

FOURTH REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL UNIVERSITY
OF
IRELAND.

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



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1886.

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FOURTH REPORT

OF

THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN,
&c. &c.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND,

February 19th, 1886

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The University Education (Ireland) Act, 1879, and Her Majesty's Charter founding the Royal University, direct that "the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, of the University," shall annually furnish a Report to the Lord Lieutenant on the condition and progress of the University.

In compliance with those provisions the duty now devolves upon me, as Vice-Chancellor of this University, to address the Fourth Annual Report to your Excellency. The cause which has imposed this duty upon me is a melancholy one. All our Annual Reports have been presented by our Chancellor, the late Duke of Abercorn. He presided at the first meeting of our Senate and at all the annual public meetings of the University save the last one, which was held almost on the eve of his death. The interest which he took in the promotion and development of education, and in the progress and prosperity of our University, made itself felt on all occasions. While his presence gave dignity to our meetings; his unfailing courtesy and kindness of manner to all with whom he was brought into contact, greatly facilitated the transaction of our business. For myself and all the members of the Senate his death has had all the poignancy of a personal sorrow.

The last occasion on which his Grace appeared amongst us was the public meeting of the 10th April, 1885, when their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their son Prince Edward, honoured the University, not only by a public visit, but also by accepting our Honorary Degrees. The reception then publicly accorded to their Royal Highnesses by the great assemblage which filled every part of our examination hall, was evidence of how much this honour was appreciated.

I am glad to be able to state that the progress of the first three years of the existence of the University as a working

institution, has been maintained, and that there is every ground for hoping that its success is assured, and that it will take rank in the future among the permanent Institutions of the country.

The number of persons who presented themselves at the various Academic Examinations of the University during the year 1885, was 2,534, being an increase of 433 on the year 1884.

Examinations in the Faculty of Medicine were held in the months of April and May. One hundred and thirty Candidates presented themselves for the final Examination for the degree in Medicine, or its complement, the Mastership in Surgery, or the Mastership of Obstetrics. Of these 71 were successful in passing the Examination, and were admitted to the Degrees, 2 of them having passed a special Honour Examination.

At the Preliminary Professional Examinations held at the same time, known respectively as the First and Second Examinations in Medicine, 96 Candidates presented themselves, of whom 53, or 55 per cent., passed, 2 obtaining Honors.

Matriculation and First University Examinations for Pass Candidates only, were held in the month of June, for the former of which 288 Candidates presented themselves, and 167, or 58 per cent., succeeded in passing; for the latter 233 Candidates appeared, and 131, or 56 per cent., satisfied the Examiners.

The general University Examinations were held in September and October. At the various Examinations in the Faculty of Arts, 832 Candidates presented themselves, of whom 552, or 66 per cent., passed, a considerable number obtaining honours in one or more branches of the Examination. Among the successful Candidates, 123 passed the Examination for the degree of B.A., and 13 for the degree of M.A.

The total number of Candidates who presented themselves at the Autumn Final Examinations in the Faculty of Medicine was 174, of whom 87 passed the Examination for the degree in Medicine, or for the Mastership in Surgery, or the Mastership of Obstetrics. Of these 8 passed the Special Honour Examination. Of 88 who presented themselves at the Second Examination in Medicine, 42 passed, 3 with Honours; and of 111 who presented themselves at the First Examination in Medicine, 76 passed, 6 with Honours.

At the Examination for the Diploma in Sanitary Science two Candidates passed the Examination.

In the School of Engineering 33 Candidates presented themselves for Examination, 7 passed for the degree of B.E., 3 with Honours; 5 passed the Second Examination in Engineering, 2 with Honours; 12 passed the First Examination in Engineering, 2 with Honours.

In the Faculty of Law 4 Candidates presented themselves at the Examination for the degree of LL.D., 2 of whom obtained the degree. Eight presented themselves at the Examination for the degree of LL.B., of whom 6 passed, 2 receiving prizes.

In October, 1885, the Sixth Matriculation Examination was held at suitable centres in Dublin, Belfast, Carlow, Cork, Galway,

Limerick, and Londonderry. The number of Candidates who presented themselves was 532, of whom 68 were women. The number who passed was 376, including 59 women.

The Senate awarded 10 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 sufficient cause from attending.

The Fifth Examination for Scholarships was also held last January. Twelve Candidates presented themselves as Competitors for the two Classical Scholarships; eight for the two Mathematical; and thirteen, of whom five 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.

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

The honourable position which the women Students of the University have secured for themselves, the excellent Academical work which they have done, and the distinctions which they have secured, have been the themes of special notice in former Reports. It is gratifying to be able again to speak on these points in terms of satisfaction. The number of women Students who may avail themselves of the opportunities presented to them by this University cannot be large, because the condition of the great majority of the girls' schools throughout the country is not generally such as would admit of the training of their pupils for the more strict and difficult studies that form the staple of University education. But the comparatively small number of the women Students who have been able to present themselves at our Examinations have been, on the whole, so successful, that it is plain that greater facilities, and an improved character of education, would be attended with satisfactory academical results for women Students.

Last year's Report stated that the nine women Students who presented themselves at the Second University Examination in 1883, had all passed that Examination, five of them obtaining Honours; and that they had maintained this satisfactory record in 1884, by all the nine passing the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, four of them obtaining Honours in the department of Modern Literature, and one in that of Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy.

Last Autumn, also, nine women Candidates presented themselves for the Degree Examination. All acquitted themselves satisfactorily, and four again obtained Honours in the department of Modern Literature.

Of the 59 women Students who passed the Matriculation Examination last autumn, 24 obtained Honours.

Twenty-five passed the First University Examination in Arts, of whom eight obtained Honours; one, Mary Wilson, obtaining

the only first-class Honours awarded in both English and German. Nineteen presented themselves at the Second University Examination in Arts, fourteen of whom passed, and ten obtained Honours.

At the Examination for the University Scholarships, held last January, one of the women Candidates won the first place in the competition for the Scholarships in Modern Literature.

At the time of presenting the last Report, there were two vacancies in the list of Senators, by the deaths of my predecessor and dear friend Lord O'Hagan, the first Vice-Chancellor of our University, and of His Eminence Cardinal MacCabe. The right of filling up the first of those vacancies belonged, under the University Charter, to Convocation. But two meetings of Convocation held in the months of May and August, for the purpose of electing a person to fill the vacancy, fell through for want of a quorum; and it was not until the 28th October, 1885, that the new Senator was elected by Convocation in the person of Thomas Maguire, LL.D., one of the Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin.

The appointment to the second vacancy vested in the Crown. But Her Majesty abstained from exercising her right, until Convocation had had the opportunity of electing the Senator to fill the first vacancy. When, however, the meeting of Convocation held for this purpose, failed of result, Her Majesty was pleased, by Royal Warrant dated 20th June, 1885, to appoint the Rev. William Delany, President of University College, Dublin, to be a member of the Senate, in the room of the late Cardinal MacCabe.

Additional Examiners were, as usual, appointed to assist in carrying out the various examinations prescribed by the University in the Faculties of Arts, Music, Medicine, and Law, and in the School of Engineering.

The last Report announced that, under a scheme settled by the Court of Chancery with reference to the residuary estate of the late Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart, a special fund has been placed at the disposal of this University to be employed for scholarships, the general character and objects of which are defined by the scheme. The average annual amount of this fund will, it is anticipated, be about £270. This has allowed the Senate to establish three scholarships, each tenable for three years:—One of the annual value of £50 for proficiency in the knowledge of mental diseases and kindred subjects; one of the annual value of £10 for proficiency in the subjects at present prescribed for the Second Examination of the University in the Faculty of Medicine; and the third, of the annual value of £30 will be assigned to the candidate who may obtain the highest aggregate of marks at the Honour Examinations in English and in a Modern Language at the First University Examination in Arts, and at the Second University Examination in Arts in the year immediately succeeding.

The first Examination under this Scheme was held last October, when Mr. Patrick Arthur Daly, M.B., obtained the Scholarship for proficiency in the knowledge of mental diseases. Another Candidate, Dr. William Henry Thompson showed also such pro-

ficiency, that the Senate awarded him a special prize, and a Diploma certifying his proficiency.

The other Scholarship assigned to Medical subjects was not awarded. But the Scholarship allotted to the Faculty of Arts was obtained by Patrick Joseph Lennox, being the Candidate who was found to have obtained the highest aggregate of marks in English and in a Modern Language, at the First University Examination in Arts in the year 1884, and at the Second University Examination in Arts in the year 1885.

Our last Report announced the intention of the Drapers Company of the Corporation of London, who hold property in the City and County of Londonderry, to establish an Exhibition, tenable for three years, of the average annual value of £35, to be assigned to the woman student obtaining the best place in connexion with the Honours Examinations at the Matriculation Examination of our University, and subject to certain other conditions, intended to promote education among women in the district of Londonderry.

A similar Exhibition was also established by the Irish Society which, as your Excellency is aware, is a body made up of representatives of the Corporation of London, who hold a considerable amount of property in the City and County of Londonderry.

The Drapers' Exhibition was awarded last autumn to Mary Atkinson, and the Irish Society's Exhibition to Sophie Margaret Young.

It would be most useful that the example thus set should be followed by others. There are other Companies of the Corporation of London who also hold property in the district of Londonderry. Surely they could not employ the income, which they hold as a public trust, in a more advantageous manner than in facilitating the education of deserving persons, hindered by straitened means from securing for themselves the benefits of higher education.

Your Excellency will permit me to take this opportunity of calling your particular attention to a matter of the utmost importance for our University, which was brought under the notice of your Excellency's predecessor, the Earl of Carnarvon, towards the close of last year. Commodious buildings have been erected at a considerable expense to enable the University to hold in a proper manner the scientific and other examinations which are prescribed by the University Curriculum. But these buildings are utterly destitute of the equipment of apparatus, etc., without which such examinations cannot be conducted, and the University has no funds out of which such equipment can be provided. It is simply impossible for the University to acquit itself of its duties towards its students and the public, unless its Examination Halls are fitted in a manner suited to the scientific requirements of our time. And it would manifestly be most unbecoming that the Senate should have to betake themselves to other scientific institutions in this city, and crave from them assistance to discharge in an imperfect manner the most grave and important duties which have been imposed upon them by the

Crown and Parliament. This matter will not admit of delay. The buildings are almost ready; but no examinations can be held in them until they are properly fitted up. I am, therefore, only discharging a plain duty in begging your Excellency to give our representations your most serious consideration, and to recommend them for acceptance in the proper quarter.

There were three public meetings of the University in 1885. The first, as I have already intimated, was on April 10, to receive their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, when a loyal address of welcome was presented to them, the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* was conferred on His Royal Highness, and that of Doctor of Music *honoris causa* on Her Royal Highness, and the Prince of Wales was pleased to make a gracious speech of thanks. Besides Prince Edward of Wales, His Excellency Earl Spencer, then Lord Lieutenant, and the Countess Spencer accompanied their Royal Highnesses, and a very numerous assembly, including many most distinguished and representative persons, gave them a most warm and loyal reception. An account of the proceedings of that day is appended to this Report.

The second public meeting of the University was of a purely formal character, and was held on the 27th day of May, for the purpose of admitting to their degrees the candidates who had passed at the Medical Examinations held a short time previously.

The usual annual meeting of the University to confer Degrees in the several faculties, and to declare the distinctions obtained by candidates at the Honour Examinations, was held on 27th October, 1885. We were on that occasion honoured by the presence of your Excellency's predecessor, the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Countess of Carnarvon, and a considerable number of influential persons attended, and followed with evident interest the proceedings, an account of which is appended to this Report.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 44 and 45 Vic., chap. 52, the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the University, with the corresponding vouchers and other documents, are rendered quarterly to the Controller and Auditor-General, who submits an annual report and abstract to Parliament.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's faithful and obedient servant,

EMLY

Vice-Chancellor.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

APRIL 10TH, 1885.

Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, having signified their intention to visit the Royal University of Ireland, the Senate of the University asked permission to present an address of welcome, and prayed His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to accept the Honorary Degree of LL.D., and Her Royal Highness the Princess, whose proficiency in music is well known, to accept the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Music. Their Royal Highnesses were graciously pleased to assent to the requests of the Senate, and a special public meeting of the University was held in the Large Hall, on Friday, April 10th, 1885, at 3 P.M., for their reception, and for conferring the Degrees.

The Senate, the Fellows, and other Examiners of the University, and a large number of Graduates of the University entered the Hall in procession, and took their places on the Dais. A great number of students of the University occupied the body of the Hall.

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, filling every available place in the Hall.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the time appointed, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Edward of Wales, His Excellency Earl Spencer, K.G., the Lord Lieutenant, and the Countess Spencer, and attended by a numerous suite. They were received at the entrance to the University by the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., Chancellor of the University, the Vice-Chancellor, Lord Emly, and the Secretaries. Their Royal Highnesses having robed, a procession was formed to conduct them to the Hall in the following order:—

The Stewards ;
 The Chancellor with the Princess of Wales ;
 The Prince of Wales with Lady Spencer ;
 The Vice-Chancellor with the Lord Lieutenant and Prince Edward of Wales ;
 Dr. Meredith and Dr. Dunne, the Secretaries ;
 Lady Graduates in attendance on the Princess of Wales ;
 The Royal and Viceregal Suites.

As the procession entered the Hall, the National Anthem was played, and the appearance of their Royal Highnesses was the signal for enthusiastic cheering which lasted some minutes.

When all were seated, the proceedings were commenced by Dr. J. Creed Meredith, who made the formal announcement that the Senate had resolved to confer the Degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, upon His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and the Degree of Doctor in Music, *honoris causa*, upon Her Royal Highness Alexandra,

Princess of Wales, and that their Royal Highnesses had been graciously pleased to intimate their willingness to accept those degrees. The announcement was received with loud and continued cheering.

The Chancellor of the University, the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., then read the following Address, the Senate, Fellows, and Graduates standing during the reading.

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

“WE, the Chancellor and Senate of the Royal University of Ireland, desire respectfully to welcome Your Royal Highness, and your August Consort on the occasion of your visit to this portion of the United Kingdom, and to tender our grateful homage to one who, following in the steps of an illustrious Father, has ever shown himself ready to take part in any movement having for its object the promotion of learning and science in the country, and the general well-being of the subjects of our beloved Queen.

“To the Princess, whose lot it will be, at we trust a distant date, to share with you the Throne of these Realms, we desire to express the affectionate admiration which she has won from all classes of the community by the exhibition of those higher qualities which so well become the woman, wife, and mother.

“Our University has had only a short existence, having been founded by Her Majesty, so late as 1880, for the advancement of learning by the extension of the benefits connected with University Education in Ireland. But although established so recently we have reason to be contented with the success which has attended our proceedings, and the extent to which all classes, without religious distinction, have availed themselves of the advantages we were able to offer.

“All our Examinations, Honours, and Prizes are open to women students on precisely the same conditions as to men, and we are glad to be able to report to Your Royal Highness that in this academical competition women have been eminently successful. Several of our highest distinctions, including Mathematical and Literary Scholarships, and Degrees in Arts with Honours, have been carried off by females, and as the result of the last Autumn Examination the Degree of Bachelor of Music was conferred on a young lady, being the first time such a distinction was obtained by a woman in the United Kingdom.

“We feel deeply grateful to your Royal Highness and to the Princess of Wales for having honoured us by according to our young University the high privilege not merely of enrolling you both amongst our Graduates, but also, as we believe, of being the first University in the world so to receive a Lady of Royal rank.

“We desire to request that your Royal Highness will on our behalf convey to our beloved Sovereign, the Founder of our University, the expression of our unswerving loyalty to Her Throne and Person, and our gratitude for the establishment of this our University, which we trust will prove to be one of the many important blessings given to the country by our Queen.”

Dr. Meredith then announced the name of the Prince of Wales; and the Chancellor addressing His Royal Highness, said:—

“By virtue of my authority as Chancellor of this University I admit your Royal Highness to the Degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.”

Dr. Dunne then handed the illuminated parchment certificate of the Degree to the Chancellor, who presented it to His Royal Highness; and “God bless the Prince of Wales” was played on the organ. The

name of the Princess of Wales was similarly announced, and was greeted with renewed and prolonged cheering. Her Royal Highness was then in like manner admitted by the Chancellor to the Degree of Doctor of Music, *honoris causa*, and the Danish National Anthem was played on the organ, while the enthusiastic cheering of the great assembly again and again greeted Her Royal Highness in her new character as a Graduate.

Their Royal Highnesses then came to the table, and, as Graduates, signed the University Register.

The Prince of Wales then rose amidst hearty applause, and spoke as follows :—

“MY LORD DUKE, MY LORDS, and GENTLEMEN of the Senate of the Royal University,

“I am very grateful to you for the manner in which you have received us in this Hall, and, on behalf of the Princess of Wales and myself, I thank you for the kind welcome with which you have greeted us.

“The higher education of the people is a subject in which I learned from my lamented father to take a great interest. It is a question to the solution of which your labours have, I am happy to think, contributed much. Though no considerable period of time has elapsed since the foundation of the Royal University, it has already had a marked effect amongst those people of this country who are especially open to the influence of an University career.

“I shall value the Degree which you have conferred upon me, and I am proud to rank myself among the graduates of an University, of the advantages of which, I am happy to hear from you, that all classes of the community avail themselves.

“By the admission of women to your Degrees, you have supported the view that the gentler sex are capable, not only of severe competition in science, but of enjoying the benefits and using the power which a well considered scientific education bestows. It gratified me to learn that you were willing to confer upon the Princess of Wales the Degree of Doctor of Music, and Her Royal Highness wishes me to state on her behalf that she accepted that offer with pleasure, not only because she felt that it was an honour to herself, but because she wished to show her approval of the action of the ladies of Ireland, in accepting the facilities and advantages which you have offered them.

“In Her Royal Highness's name and in my own, I thank you for the honour you have done us, and for the kindness with which you have received us to-day.”

The proceedings terminated with the National Anthem played on the organ; the procession reformed, and their Royal Highnesses were conducted from the Hall, amidst the most cordial cheering, in the same order in which they had entered it.

APPENDIX II.

DEGREES CONFERRED

May 27th, 1885.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Alexander, Samuel.
 Barron, John.
 Burrows, James R.
 Corry, Alexander.
 Crawford, George Brown.
 Curtin, Maurice Hannigan.
 Dwyer, Thomas Walton.
 English, Robert.
 Foott, George Henry.
 Foott, Richard Ernest.
 Hannigan, Maurice H.
 Hawkins, William Robert.
 Hennessy, Daniel.
 Loughrey, William John.
 M'Aleer, John.
 M'Carthy, Michael.
 M'Wha, William Barry Ritchie.

Marks, George Frederick Handel.
 Meenan, John.
 Musgrave, James.
 Nagle, James Joseph.
 O'Brien, John Joseph.
 Petticrew, Robert.
 Pooler, Edward Leslie.
 Ryan, John.
 Savage, John Martin.
 Sexton, William.
 Sharpe, John Henry.
 Smyth, Norman.
 Thomson, Robert.
 Tresilian, Frederic James.
 Whitty, Michael Joseph.
 Wilson, Samuel.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

Griffin, Richard Michael.
 O'Byrne, James Patrick.

Walsh, James Joseph.

MASTER OF SURGERY.

Barron, John.
 Cowden, William James.
 Crawford, George Brown.
 Curtin, Maurice Hannigan.
 Dwyer, Thomas Walton.
 Foott, Richard Ernest.
 Hawkins, William Robert.
 M'Aleer, John.
 M'Carthy, Michael.
 M'Wha, William Barry Ritchie.
 Marks, George Frederick Handel.
 Meenan, John.

Moore, John.
 Musgrave, James.
 O'Byrne, James Patrick.
 Petticrew, Robert.
 Pooler, Edward Leslie.
 Ryan, John.
 Sexton, William.
 Smyth, Norman.
 Thomson, Robert.
 Tresilian, Frederic James.
 Walsh, James Joseph.
 Whitty, Michael Joseph.

MASTER OF OBSTETRICS.

Barter, William.
 Blackall, Patrick.
 Bullen, John Welply.
 Connery, Maurice.
 Corry, Alexander.
 Craig, James.
 Cromie, Thomas.
 Hannigan, Maurice H.
 Hennessy, Daniel.
 Hosford, Benjamin.
 Johnston, George J. W.
 Le Grand, William John.
 Lewers, Hugh.
 M'Carthy, Michael.
 M'Kee, Samuel.
 M'Murray, John.

M'Swincy, Morgan.
 M'Vickar, Matthew.
 M'Wha, William Barry Ritchie.
 Mangin, Bartholemew.
 Mathews, Robert Huey.
 Petticrew, Robert.
 Prendergast, Joseph Moran.
 Roulston, William.
 Rutherford, William.
 Ryan, John.
 Sexton, William.
 Sheedy, John.
 Strahan, John.
 Tresilian, Frederic James.
 White, Patrick B.

APPENDIX III.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

OCTOBER 27TH, 1885.

Upon the conclusion of the Autumn Examinations, 1885, the Fourth Annual Public Meeting of the Royal University of Ireland was held in the presence of His Excellency, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the Convocation Hall of the University, on October 27th, 1885, for conferring Degrees and Diplomas, and declaring the successful candidates for Honours and Exhibitions.

The Countess of Carnarvon, several 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.

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

The Lord Emly, Vice-Chancellor of the University then opened the proceedings with the following address:—

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I cannot commence the proceedings of this day without expressing my deep regret at the absence of our Chancellor from the chair he has so worthily occupied on every public occasion since the foundation of this University. We all join in the hearty prayer that he soon may be restored to health, and that his dignified presence and sympathetic eloquence may again add a lustre to our meetings. For myself I appreciate the honour of dispensing the rewards of learning to the flower of the youth of Ireland whom I now see before me, all in their various colleges, or elsewhere, receiving the religious instruction their parents desire for them—coming here to compete together in honourable rivalry. God forbid that sectional should ever be substituted for national competition. God forbid that the light-eliciting force of friction should be withheld from, or even diminished among, the youthful intellect of Ireland.

The year we have passed through in its alternations of light and of gloom, has been an eventful one for this University. We have suffered an almost irreparable loss by the removal from among us of the two most distinguished members of our Senate—Cardinal MacCabe and Lord O'Hagan, one of my dearest friends. Both exercised the largest influence on the education of Ireland. The Cardinal had founded just before his lamented death two training colleges, one for schoolmistresses, the other for schoolmasters, which already, I speak on the highest authority, if not superior, are at all events equal to any institutions of the kind in the United Kingdom. Lord O'Hagan, as you all know, was mainly instrumental in bringing our primary education to the advanced state of excellence it has now arrived at, and everyone of the Senators I see around me will recognise with me how his genial and kindly nature laid deep, as Vice-Chancellor of the University, the generous and conciliatory spirit which enables men of strong convictions and opposite schools of thought to work together as we do in the most perfect, I might say the most affectionate harmony. It may not be out of place to mention an instance of this harmony which occurred the other day. One of the greatest difficulties in the way of the working of a University such as ours has always been felt to lie in metaphysics and

moral philosophy, such difficulty we have overcome, and a scheme for those studies, proposed by a Catholic Bishop and seconded by one of the brightest ornaments of the Presbyterian Church, was unanimously adopted by the Senate.

I pass from the sad record of our losses to the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The distinguished honour has been conferred on us of enrolling their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales among our graduates. We all were encouraged by the words of sympathy his Royal Highness addressed to us, and none who were present at the scene can ever forget the grace and beauty which shone on us when the Princess of Wales rose in her robes to receive her degree.

This year has also being marked by the first examinations for the Hutchinson Stewart Scholarships, which were founded to encourage the study of several most important branches of knowledge, and amongst others that of the treatment of mental diseases, the most terrible affliction to which mankind is subject. The competition was severe and the proficiency of the candidates, as reported by the examiners has been remarkable. Another satisfactory occurrence this year was the presentation of the Drapers' Company of an Exhibition of 100 guineas, to be competed for by such of our female students from Londonderry as desire to become schoolmistresses, and are prepared to pursue the course of this University. I tender our hearty thanks to the Drapers' Company.

One other fact connected with this year is perhaps worthy of mention. Your Excellency, occupying as you do a distinguished position in the University of Oxford, will appreciate its importance. In the University of Oxford it has been sometimes complained that the colleges to which the examiners of any year belonged had, in the subjects they examined in, an advantage over other colleges. We have felt that difficulty here, and we have endeavoured, by requiring in every instance that two or more examiners should prepare all examination questions, as far as possibly to prevent them from being moulded by a single mind.

And now the time has, I think, come in which we may fairly weigh the results achieved by this University and what its prospects are. It has been long enough established now to enable those who first matriculated in it to reach its highest degree. I venture to think that I am an impartial judge in this matter. It is not constructed on the lines I had laid down both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lord. When it was brought before that House by Lord Cairns I criticized, with some severity, the Bill for its establishment. It was an offspring of the party with whom I did not act in politics, but I am bound to say that it has succeeded, not only better than I expected, but better even than was anticipated by its founders. One fact alone is enough incontrovertibly to prove this. When the amount of the annual endowment to be given to the University was considered, the number of candidates we should have to examine was estimated at 1,800. In this year the number entered for examination was 2,890. Our progress is constant. An increase has taken place in every department. The candidates for matriculation were this year nearly 200 more than they were last year. There is an increase of candidates in every branch of our curriculum. In the Faculty of Medicine we had 782 as against 710 last year; in arts, 1,150 as against 883; in law, 13 instead of 11; in engineering, 34 instead of 21; and this increase has synchronized with a constant raising of the standard of our examinations.

From the first we had endeavoured to prevent cramming by requiring

unprescribed passages in all arts examination papers. This year we took another step. We instructed the Examiners not to allow any candidate to pass who did not show a competent knowledge of grammar, and was not able to translate passages of English into the language in which he was being examined. Our standard has been raised, and yet our numbers have largely increased.

The fair sex have not been behind in this remarkable progress, and I am happy to be able to inform you that the answering of the ladies at our examinations has been admirable. Speaking on behalf of the Princess of Wales in this building in April last, the Prince of Wales stated that Her Royal Highness desired to show by herself accepting our degree "her approval of the action of the ladies of Ireland in accepting the facilities and advantages which are afforded to them here." I am certain that Her Royal Highness will learn with much satisfaction that the ladies of Ireland are again this year to be found in considerable numbers amongst the most distinguished of our students. In January last, out of the six scholarships offered for competition amongst the candidates who had then recently passed the matriculation examination, three were carried off by ladies—one in mathematics, by Alice Everett, and two in modern literature, by Hannah Blanche Lewis and Mary Wilson. All these young ladies, and many others, too, have highly distinguished themselves at the recent Autumn examination; and for our degree of Bachelor of Arts we have had again this year as candidates the mystic number of nine, all of whom, I am glad to say, are to be found amongst those whose answering has satisfied the Examiners, and four of them have obtained honours. My lords and gentlemen, this opens out to our sex an appalling prospect. What is to become of us if to the subduing influences of grace and beauty, which belongs to the fair sex, are to be added the mental discipline of mathematics and the acuteness of the practised logician. They take possession of weapons we fondly deemed to be our exclusive property. We are powerless to make reprisals. No human power can give us the weapons they have always wielded.

I turn from the contemplation of this coming revolution to the last subject on which I shall ask your attention. I have described the progress, numerical and intellectual, of this university, but the main object of the Duke of Malborough and its other distinguished founders was to provide university education for those who by their conscientious convictions were shut out from the existing universities, or to use Cardinal Newman's more concrete language, to provide for Catholics the same intellectual advantages that were enjoyed by the rest of their fellow citizens. Every member of the senate has loyally worked with this object, and the special thanks of the formerly excluded class of students are due in this matter to two distinguished and valued friends of mine, Dr. Ball, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, and the Rev. Dr. Porter, the President of the great and successful Queen's College of Belfast. We kept steadily before our minds the end expressed in Cardinal Newman's words, which I have already quoted. We had the power of appointing a large number of Fellows, and it was arranged that one-half were to be Roman Catholics. What the Senate has done is to concentrate the whole of the Catholic teaching power—all our Catholic Fellows—on one College, thus endeavouring, as far as we could, to give to Catholics intellectual opportunities not inferior to those which Trinity College provides. This we did, not ignoring the claims of other undowered colleges to liberal consideration, and hoping that the success of one college would lead to the early recognition of their claims. The list

of honors of last year shows that our policy was successful. In a few minutes the living and breathing proof of its success in the present year will come up to me to receive the rewards of cultivated ability and steady application.

Party politics are excluded here, but in principal the claims of the Stephen's-green University College are outside of party lines. They have been recognised by both our political parties, and I confess I envy the statesman to whose lot it may fall to clothe the poverty-stricken Cinderella in Stephen's-green with endowments such as former generations have bestowed on her wealthy sisters. Then, and not till then, will Cardinal Newman's aspirations be in any substantial degree realized—then, and not till then, will the candidates who enter your arena really compete on equal terms. Then only shall we be able with a clear conscience to say to them—“*Cuncti adsint meritique expectent premia palmæ.*”

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 by Dr. Dunne, the other Secretary, to the Vice-Chancellor, and were admitted by him to their respective degrees.

By Special Grace.

The Earl of Granard, K.P., M.A., *hon. causa.*
 The Earl of Kenmare, K.P., M.A., *hon. causa.*
 Edmund Dease, M.A. *hon. causa.*
 Rev. W. F. Stevenson, M.A., Glasgow, *ad eundem.*
 R. D. S. Lyons, M.B., Dublin, *ad eundem*; and M.D., *hon. causa.*
 James Greer, M.A., Dublin, *ad eundem.*
 Christopher T. Redington, B.A., Oxon. *ad eundem*; and M.A. *hon. causa.*
 Robert Scott, M.A. *hon. causa.*
 John Young, M.A., Dublin, *ad eundem.*
 Rev. Thomas Witherow, LL.D., *hon. causa.*
 Most Rev. Bishop Healy, LL.D., *hon. causa.*
 Rev. William Delany, S.J., LL.D., *hon. causa.*
 Thomas Arnold, M.A., Oxon., *ad eundem.*
 Morgan W. Crofton, B.A., Dub., *ad eundem*; and M.A., *hon. causa.*
 T. Hastings Crossley, M.A., Dublin, *ad eundem.*
 Robert Curtis, M.A., Dublin, *ad eundem.*
 Rev. T. A. Finlay, M.A., *hon. causa.*

Rev. G. M. Hopkins, B.A., Oxon., *ad eundem*; and M.A., *hon. causa.*
 John C. Malet, M.A., Dublin, *ad eundem.*
 Robert Ormsby, M.A., Oxon., *ad eundem.*
 Rev. George Polin, M.A., *hon. causa.*
 James Stewart, M.A., Cantab. *ad eundem.*
 Charles Duke Yonge, M.A., Oxon., *ad eundem.*
 Marcus M. Hartog, D.SC., Lon., *ad eundem.*
 Rev. L. Martial Klein, D.SC., *hon. causa.*
 Rev. G. Molloy, D.SC. *hon. causa.*
 John Campbell, M.B., Dublin, *ad eundem*; and M.D., *hon. causa.*
 Charles Coppinger, M.D. and M.CH. *hon. causa.*
 A. H. Corley, M.CH., *hon. causa.*
 Robert O. Cunningham, M.D., Edinburgh, *ad eundem.*
 Patrick J. Hayes, M.D. and M.CH. *hon. causa.*
 C. J. Nixon, M.B., Dublin, *ad eundem*; and M.D., *hon. causa.*
 John Casey, LL.D., Dublin, *ad eundem.*
 Rev. John Egan, LL.D., *hon. causa.*

FACULTY OF LAW.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Strain, James Kirker.

Thomson, Charles Logan

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Austen, Henry.
 Forbes, John.
 Harrison, Thomas.

Megaw, Robert T.
 Ross, Nathaniel A.
 Weir, Arthur J.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Abraham, Robert.
Atock, Arthur.
Barry, Jerome.
Briand, William S. H.
Browne, James.
Buchanan, Andrew.
Clarke, Hugh A.
Cummins, Henry A.
Dunlea, Michael P.
Eagleton, John F.
Fogerty, William A.
Haines, John F.
Humphries, Charles J.
Keyes, Francis J.
Lane, Daniel T.
Logan, Hugh A.

Lyttle, James Shaw.
Macdonald, Charles J.
M'Kinney, David J.
Mahon, Ralph B.
Moore, Samuel.
Munro, William H.
Oliver, John W.
Orr, William R.
Redfern, John J.
Scott, William R.
Sinclair, Francis H.
Smyth, Thomas D.
Spiller, Edward A.
Sumner, Benjamin.
Thompson, Andrew S.
Whitelegge, William A.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

Bigger, William G.
Drake, Alexander T.
Flynn, John.

M'Donnell, Daniel.
Moran, Michael J.
Walter, Henry.

MASTER OF SURGERY.

Abraham, Robert.
Barry, Jerome.
Bigger, William G.
Briand, William S. H.
Burns, Frederic James, M.D.
Burrows, James R., M.D.
Clarke, Hugh A.
Cummins, Henry A.
Dunlea, Michael P.
Fogerty, William A.
Foott, George H., M.D.
Haines, John F.
Hennessy, Daniel, M.D.
Jennings, Michael, M.D.
Keyes, Francis J.
Knight, William J. R., M.D.
Lane, John E., M.D.

Loughrey, William John, M.D.
Lyttle, James Shaw.
Macdonald, Charles J.
M'Donnell, Daniel.
Mahon, Ralph B.
Munro, William H.
Nagle, James J., M.D.
Redfern, John J.
Scott, William R.
Sinclair, Francis H.
Sinclair, Frederic C. M.D.
Smyth, Thomas D.
Spiller, Edward A.
Sumner, Benjamin.
Walter, Henry.
Whitelegge, William A.
Wilson, Samuel, M.D.

MASTER OF OBSTETRICS.

Allport, Percy.
Briand, W. S. H.
Buchanan, Andrew.
Burgess, Robert E.
Connor, Samuel.
Cummins, Henry A.
Elliott, Charles R.
Ferguson, James C.
Fogerty, William A.
Gibson, William.
Giusani, Joseph.
Gunn, Christopher.
Hadden, William E.
Haines, John F.
Hall, Richard H.
Hamilton, Samuel.
Hood, James C.
Hosford, John.

Hunter, James F.
Lindsay, Alexander.
Lyttle, James S.
M'Alister, W. R. A.
M'Carthy, Philip A.
M'Donnell, Daniel.
Magner, James F.
Moynahan, William J.
Murphy, Francis H. S.
O'Doherty, Cornelius.
O'Halloran, Michael.
Redfern, John J.
Scott, William R.
Sheahan, Denis A.
Smith, Alfred John.
Thomson, Andrew S.
Whitelegge, William A.

DIPLOMA IN SANITARY SCIENCE.

Barry, Robert, M.D.

Murphy, Francis H. S., M.D.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Boyd, Andrew.
 Entrican, James.
 FitzHenry, William A.
 Gillespie, George.
 Henderson, Robert.
 Johnston, Walter.
 Lightfoot, John.

M'Donnell, Daniel.
 M'Quitty, William Baird.
 Malone, Patrick P.
 Scully, Charles J.
 Shaw, Cecil E.
 Steinberger, Valentine.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Atkinson, Thomas William.
 Bassett, Frank Pickering.
 Bourke, John Joseph.
 Bowden, Richard F.
 Bowick, John.
 Bradshaw, Frank.
 Brett, George.
 Brown, William.
 Browne, James Budd.
 Bryson, Charles.
 Burden, Alexander Mitchell.
 Burden, Mary.
 Burgess, Andrew.
 Burns, Patrick James.
 Cahill, Joseph Bernard.
 Chancellor, William.
 Clarke, William Robert.
 Clements, Andrew.
 Coburn, Sara.
 Conan, Agnes.
 Conan, Arthur.
 Conan, Josephine.
 Cooke, Hannah M.
 Cooke, James Trusham.
 Crawford, Thomas.
 Croke, Joseph.
 Cromie, Edward S.
 Crosbie, Richard P.
 Cummins, David.
 Dill, Alexander H.
 Dinneen, Patrick S.
 Donald, Robert J. F.
 Donovan, Charles.
 Donovan, Robert.
 Doyle, Charles Francis.
 Dregghorn, Archibald.
 Duncan, George.
 Dunlop, Joseph Everard.
 Dwyer, Michael Francis.
 Evans, Isaac Rennison.
 Fitzsimons, James Henry.
 Fraser, Robert Moore.
 Gash, Richard Henry.
 Gibson, John.
 Gibson, Thomas Henry.
 Gorman, Thomas.
 Gorman, William Timothy.
 Graham, James Bass.
 Griffin, Henry Daly.
 Harley, Jeremiah John.
 Haslett, Annie Woods.
 Haslett, Robert Woods.
 Haugh, John Joseph.
 Hayden, Mary Teresa.
 Hogan, Edmund L.
 Jamison, William.
 Jennings, Hugh.
 Kearns, Edward.
 Keating, Gerald Theodore.
 Keating, James Thomas.

Kennedy, Gilbert Alexander.
 Keogh, John Ambrose.
 Killen, Thomas Sinclair.
 Kinsella, Laurence M.
 Leahy, Daniel Kearney.
 Lennox, Malcolm E. M.
 Lyster, Mary Alice.
 M'Alery, John.
 M'Clenahan, Robert.
 MacDermot, Thomas Bryan.
 M'Dowell, William.
 M'Gowan, Thomas.
 M'Laughlin, James Carters.
 M'Leavy, George Basil.
 M'Neill, Robert.
 Magennis, Daniel.
 Magner, James F.
 Magner, John.
 Mahoney, Michael.
 Manwell, William Dover.
 Mooney, Alexander Patrick.
 Morrison, Robert Meredith.
 Moynihan, Humphrey.
 Mulkern, James Henry.
 Murphy, George Brush.
 Nolan, Pierce Laurence.
 Nolan, William Robert.
 O'Connor, William.
 O'Flaherty, James.
 Oliver, David Thomas.
 O'Neill, George Vincent.
 Orr, William M'Fadden.
 Owens, Patrick.
 Perry, Hutchinson Wood.
 Powell, Samuel Arthur.
 Praeger, Robert Lloyd.
 Priestley, John Graham.
 Rea, James C.
 Russell, William.
 Ryan, Malachy.
 Shealy, Terence.
 Sloss, Francis Alexander.
 Smith, Charles.
 Stewart, John.
 Stewart, John Huston.
 Stewart, Thomas.
 Stinson, Thomas.
 Sullivan, Michael.
 Tunney, Joseph Gerald.
 Vance, John.
 Walker, James Johnston.
 Walker, Samuel.
 Walkington, Letitia A.
 Wallace, William J. H.
 Warnock, William J.
 Wheatley, Ephraim P.
 Whitwell, Arthur.
 Williams, Edward P.
 Woods, Edward M'N.
 Woods, James H. M.

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING.

Burden, Alexander M.
 Edwards, William Ben.
 Heron, James.
 Langley, John.

Mulcahy, John F.
 O'Brien, E. T. S.
 Waters, Horace R.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR then said :—I am about to discharge a very pleasing duty, to convey from the Senate our most sincere thanks to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for his kindness in having come here this day. It is a great honour to receive the representative of our Sovereign. There are many other reasons which make us hail the presence of His Excellency—which make us welcome the presence of His Excellency amongst us. We all recognise the great position he occupies in the University of Oxford, and also the eminent title he has to distinction in those things which we come here to learn. I therefore, without any further preface, express the heartfelt thanks of the Senate, and of this assembly to your Excellency for your kindness and condescension in coming to our meeting to-day.

The EARL of CARNARVON then rose amidst applause, and said—My Lord Vice-Chancellor, Doctors and Masters, Ladies and Gentlemen—I shall obey the invitation which your lordship has been pleased to lay upon me, and for a few moments detain this assembly, met together on so great and interesting an occasion, whilst I make some remarks upon our proceedings here to-day. And first of all, let me echo those words which fell from you at the commencement of your speech—of sincere and unfeigned regret that your Chancellor, the Duke of Abercorn, is not present to-day. We regret his absence; we regret still more the cause of it. We miss his eloquence, his culture, and general kindness and his true Irish patriotic sentiments. And let me add, let me join in the regret, the deep regret, that fell from your lordship, that some of those who graced the proceedings of this University on former occasions are not found with you to-day—that they have passed away, never more to return to this the scene of their labours and their interests.

And now, having said so much, I may fitly offer my personal and hearty congratulations to all those who have won honours and other successes here. Life has, I trust, in store for them many other successes to be reaped, many other honours to be won. But they may believe me in this, that no honours will be brighter, no successes will be sweeter, than those which have been awarded to them to-day. You have been good enough to remind me of my connection with my own *alma mater*, Oxford. Your lordship reminded us also that amongst those successful candidates we saw some here of the fairer sex. Let me tender to them also my congratulations and good wishes.

I hardly know whether it is a matter upon which I ought to congratulate myself, but I do well remember the exceeding pleasure with which, now many years ago, I first read that charming poetical romance from the pen of our great poet in which he shadowed out the first dream, as it were, of women competing in a great university. That is in the story of "The Princess." It was a dream of poetry, but the dream has been in a great measure translated into fact. My lord, I am not appalled at the revolution of which you spoke an hour ago, but I will venture to say this that our old ideal of woman and of woman's sphere was very different in many respects from those duties which she is expected and called upon to take in these days. We all well remember what that ideal was, from the days of the Hebrew poet down to the time when the sterner Roman censor bade her stay at home and spin her wool and

discharge her household duties. Times have changed. Other duties are expected, but yet I know you will agree with me in this wish that in these our days, as regards women students, great mental gifts and trained ability may co-exist with those womanly qualities and charms which have won them the truest empire over the hearts of men.

And now let me also bear my tribute of congratulation to this University, of which you are the Vice-Chancellor. I will not follow your lordship through the interesting details which you gave us a short time ago; but it is impossible to number up without satisfaction the increase of the students, the work which has been done and is being done, the raising of the standard with that work, and the stimulus which this University gives to other colleges, such as that under Dr. Delany, to whom your lordship alluded. These are all matters which if I do not dwell upon I do not overlook.

And may I say in connection with these subjects this one word—that I saw with the greatest satisfaction how large the number is of those who are taking degrees and distinguishing themselves in the faculty of Arts. My lord, far be it from me to say one word which could be construed into depreciation of those other sciences which have been honoured, and justly honoured, here to-day. They conduce to all the practical purposes of life, and a civilized community in these days cannot afford to dispense with them. But I also unfeignedly rejoice to see that the great province of Arts still maintains its own—for Arts means classics, mathematics, philosophy, and logic. And without, as I say, disparaging the other sister sciences and practical arts, it is upon this foundation of Arts that the greatest minds have been built, and I believe it is by them that the finest and the highest mental qualities are formed.

Your lordship touched in your remarks on one point of deep interest, and one upon which there is, perhaps, some difference of opinion. Your lordship alluded to the omission of theology from this curriculum—

The VICE-CHANCELLOR.—No, your Excellency; I did not.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—I beg pardon if I misapprehended the remark; but it is, at all events, one of those omissions which must strike one whose idea of an university is founded upon the inclusion of theology in a university system, as a necessary part; it is a study which, from the necessary scope of your work, from the nature of this institution, cannot find a place here. But at the same time whilst I personally hold, as I always held, that theological teaching forms an essential part of all education, I accept and admit here its omission, because I know it cannot be otherwise. There are, of course, different forms of university life. There is the university which teaches, whether by professors or tutors, which exacts residence, but which does not require disciplinary or personal control. Such are some universities. There is again a second form of university teaching, such as that which I knew in my own day at Oxford, where there is teaching with professors and tutors, where there is a collegiate life, and where theology forms a distinct part of the curriculum. But there is also a third form of the university, such as this, such as the University of London, in which there is teaching by professors, where there is no residence, no collegiate life, or those incidents which go with it. I do not debate these points, or lay down which is best. I would rather say, according to the old Latin saying, *Suum cuique tribuito*. Give to each that which the circumstances of its own land and of its own case requires.

And let me add that other saying, which will be found in Cicero, *Suo quisque studio maxime ducitur*. It is a motto which applies rather to the taught than to the teacher, but in which I thoroughly and

heartily believe; for he who does not give his whole sympathies and affections to the work in which he is engaged never can hope for any real or permanent success. I know well that on these subjects there must be great differences of opinion. Men may agree to differ; but yet one thing I am convinced of in this country, and it is this—that if there be any one subject which engrosses, and worthily engrosses public attention, it is the great question of higher education in all its branches. Differences there may and must be. So have I seen from some high headland the whole face of the sea fretted with eddies and currents, and under currents, until at last one doubted whether there was any real direction in that mass of moving waters; but, as I have looked on, by degrees I have seen that drift clearly indicated. And so I see here that, whatever may be the differences, men's minds at this moment are set, and earnestly set, upon the great question of higher education.

And will you let me say with complete sincerity, if there ever was a people on the face of the earth who could well repay the education given, it is the people of this land. With all reverence be it said, when an illustration is drawn from Holy Writ, I recall the old parable. There is a stony ground, a thorny ground, and a good ground which brings forth an hundred fold; and so, without any flattery, I say of the Irish nature, it is capable of the highest intellectual development, and if the education given be worthy of it, it may bear fruit, some sixty and some an hundred fold. Our slower English nature rises sluggishly to the touch of education; your quicker witted Irish natures awaken at the first vivifying touch. If I were an Irishman I should remember this—that there was a time in the history of the world when this land was famed far and wide in every country alike for its teaching and for its piety. Missionaries went forth in one direction, teachers went forth in another, and for a long succession of generations the light of Irish civilization burned like a torch in the darkness. St. Columban was known in France and Italy; St. Gall left his traces in Switzerland; at the court of the great Frankish Emperor the natives of Ireland held an honoured place.

These, of course, are memories of the past, and our business here to-day is especially with the present. My lord, I think you said it is not permitted for any one in this hall to say one word touching on the burning question of politics, and though I know well how uncertain the lives of all Governments are—there are as much uncertainty and romance in the life of a Government as in the life of an individual, and therefore I make no promises—yet I take a pleasure in repeating the promise that was given by one of my colleagues in the House of Commons: it is our duty and our privilege to consider how best to render assistance to higher education in Ireland.

My lord, what can I say more? I perceive by the waning light through those windows and the increasing flare of the lamps that the evening is now rapidly closing in. The work and business of the day are over. You have courteously given me the opportunity of offering my congratulations and best wishes to this University, and I will only say this in conclusion, that if there can be at this moment in this country one subject of supreme importance and interest, it is the question of higher education. It may not be altogether the education of former times, but it is the education which is applied to all practical purposes of modern life, and I need not say it is that education which connects itself intimately with good government or bad government, with national prosperity or national misfortune, which enters into public life quite as much as it does into private. I say nothing of the humbler branches

of education ; but I would earnestly ask those who to-day are in any form concerned with higher education—those who are conferring the honours and well-won rewards—those, on the other hand, who are receiving these rewards and who are winning their way to distinction—I would ask them to consider how great a responsibility rests on them in the use they shall make of the higher education, and the impulse they shall give to the public thought and intelligence of their country. From all sides education of all kinds is flowing in in a full and, comparatively speaking, sudden volume into this country. The light which has been so long kept away is now at last breaking in in a form as great as it is sudden ; and just in proportion as that light comes in, so, I say, are the duties and responsibilities of those who in any degree can administer to that education.

The proceedings then terminated.

APPENDIX IV.

DEGREES, ETC., CONFERRED.

January 7th, 1886.

MASTER OF OBSTETRICS.

Maurice H. Curtin.

|

James Whitten.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Joseph Ball.

J. J. K. O'Kennedy.

|

George Weir.

DIPLOMA for Proficiency in the Treatment of MENTAL DISEASES.

Patrick A. Daly.

|

William H. Thompson

APPENDIX V.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXAMINATIONS, 1885.

1885.	NAME OF EXAMINATION.	Entered.	Absent.	Retired.	Rejected.	Passed.
Spring.	First Examination in Medicine,	36	12	1	12	11
	Second " "	88	16	3	27	42
	M.B. Examination,	72	7	10	19	36
	M.Ch. "	63	*24	—	15	24
	Master of Obstetrics,	41	†15	1	14	11
		300	74	15	87	124
Summer.	Matriculation,	309	21	1	120	167
	First University Examination,	261	28	—	102	131
		570	49	1	222	298
Autumn.	Matriculation,	599	67	11	145	376
	First University Examination,	380	21	5	137	223
	Second " "	293	19	4	77	193
	B.A. Examination,	191	15	3	50	123
	M.A., "	19	2	1	3	13
	First Examination in Engineering,	20	1	1	6	12
	Second " "	6	—	—	1	5
	B.E. Examination,	8	—	—	1	7
	First Examination in Medicine,	125	‡14	3	32	76
	Second " "	107	19	12	34	42
	M.B. Examination,	91	9	5	37	40
	M.Ch. "	91	‡36	—	21	34
	Master of Obstetrics,	66	§29	—	24	13
	Diploma in Sanitary Science,	2	—	—	—	2
	L.L.B. Examination,	9	1	—	2	6
	L.L.D. "	4	—	—	2	2
	First Examination in Music,	3	—	—	2	1
		2,020	233	45	574	1,168
	Totals for the year 1885,	2,890	356	61	883	1,590
	The corresponding totals for 1884 were,	2,864	263	68	478	1,555

* Including 22 disqualified by failing to obtain a Degree in Medicine.

† " 14 " " " "

‡ " 31 " " " "

§ " 22 " " " "

|| " 4 who failed to pass First University Examination.

APPENDIX VI.

WOMEN STUDENTS, 1885.

Name of Examination.	Examined.	Rejected.	Passed.	Number who obtained Honours.	Distribution of the Honours among the different Subjects of the Examinations.
Matriculation (Summer), First University Examination (Summer),	6 12	2 3	4 10	— —	These Examinations were for "Pass" Candidates only.
Matriculation (Autumn),	68	9	59	*24	
					{ Latin, French, and English, 1 Latin and French, 1 English and French, 3 French, 15 German, 3 Mathematics, 1
First University Examination, (Autumn),	33	8	25	†8	†Honours in { Mathematics, French, and Physics, 1 Latin, French, and English, 1 Latin and Greek, 1 Latin and French, 1 Latin and Physics, 1 French and English, 1 German and English, 1 French, 1
Second University Examination,	19	5	14	†10	†Honours in { Logic and Mathematics, 1 English and French, 2 Latin, 1 English, 1 French, 4 Logic, 1
B.A. Examination,	9	—	9	§1	§Honours in Modern Literature, 4
First Examination in Music,	1	—	1	—	
First Examination in Medicine (Autumn),	3	—	3	—	
Modern Literature :— Scholarship Examination,	15	—	—	—	Obtained first Scholarship.