9 presented themselves at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B., of whom 8 passed, and prizes of £50 and £25 respectively were awarded to the two best answerers.

In October, 1882, the Second Matriculation Examination was

held at suitable centres in Dublin, Belfast, Carlow, Cork, Galway, Limerick, and Londonderry.

The number of candidates who presented themselves was 549, of whom 48 were women. The number who passed was 490, including 44 women.

The Senate awarded 4 first-class exhibitions, and 20 second-class.

A Supplemental Matriculation Examination was held last January for a few candidates, who, having entered their names for the October Examination, were prevented by illness or other good cause from attending.

The Second Examination for Scholarships was also held last January. Six candidates presented themselves as competitors for the two Classical Scholarships, five for the two Mathematical, and nine, of whom six were women, for the two in Modern Literature. The answering was so good that, on the Report of the Examiners, the Senate awarded the six Scholarships.

One of the Modern Literature Scholarships was won by a woman, while the second place in the competition for the Classical Scholarships, and the first place in the competition for the Modern Literature Scholarships was obtained by the same person. Mr. Michael F. Dwyer, who had already greatly distinguished himself at the Matriculation Examination, obtaining the first of the first-class exhibitions, and had previously obtained a high place among the successful competitors at the Examination for the Civil Service of India.

The question having been raised whether, under the University statutes, Mr. Dwyer could at the same time hold the two scholarships, the Senate had the point submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, who gave it as their opinion that he could do so.

A table appended to this Report will give a summary of the chief numerical details connected with the various examinations and their results.*

Passing to other matters, I may here report to your Excellency that at the first meeting of the Senate of the Royal University, held in the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, on the 24th June, 1880, the Right Hon. the Lord O'Hagan, K.P., was unanimously elected Vice-Chancellor of the University.

There are at present three vacancies in the University Senate.

The first of these vacancies, I much regret to have to record, was caused by the death of Dr. Thomas Hayden at the end of October, 1881.

The second vacancy occurred through the resignation of Dr. Peter Redfern, in March, 1882, and the third similarly by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Molloy, in April, 1882. Under the University Charter the first of these vacancies is to be filled up by election of a Senator by the Convocation; the second by

* Where Candidates have entered for more than one examination, *e.g.*, in Arts and Medicine, in Arts and Engineering, or in Medicine and Surgery, they are enumerated separately for each Examination. But there have been few cases of such duplicate entries, except in the case of candidates who have entered at the same time for degrees both in Medicine and Surgery, &c.

appointment by the Crown, and the third again by election by Convocation.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased on the 15th December, 1882, to issue under Her Royal Sign Manual the Warrant contemplated by the 19th section of the Charter of the University, Convocation held its first meeting on 1st February, 1883, and the Senate has convened a further meeting for April 4th, for the election of a person to fill the first of the vacancies on the Senate above referred to.

On the 18th April, 1882, the Senate, exercising the powers conferred upon it by the statutes, elected twenty-one Fellows of the University, chosen from among professors in the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, the Catholic University College, Dublin, and the Magee College, Londonderry. These Fellows are bound to conduct the various University examinations, and the Senate, in the further exercise of its statutory powers, has required them to continue to discharge their duties as professors, teaching Matriculated Students of the University in the Colleges with which they are connected; and these Colleges have been declared "approved" by the Senate for the purposes of Chapter IV. of the University Statutes.

Additional examiners were appointed by the Senate in April and July, 1882, to assist in carrying out the various examinations prescribed by the University statutes, for the Faculties of Arts, Law and Medicine, and the School of Engineering.

As mentioned above, the first examination in the Faculty of Medicine was held in June, 1882.

The successful candidates were admitted to their degrees in Medicine and Surgery by the Vice-Chancellor at a meeting of the University, held on July 13th, at the temporary offices of the University. At a further meeting of the University, held on the 31st January, 1883, three gentlemen who had passed their examinations in September and October were admitted to their degrees.

In the course of the summer the Senate was informed that Her Majesty's Government had resolved to purchase the buildings at Earlsfort-terrace as a site for the permanent seat of the University, where suitable examination halls and all the other necessary adjuncts and appliances can be conveniently provided.

This decision of the Government has given the Senate great satisfaction. The buildings at Earlsfort-terrace have since passed into the occupation of the University; and last December the offices were transferred here from their temporary abode.

The principal public meeting of the University to confer degrees and diplomas was held in the large Examination Hall here, on November 8th, 1882, in presence of your Excellency and a large number of influential and representative persons. An account of the proceedings at that meeting is appended to this Report.

In August, 1881, the Royal University of Ireland Act, 44 and 45 Victoria, c. 52, was passed granting an endowment to the University of £10,000 for the year ended 1st July, 1882, and thenceforward £20,000 a year. This endowment, together with

the fees which have to be paid by all candidates for examination, constitute the income of the University.

The accounts of the University must, according to Act of Parliament, be submitted to the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Abstracts of receipts and expenditure to 31st of December, 1882, are appended to this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed), ABERCORN,
Chancellor.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

FIRST PUBLIC MEETING of the ROYAL UNIVERSITY of IRELAND, *November 8, 1882.*

Upon the conclusion of the Autumn Examinations, 1882, the First Public Meeting of the Royal University of Ireland was held, in the presence of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in the Large Examination Hall of the University, on November 8, 1882, for conferring degrees and diplomas, and declaring the successful candidates for Honours and Exhibitions.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster, the Countess Spencer, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, several Peers and official and other personages, many clergymen and members of the learned professions, and a large number of the citizens of Dublin and visitors from other parts of Ireland, were present, completely filling the large Hall.

The Senate, headed by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Fellows, and other Examiners of the University, and the Candidates entered the Hall in procession. Upon the arrival of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, he was conducted by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, attended by the Secretaries of the University, to the place prepared for him in the estrade.

His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., Chancellor of the University then opened the proceedings with the following address:—

May it please your Excellency, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen—I rise with extreme pleasure, but not without a strong sense of responsibility, to address this great assembly on this important and interesting occasion. It is unnecessary for me to express to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant the grateful sense which the University and the Senate have of being honoured with his presence here to-day as a proof of his interest in the prosperity of our University, and in the progress of education in Ireland. For myself, I need hardly say that I feel the greatest satisfaction in the high post with which I am honoured in this great institution which we are inaugurating to-day for the first time; but I feel the more sincere and further gratification in the thought that in this ceremony we are acknowledging, and in part repaying, a debt long due to the Roman Catholic youth of Ireland, a debt I may say that when I had the honour of holding the high post of Lord Lieutenant in Ireland I was most anxious, as well as my noble and lamented friend, Lord Mayo, then Secretary for Ireland—I was most anxious to discharge, although it was reserved to my noble successor, the Duke of Marlborough, to inaugurate and carry out that object. Your Excellency is well aware, and, no doubt, has often lamented that the higher education of the Roman Catholic youth of Ireland has been subject to many and great disadvantages. They had not the inducements and awards that universities in other places were able to offer to their alumni. They had not the advantage of degrees conferring an European status. They had not the more substantial and material inducements of fellowships and scholarships, which conferred considerable emoluments upon those who proved themselves worthy prize-winners of such distinction and

such honour. Such were some of the disadvantages under which the Roman Catholic youth of Ireland laboured; and it must be a source of admiration to us to note the large roll of Roman Catholics who, despite those disadvantages, have risen to the highest posts of honour and distinction. We know that, whether in the courts of law and judicature, in Parliament, or in the ranks of science, the names of Roman Catholics have been ever among the foremost of those illustrious sons of Ireland who have conferred honour upon their country. But by the great institution we are inaugurating to-day a still wider field is opened to them, in which they may compete without let or hindrance or disadvantage, with the whole body of their fellow-countrymen in every branch of literature and science, and with all the substantial rewards open to them that crown success in those departments. And let me remind the younger portion of our audience who are now to receive their degrees, their diplomas, and their distinctions, that these honours and these rewards, all valuable and highly prized as they are, are yet by no means the only results which such success may bring them in after life. In the days in which we live university successes often forebode the highest posts in Parliament, in literature, and in social rank. My noble friend, our distinguished Vice-Chancellor, on a late occasion, at Birmingham, expressed an opinion that education now was the main-key to honour and wealth in this country. I quite concur in the opinion expressed by my noble friend that the time is passed when the posts of public trust can be monopolised by the privileged classes. The times are changed, since little more than a century ago a few families monopolised the whole political power of the State; since Dr. Johnson waited as an expectant suppliant in the ante-room of Lord Chesterfield, and when accomplished literary men felt that the influence of a patron's name was necessary to their success. In the days in which we live now the march of education has greatly widened the avenues that lead to distinction, and has opened up endless vistas to wealth, honour, and reputation, which can be attained by those whom Providence has blessed with ability, and whose talents education has ripened into maturity.

Such are the advantages which our University confers on the youth of Ireland; but we may take a wider and more extended view, a larger national horoscope of what a Royal University of united Irish talent, undivided by dissensions, and undisturbed by divisions, may hereafter accomplish. We know in the remotest prehistoric times how Irish piety and Irish learning acted as the pioneer of civilization and Christianity in the West of Europe. We know how Irish literature, in the now almost forgotten past, shone brightly among the unlettered ignorance of those darkened ages. The dim annals of the past have told us how the shrines reared by St. Columba and the sea caves of Iona echoed to the hymns of Irish Christians in those far-off Western islands which, but for them, would have remained in ignorance and darkness. Such was the early fame of Irish learning and literature, and may we not hope that in the University in which is centred all the united literary talent of Ireland—which unites the brilliant talent of the Roman Catholic, the learned scholarship of the Presbyterian, and the lettered lore of the Episcopalian—they may again take the place their forefathers held in a world-wide reputation, and that they may see their diplomas earn an European celebrity, and their degrees eagerly sought for by the denizens of foreign lands as a distinction eagerly to be coveted. Such, we trust and believe, may be the fruits of our University, which, though young in years, has been built upon most fertile and productive foundations. And now I will say a few words to the young men about to receive their

degrees or diplomas, as well as to those who in process of time may aspire to a similar honour. I would remind them, as one who has passed through a University career, that the flowery paths of pleasure, attractive though they may be at the moment, are not those which lead to honour, wealth, or even to happiness, and that though the ways of learning and distinction are hard and laborious, yet in the end they are those which lead to eminence and distinction, and to real and permanent satisfaction. But those who are in earnest in cultivating all the talent which God has given them, I would urge not to be disheartened by difficulty or dismayed by temporary failure, but ever to keep in mind the example of the illustrious roll of those who are enshrined in the record of their country's fame, and ever to press forward with the desire and with the aspiration that the time may come when they will be able to say to themselves, not without hope and even with some certainty, *forsitan et nostrum nomen miscabitur illis*.

In making the statement of the proceedings of the last two years, which are both instructive and interesting, it may not be considered out of place upon the present occasion, that, before saying anything with reference to the examinations which have been recently held, I should recall to the recollection of your Excellency the historical facts connected with our University. In the session of 1879, the legislature passed an Act which had been introduced into the House of Lords, by the then Lord Chancellor of England, himself a distinguished Irishman.

The Act is entitled "An Act to promote the advancement of learning, and to extend the benefits connected with University Education in Ireland." It provided that it should be lawful for Her Majesty to found a University in Ireland, by such name as Her Majesty should appoint; and it declared that, should Her Majesty found a University in pursuance of the Act, such University should be empowered to grant "all such degrees as can be conferred by any other University in the United Kingdom, except degrees in Theology;" and it directed that the Senate should make provision for carrying on the necessary examinations, including examinations of women for degrees; and that all persons, wherever educated, should be admissible to the degrees and prizes of the University; and that, save for degrees in medicine and surgery, no attendance at lectures or any other course of instruction, should be obligatory. The Act further declared, that it was "desirable to promote the advancement of learning in Ireland, by the creation, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of exhibitions, scholarships, fellowships, and other prizes, and by the erection of suitable buildings;" and it directed that the Senate should prepare a scheme, which should be forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, and laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Finally, the Act to which I have been referring provided that, within two years from the granting of the charter for the new University, the Queen's University in Ireland should be dissolved, by an order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, and that immediately thereupon all graduates of the Queen's University should become graduates of the new University, with corresponding degrees, and all under graduates should become students of the new University, and should be allowed credit for all such terms and examinations as they might have kept and passed in the Queen's University. That Act of Parliament received the Royal Assent on the 15th August, 1879, and on the 27th April, 1880, Her Majesty was most graciously pleased to do that which the Act of Parliament had authorized, and to grant a charter for the incorporation of this University, to which Her Majesty was pleased to assign the name of The Royal University of Ireland.

Her Majesty was pleased, when issuing the charter, to entrust to me the responsible position of Chancellor of the University, and to name as the First Senators, a body of distinguished noblemen and gentlemen, representing not merely all the various departments of learning, but also every phase of religious belief, and every section of political party. I much regret that it falls to my lot to record, that very shortly after the commencement of our labours, and before any results had yet appeared, one of our body was removed by death. Dr. Hayden was a physician of great eminence in his profession, and of remarkable ability, and his colleagues all feel the loss which has been occasioned by his removal from amongst us. Two others of those who were named as the First Senators, having tendered to Her Majesty their resignation of their places, there exist now upon our Senate three vacancies, the first and third of which are shortly to be filled up by the election of members by Convocation, and to the other the appointment rests under the charter with the Crown.

I will not now detain your Excellency, by going in detail through the various steps which we were obliged to take, with a view of faithfully discharging the trust which had been imposed upon us. I will but say, that at its first meeting, on the 24th June, 1880, the Senate unanimously selected as Vice-Chancellor, my noble friend who sits upon my left, and appointed a committee to prepare the Scheme of Organization, which we were required to present. Some months were necessarily spent in the preparation of the general proposals of the Senate, and in the month of March, 1881, we submitted to your Excellency's predecessor the scheme which we had prepared. In the meantime changes had occurred in the political world, and the task devolved upon the present advisers of Her Majesty to carry out the intentions of those who had taken the initiative in the creation of this University.

We have to acknowledge with gratitude, the readiness with which your Excellency and your colleagues recognized our claims upon the public exchequer, and to record the fact that in the month of August, 1881, an Act was passed, introduced into the House of Lords by another distinguished Irishman, the Lord Privy Seal, whereby an annual endowment of £20,000 was provided for the purposes of the University, and since that date arrangements have been made whereby the building in which we are now assembled has been secured, and we have every reason to hope that ere long it will be so added to and fitted up, as to render it suitable for the purposes of a great National University. The Senate, immediately upon the passing of the Endowment Act, proceeded to frame the statutes necessary for the government of the University, and upon the 10th November, 1881, they submitted to Her Majesty the statutes which they deemed it expedient should be enacted; and upon the 29th of the same month, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to approve thereof, under the Sign Manual, and thereupon the statutes became the law of this University.

No time was lost by the Senate in throwing open to the people of this country the benefits which the legislature intended for them, and on the 6th December, 1881, the first matriculation examination of our University was held. For that examination the extremely large number of 728 persons entered themselves as candidates; 614 actually presented themselves for examination, and of these 508 were reported by the examiners as qualified to pass,—114 obtaining places upon the honour lists in one or more subjects, and to the most distinguished of whom there were awarded ten first class exhibitions of £24 each, and twenty second class exhibitions of £12 each. A further special examination, to which only

candidates who had obtained honours were admissible, was then held and six University Scholarships of the annual value of £50 each, and tenable for three years, were awarded—two in classics, two in mathematics, and two in modern literature.

On the 3rd February of the present year, the Queen's University in Ireland was dissolved by an Order in Council. This event rendered it desirable, for the convenience of existing students of that University, that we should take steps for the holding of the various University examinations, in the several faculties which had been theretofore held by the Queen's University. We, therefore, in the months of June and July last, held the usual examinations in the faculty of medicine. The number of candidates who entered for these examinations was 307, and of these 167 satisfied the examiners in the various subjects in which they had presented themselves. As a result of the degree examinations then held, the Senate, on 13th July, admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, 29 gentlemen, and to that of Master of Surgery, 28, and they awarded the University diploma in Obstetrics to 14. The greater number of those who obtained the degree of Master of Surgery, and the diploma in Obstetrics, were amongst the 29 on whom the degree of M.D. was also conferred.

The statutes of the University having provided for the foundation of fellowships, and having given to the Senate the power of appointing the first set of Fellows by selection, we have to some extent availed ourselves of the power so entrusted to us, and we have already appointed twenty-one gentlemen, all of whom may be regarded as highly qualified in their own special departments. The question as to the persons who should be selected to fill certain other fellowships which are still vacant, is under our consideration, and we hope very shortly to complete the list in such a way as to ensure for the entire body that cordial public approval which is so well deserved by, and has been so readily given to those already selected.

It now only remains for me to mention very briefly the statistics of the annual examinations which have been recently held. The entire number of candidates was 1,515, viz. :—11 in the faculty of law ; 519 in the faculty of medicine ; 350 in the faculty of arts ; 27 in the school of engineering ; and 608 for matriculation. Of that number there have passed in the faculty of law, 10 ; in the faculty of medicine, 256 ; in the faculty of arts, 251 ; in the school of engineering, 17, and for matriculation, 487. Honours have been awarded to 4 of the candidates in the faculty of law ; to 13 in the faculty of medicine ; to 79 in the faculty of arts ; to 4 in the school of engineering, and to 82 at the matriculation. We have also awarded to the most distinguished answerers at the various examinations, a large number of valuable prizes and exhibitions ranging from £50 down to £12 each. Some of those exhibitions and prizes have been adjudged to students who are this day to receive the degrees to which they have attained ; others go to candidates who are still in, or are just entering upon the career of under-graduates, and they will, we hope, serve as incentives to further exertion.

It may, perhaps, be interesting to Her Excellency Lady Spencer, and to the other ladies who have honoured us with their presence to-day, to be informed that, in this University, ladies are allowed to appear amongst our candidates. At our first matriculation examination 28 of the fair sex availed themselves of the privilege, and at the matriculation which has just concluded, the number had increased to 51 ; and while amongst the exhibitors in December, 1881, are to be found the names of three ladies, we find that in 1882 the exhibition list includes the names of four

ladies. It is also noteworthy that amongst the candidates who have obtained high honours in the various subjects, including Latin and mathematics, ladies are to be found.

In conclusion, I can only, on behalf of the Senate, express a hope that it may be found that this University has already done something towards the great object of its foundation, by extending the benefits of University education in Ireland; and we have every confidence that in its future operations it will fully maintain a character and a reputation worthy of the united scholastic intellect of Ireland.

Dr. J. Creed Meredith, one of the Secretaries of the University, then read the list of successful candidates for degrees, &c. As the names of the candidates for degrees were called, they were presented to the Chancellor by the Secretary, and were admitted by His Grace, to their respective degrees as follows :—

FACULTY OF LAW.

DEGREES BY SPECIAL GRACE.

JAMES CREED MEREDITH, LL.D., ad-eundem University of Dublin.
DAVID BASIL DUNNE, Honorary Degree of LL.D.

THE DEGREE OF LL.D.

Wilson, James. | Smiley, William.

THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

First Class Honours.

Strahan, James A.

Corr, William R.

Second Class Honours.

Graham, Thomas S.

Keightley, Samuel R.

Pass.

Crawford, Alexander R.

Douglas, Thomas.

Macaulay, Peter.

PRIZES.

Strahan, James A., . £50. | Corr, William R., . £25.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

M.D. DEGREE.

First Class Honours.

Wise, Charles H.

Second Class Honours.

M'Murray, J.

Adams, F. E.

Upper Pass Division.

Allport, C. W.

Austin, J. J.

Barnes, W. S.

Bell, T. G.

Cromie, Thomas.

Heanen, Charles.

Jackson, Mark.

Kelly, Michael.

Lindsay, J. A.

O'Keefe, W.

Prendergast, J. M.

Swan, S. A. L.

White, Daniel.

Lower Pass Division.

Brown, H. E.

Chambers, A. B.

Cooke, James.

Gibson, William.

Good, William.

Graham, J. S.

Graham, William.

Hamilton, William R.

Hawthorne, A. W.

Henderson, S. D.

Henry, James.

Hunter, J. F.

Legge, R. J.

McCambridge, J.

McDermott, Cornelius.

McManus, L. S.

Mathews, R. H.

Moran, John P.

Moynan, R. M.

Orr, J. Morrison.

Smith, R. Strafford.

Wilson, James.

M.B. DEGREE.

Upper Pass Division.

Riordan, John.

M.Ch. DEGREE.

Atock, M. H.
Austin, J. J.
Barnes, W. S.
Bell, T. G.
Black, J. G.
Chambers, A. B.
Craig, James.
Cromie, Thomas.
Gallwey, P. J.
Gibson, W. Walter.
Haines, H. A.
Hamil, Samuel.
Hamilton, William R.
Hawthorne, A. W.
Heanen, Charles.
Henderson, S. D.
Henry, James.
Lindsay, J. Alexander.
Lithgow, J. M'G.

M'Cambridge, J.
M'Connell, T. S.
M'Dermott, C.
M'Donnell, J. R.
M'Manus, L. S.
M'Murray, J.
Mathews, R. H.
Moran, John P.
Morell, L. D.
Moynan, R. M.
O'Connell, D. V.
O'Keeffe, Matthias.
O'Keeffe, William.
Prendergast, J. M.
Riordan, John.
Rountree, G. A.
White, Daniel.
Wilson, James.
Young, J. V.

DIPLOMA IN OBSTETRICS.

Adams, F. E.
Allport, C. W.
Chambers, A. B.
Cromie, Thomas.
Gibson, William.
Haines, H. A.
Lyons, R. W. S.

M'Murray, J.
Maguire, C. J. O'L.
Mathews, R. H.
O'Keeffe, William.
Prendergast, J. Moran.
Rountree, G. A.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

M.A. DEGREE.

First Class Honours.

[None.]

Second Class Honours.

Cagney, James, Queen's College, Cork, in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy.
Kirkor, H. Fitzwalter, Queen's College, Galway, in Logic, Metaphysics, and History.

Pass.

Duncombe, Thomas N., Queen's College, Cork.
Jordan, William, Queen's College, Galway, and private study.
Morrow, Henry W., Queen's Colleges, Galway and Belfast.
Semple, Samuel, Queen's College, Galway.
Shaw, Wilfred W., Queen's College, Belfast.
Smyth, T. Croskery, Queen's College, Galway.

B.A. DEGREE.

First Class Honours.

Evans, George D., Queen's College, Cork, in Mathematical Science.
Harrison, Thomas, Queen's College, Belfast, in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy.
Johnston, John, Queen's College, Belfast, in Experimental Science.
Jones, Robert M., Queen's College, Belfast, in Ancient Classics.
M'Vicker, John W., Queen's College, Belfast, in Mathematical Science, and Second Class in Experimental Science.

Second Class Honours.

Connor, John R. T., Queen's College, Cork, in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy.
 Johnston, William, of Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, and Queen's College, Belfast, in English, Political Economy, and History.
 Keating, William H., Queen's College, Galway, in Ancient Classics.
 McDonagh, Redmond, Queen's College, Galway, in English, General Jurisprudence, and History.
 McGragh, Canice J., Queen's College, Cork, in Biological Science.
 MacCulloch, R. Campbell, Queen's College, Belfast, in English, Political Economy, and History.
 MacDonald, Charles J., Queen's College, Cork, in Ancient Classics.
 Mecke, David, Queen's College, Belfast, in Ancient Classics.
 Munce, William J., Queen's College, Belfast, in Biological Science.
 White, W. Westropp, Queen's College, Cork, in Biological Science.
 Whitelegge, William A., Queen's College, Cork, in Biological Science.

Pass.

Beatty, Robt. A., Queen's College, Belfast.	Moody, John, Queen's College, Galway.
Breen, Michael R., Queen's College, Cork.	Murphy, Charles O'B., Queen's College, Belfast.
Buckley, Thos., Queen's College, Galway.	Murphy, Wm. N., Queen's College, Cork.
Burrows, Jas. R., Queen's College, Belfast.	Newell, Peter, Queen's College, Galway.
Daly, Charles F., Queen's College, Cork.	Oliver, Hugh A., Queen's College, Belfast.
Entriean, John, Queen's College, Belfast.	Pearson, Humphry H., Queen's College, Cork.
Finnegan, John, Queen's College, Belfast.	Rowney, George A. H., Queen's College, Galway.
Fleming, Lee M'K., Queen's College, Cork.	Steele, David J., Queen's College, Belfast.
Freyer, John, Queen's College, Galway.	Wallace, Samuel, Queen's College, Belfast.
Fulton, Thos. C., Queen's College, Belfast.	Watts, Wm. N., Queen's College, Belfast.
Galley, John, Queen's College, Galway.	Webster, Geo. A., Queen's College, Cork.
Henry, Geo. H., Queen's College, Belfast.	Weir, Arthur J., Queen's College, Belfast.
Kane, John, Private Study.	Wilson, Alex., Queen's College, Belfast.
M'Eney, Michl. J., Queen's College, Cork.	
M'Granahan, Jas., Queen's College, Galway.	
M'Trath, John M., Queen's College, Belfast.	
Millar, Simpson, Queen's College, Belfast.	

B.A. DEGREE.

EXHIBITIONS.

Candidates who are entitled on their answering to be awarded Exhibitions, if otherwise qualified, those printed in *italics* are disqualified by age or otherwise.

FIRST CLASS, £50 each.

(The names are arranged alphabetically.)

Evans, George D.
Harrison, Thomas.
 Johnston, John.

Jones, Robert M.
 M'Vicker, J. W.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

THE DEGREE OF B.E.

First Class Honours.
 Banks, James W.

Second Class Honours.
 Thompson, W. J.

Upper Pass Division.
 Geraghty, Thomas R. A.
 Hardy, Earle A.

Lower Pass Division.

Evans, John D.
 Heron, Arthur T.
 Johnson, Francis V.
 Kenny, John.
 O'Keeffe, E. A.
 Thompson, James.

EXHIBITION—SECOND CLASS £25.

Thompson, W. J.

The Lord O'HAGAN, K.P., Vice-Chancellor of the University, then spoke as follows :—

May it please your Grace, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—The task has been committed to me of expressing the cordial thanks of the Senate of the Royal University for the presence of the Lord Lieutenant at this meeting. They are most grateful for the honour his Excellency has been pleased to do them, and for the interest he has manifested in the fortunes of their young institution. They feel that it is inaugurated to-day, in this brilliant assembly, under very happy auspices. In his Excellency they have received a statesman who has twice most worthily represented his Sovereign in the government of Ireland, and continues at this moment to control, as a Cabinet Minister, the great department of education. They see in their President a distinguished nobleman, who also had the rare fortune of twice discharging, with eminent dignity, the high duties of Viceroy. And they are not forgetful of the Gracious Lady, fitted, and ever and ever ready, in the sweet words of the poet of the "Faery Queen," "to make a sunshine in a shady place"; who has not refused to smile upon the effort for the establishment of a university which throws open its portals widely to the women of Ireland, and offers to them opportunities of intellectual culture, such as they have never heretofore enjoyed. These are surely circumstances of great encouragement; and I venture to say that the occasion is not unworthy of the sympathy and countenance it has so fortunately attracted. In the very few words it becomes me to utter, I can say little of the character and progress of the new university. They have been admirably described by the Chancellor. But I cannot refrain from the expression of a confident belief that it promises to be the source of signal blessing to our country. It may not please everybody, but, in the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, a university which augments the facilities for higher education, and gives freer access to all the people, with absolute equality of rights, and absolute impartiality of administration, must be of incalculable benefit. When the scheme of the late Government was first produced it was not acceptable, and could not be accepted. I called it, I remember, in the House of Lords, "an ungainly skeleton," and it would, probably, have been rejected, as inadequate for good and perpetuating evil. But the matter was wisely reconsidered, and the scheme was greatly altered for the better. It was still a "skeleton," but it was capable of being equipped with flesh, and sinews, and muscles, and becoming virile and vital for its great design. It threw upon the Senate the task of really creating the university, and building on the lines which it traced, and on the foundation which it established. That task was delicate and difficult, and, so far, it has been faithfully performed. The Senate was nominated in the same equitable and liberal spirit in which the statute had originated. It represented every religious denomination, every political section and every school of thought; and its constitution was so wise and just that it defied assault, and silenced hostile criticism. It approached its work with an honest resolution to fulfil its obligations fairly. It laboured with zealous perseverance and conscientious care—getting all the guidance it could obtain from the surest sources, and seeking the best men for the conduct of its affairs. The result has been that it has formed a curriculum which may match, in its fulness and fitness for the special needs of the time and country, those prescribed by any of the older collegiate establishments, and that it has chosen a body of fellows, of whose sound attainments, proved capacity, and acknowledged eminence, any university might be proud. These are the

attributes of the new institution, of its teaching and its staff, which make it, even now, not altogether unworthy of the honour conferred on it by his Excellency, and give ground for expectations that it will hereafter approve itself worthy of public confidence. But there is one other aspect in which I feel bound to present it to this assembly. As Vice-Chancellor, I have some peculiar qualifications for speaking of the proceedings of the senate, and the conduct of its members. I have held the spontaneous and unanimous vote to which I owe my office one of the best distinctions of my life; and I have sought to prove my appreciation of its value by giving much attention to the business of the university. I have presided at every meeting of the Senate, save one from which illness detained me, and at most of the meetings of its committees; and I rejoice to be able to tell your Excellency, and all who hear me, that in this land, which has been so cursed by polemical bitterness and political dissensions, a large body of gentlemen have been found, most heterogeneous in character, most diverse in opinion, most various in their conditions of life, who have worked together, in that senate and those committees, with perfect amity, striving with each other only in the exhibition of mutual courtesy, helpfulness, and kindness, and in earnest endeavour to advance what they all have recognised as one of the dearest interests of their common country. That a Senate comprising many of the heads of churches, of the Irish nobility, of the professional classes, and of the mercantile community of Ireland, and selected not because of their agreement in political or religious opinions, but with a special design to have antagonistic thought and feeling fully represented, should have so combined for one great purpose, and toiled to achieve it with earnest and cordial co-operation, seems to me to give us some promise of a happier future. In later times, there has been a gradual growth of good-will and friendliness between classes which once waged an internecine strife, and, if the Royal University can foster those better feelings, and illustrate, as it has already illustrated by its own generous action, the possibility and advantage of their cultivation, it will be, indeed a boon and a blessing to the people of Ireland. On behalf of the senate, I have only to repeat the respectful expression of their gratitude to his Excellency for the honour he has done them in coming to this commemoration. They value it as at once a high testimony of approval, and an assuring prelude of success.

His Grace the CHANCELLOR, having formally conveyed to the LORD LIEUTENANT the thanks of the University for his presence at the proceedings of the day, His Excellency spoke as follows:—

My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for the kind manner in which you have received the proposal brought before you so eloquently, by my noble and learned friend. I thank the Senate of the Royal University for the expressions which it has made use of with regard to Lady Spencer and myself. I come here to-day as the representative of the Queen—a Queen who has been graciously pleased to confer her charter upon this University. Among the prerogatives of Her Majesty there is none more precious, none more valued than that of conferring honour upon her subjects, and among these honours there is none more valued than that of conferring academic degrees; but as Her Majesty's ministers cannot themselves select those worthy of this honour, she deposes, under various forms, the duty of bestowing these honours to academic bodies. I need not say how important it is wisely to select these bodies. It is especially so in this country, which has, unfortunately, been so much divided in

opinion by differences of religion and of politics. Here especially, it is necessary that that body should command the confidence of the people. Without this it is vain to expect support from the people, and without it it is vain to expect success. When I look around me I may congratulate the University and the country on the Senate which rules its proceedings. Your Grace will allow me to say, that I think the University is most fortunate in having secured in your person its first Chancellor; and as your Grace upon former occasions has given dignity and lustre to the positions which you have held, so you will add dignity and lustre to the University over which you so worthily preside. It would be preposterous, and indeed, impossible for me individually, to dwell upon this topic. I should have to go through a long list of names, beginning with your Grace, distinguished in politics, in letters, in religion, in science, in law, and in medicine. I will not attempt to do that. It is sufficient for me to say that men more distinguished, or more representative of the various interests connected with education in the country, could not possibly be found. We have heard to-day that these men, differing as they do on many points, have united in one common object, namely, the promotion of education through this country. We have heard of the harmony with which they have worked together, and I am not surprised, for we find that where men are earnest and determined in carrying forward a common object, differences will always vanish. But it is satisfactory to hear of that harmony on such good authority; and I will venture to say that the example set by the Senate of this University may worthily be followed in other spheres where matters connected with the interests of this country are discussed. My Lord Duke, I will not attempt to go into the past history of Irish University education. There is possibly no subject which has excited more interest in this country; there is no subject that has presented more difficulty to those who attempted to deal with it. It is sufficient for me to congratulate your Grace on the prosperity with which you have commenced your work. This University has been formed on wide principles, and by enlightened politicians,—principles calculated to meet the wishes and the necessities of the Irish people, and to enable her sons to go through in the way they think best for themselves, in preparation for examination at this University. I am glad to hear from the noble Duke the interesting account he has given of the work already done by the University, of the large number of students who have matriculated, and the large number of professional men who have taken honours from the University. I may say how much I rejoice that the ladies have been recipients of honours also. It will enable the fair sex, if possible, to use their influence even more extensively than heretofore in affairs of the country. But, great as is the work you are doing—great as is and has been the work of the ancient and great University of Dublin—great as has been the work of the Queen's University, I feel sure that a greater work is still before the Universities of this country. I am sure that more and more will the people value the necessity of higher education as they advance in prosperity, and as they come more and more in contact with other countries. I hope the work carried out in reference to higher education generally in this country, will have its influence on this University. It is only lately that intermediate education has been dealt with on any large scale. Up to a very few years ago intermediate education hardly existed in this country; where it did exist, it only languished in private, without the possibility of testing its value by public competition. If we look to primary education—the National system established in this country for a number of years,—you will find a great improvement. We know there are many more improve

ments that can strengthen it and make it a perfect system of National education; and those who distinguish themselves in primary education will get the benefit of intermediate education, and the same result will follow with regard to intermediate education—those who distinguished themselves in its schools getting the advantage of University education. That has now begun in this country. May it spread as it has in Scotland, where education has been a benefit to all classes. The same has been the case in England, where great efforts during the past few years have been made to improve education. May we not hope the same thing may go on here? And now, as I am speaking of National education, may I not be allowed to say this, when we are considering plans for the improvement of this country?—I know nothing; I know of no measure in Parliament, no act of administration anxious to govern justly and firmly, which is more calculated to raise the well-being of this country, than the promotion of a liberal education among the people. I wish success to all parties in this effort, and if they do succeed, may we not hope that the humanizing influence of moral and intellectual culture, as it spreads into every house and hamlet in the country, may drive out those crimes and outrages which we have so often had to deplore, and that the bright light of education may at last finally dispel those clouds which have darkened so sadly the fair name of our country. Let me say a few words to those who have received degrees to-day at your Grace's hands. I wish them every success in the career on which they are now about to enter. They have received the mark of public recognition of success in their education. I trust that it will open out many things that will be useful for them in future life. I know this, that though they will now be separating one from the other, and from the University which has given them those degrees, they will have an ample field for their energy and talent. If it be in Ireland, we know how vast a field there is to develop the unemployed and unexhausted resources of the land. We know how many questions of social and political importance there are which require consideration. If it be in England or in the colonies, unlimited fields are afforded. Let me exhort them to use those faculties which have been given them for the good of themselves, and also for the credit and well-being of their country—that country whose sorrows and woes we so much deplore, and for whose wealth and prosperity we all so fervently pray.

At the close of the proceedings, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, was conducted to his carriage by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, attended by the Secretaries.

APPENDIX II.

LIST of CANDIDATES upon whom MEDICAL DEGREES, &c., were conferred, July 13th, 1882.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Percy Allport.	Connor Joseph O'Loughlin Maguire.
Martin Henry Atock.	Robert Carmichael Moore.
Thomas Cahill.	Patrick O'Gorman.
William Courtney.	Thomas Henry O'Shaughnessy.
Timothy Joseph Crowley.	John Mortlock Phillips.
Pierce Joseph Daly.	Leonard Robinson.
Luke Gerald Dillon.	George Atkins Rountree.
Patrick Joseph Gallwey.	Arthur W. Sandford.
John C. Hackett.	James M. F. Shine.
William Edward Hadden.	Samuel Stronge.
Henry Aylmer Haines.	John Wilgar Taylor.
Samuel Hamill.	Joseph H. Whelan.
Samuel Hamilton.	John W. Williams.
Charles James Holmes.	James Vance Young.
James Macgregor Lithgow.	

MASTER OF SURGERY.

Percy Allport.	John J. McCormick.
Thomas Cahill.	Connor Joseph O'Loughlin Maguire.
William Courtney.	Robert Carmichael Moore.
Timothy J. Crowley.	Thomas H. O'Shaughnessy.
Charles Daly.	Ferdinand A. Purcell.
Pierce Joseph Daly.	Leonard Robinson.
Luke Gerald Dillon.	Robert Leonard Rutherford.
John C. Hackett.	Arthur W. Sandford.
William Edward Hadden.	James M. F. Shine.
Samuel Hamilton.	Samuel Stronge.
Charles J. Holmes.	John Wilgar Taylor.
Samuel William Johnson.	Joseph H. Whelan.
William Kelly.	John W. Williams.
Daniel Lehan.	Charles Wiseman.
Edward McConnell.	

DIPLOMA IN OBSTETRICS.

Percy Allport.	William Edward Hadden.
Thomas Cahill.	Charles J. Holmes.
James Craig.	William Nelson.
Timothy J. Crowley.	Arthur W. Sandford.
Pierce J. Daly.	James M. F. Shine.
Patrick J. Gallwey.	Joseph H. Whelan.
John C. Hackett.	Charles Wiseman.

LIST of CANDIDATES upon whom DEGREES were conferred,
31st January, 1883.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Mark Molloy.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

J. G. Deacon.

W. A. P. Martin.

MASTER OF SURGERY.

J. G. Deacon.

APPENDIX No. III.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXAMINATIONS, 1881-2.

	NAME OF EXAMINATION.	Entered.	Absent.	Retired.	Rejected.	Passed.
1881	Matriculation,	728	114	8	98	508
1882 June.	First Examination in Medicine,	131	14	—	35	82
	Second " "	104	20	4	20	51
	Degree of M.D.,	56	7	3	17	29
	" M.Ch.,	57	4	1	*24	28
	Diploma in Obstetrics,	35	3	2	16	14
		383	48	10	121	204
1882	Matriculation,	608	66	4	51	490
	First Examination in Engineering,	3	2	—	1	—
	Second " "	13	1	1	4	7
	Degree of B.Sc.,	11	—	—	1	10
	First University Examination,	191	19	4	29	139
	Second " "	81	3	3	17	58
	Degree of B.A.,	67	7	2	12	46
	" M.A.,	11	1	—	2	8
	First Examination in Medicine,	173	19	3	62	94
	Second " "	147	28	11	35	73
	Diploma in Sanitary Science,	1	1	—	—	—
	" Obstetrics,	44	8	8	†15	13
	Degree of M.B.,	1	—	—	—	1
	" M.Ch.,	65	6	2	†19	38
	" M.D.,	83	7	5	31	40
	" LL.B.,	9	—	—	1	8
	" LL.D.,	2	—	—	—	2
		1,516	162	43	283	1,027
		1,898	210	53	404	1,231

* Including 5, who could not be allowed credit for the Examination in consequence of having failed to pass the M.D. Examination.

† Including 1, as above.

‡ Including 3, as above.

APPENDIX No. IV.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE during the period ended 31st March, 1882.

1882.	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	1882.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
	<i>Endowment,</i>	10,000 0 0		<i>Administration.</i>	
	<i>Fees,</i>	365 5 0		Office salaries and allowances,	216 0 0
				Office incidental expenses,	36 0 10
				<i>Examinations.</i>	
				Remuneration of Examiners (other than Fellows),	1,190 0 0
				Remuneration of Superintendents,	237 6 0
				Travelling expenses of Examiners and Superintendents,	26 3 3
				Petty expenses of Examiners and Superintendents,	10 14 5
				Pay of Attendants at Examination Halls,	12 10 0
				Miscellaneous expenses,	14 5 2
				<i>Rewards.</i>	
				Exhibitions,	420 0 0
				Total payments,	2,162 19 8
				Balance on March 31st, 1882, including £7,000 on deposit in Bank,	8,202 5 4
		£10,365 5 0			£10,365 5 0

APPENDIX No. IV.—*continued.*

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE from April 1st, 1882, to December 31st, 1882.

1882.	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	1882.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
31 March.	Balance in hand,	8,202 5 4		<i>Administration.</i>	
	Endowment,	9,791 13 4		Office salaries,	1,563 16 10
	Fees,	1,869 0 0		Travelling expenses of Members of Senate,	361 8 8
	Interest,	61 19 4		Stationery, Printing, Instruments, &c.,	50 6 11
	Miscellaneous,	0 1 3		Office incidental expenses,	33 13 11
				<i>Examinations.</i>	
				Salaries of Fellows,	2,126 0 0
				Remuneration of Examiners (other than Fellows),	1,157 10 0
				Remuneration of Centre Superintendents,	240 3 0
				Travelling expenses, &c. of Fellows, Examiners, and Centre Superintendents,	885 1 1
				Petty expenses of Examiners and Superintendents,	9 9 9
				Pay of Attendants at Examination Halls,	47 7 0
				Miscellaneous expenses,	84 16 0
				<i>Rewards.</i>	
				Exhibitions,	885 12 3
				Scholarships,	300 0 0
				Total payments,	7,745 5 5
				Balance in hand, including £11,000 on deposit in Bank of Ireland,	12,179 13 10
		£19,924 19 3			£19,924 19 3

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEX. THOM & Co., 87, 88, & 89, Abbey-street, The Queen's Printing Office.