

EXPLANATION OF SOME OF THE ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS USED.

*	. . . . .	An asterisk placed above a degree means that the degree was obtained with honours. <i>See</i> Appendix I.
†	. . . . .	A dagger placed above a degree of M.A. means that the Master of Arts took an ordinary degree, but gained one of the University Prizes. <i>See</i> Appendix I.
(act.)	. . . . .	(Acting.) An Assistant Surgeon, R.N. (a rank which was abolished 24th March, 1873), was at one time so commissioned on first appointment.
A.D.C.	. . . . .	Aide-de-camp to H.M. the King.
(ad eund.)	. . . . .	<i>Ad eundem gradum</i> (admitted to the same degree).
(Agr.)	. . . . .	(In Agriculture.)
Alumnus	. . . . .	Alumnus in Arts (<i>i.e.</i> , a student who did not proceed to a degree in Arts).
A.M.D.	. . . . .	Army Medical Department.
A.M.S.	. . . . .	Army Medical Staff.
b.	. . . . .	<i>Born.</i>
B.A.	. . . . .	Bachelor of Arts. This, the minor degree in Arts at most Universities, was never granted either by King's College, Marschal College or Aberdeen University, and has not been conferred by any of the other Scottish Universities since 1861, as candidates in these Universities proceed at once to the degree of M.A.
B.C.	. . . . .	The style used at Cambridge to designate a Bachelor of Surgery. <i>Cf.</i> B.S. and Ch.B.
B.C.L.	. . . . .	Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D.	. . . . .	Bachelor of Divinity.
B.Hy.	. . . . .	Bachelor of Hygiene.
Birm.	. . . . .	The University of Birmingham.
B.L.	. . . . .	Bachelor of Law.
B.S.	. . . . .	The style used in some Universities to designate a Bachelor of Surgery. <i>Cf.</i> B.C. and Ch.B.
B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science.
C.A.	Chartered Accountant.
Camb. or Cantab.	The University of Cambridge.

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- C.B. Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.
 Ch.B. (Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus.) Bachelor of Surgery.
 This degree, by ordinance of the University Commissioners, appointed under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, was substituted for that of Master in Surgery (C.M.), as the minor degree in Surgery to be conferred with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.). See C.M. and Ch.M.
 Ch.M. (Chirurgiæ Magister.) Master of Surgery.
 In the Scottish Universities this is the higher degree in Surgery and bears the same relation to the degree of Ch.B. as the degree of M.D. does to that of M.B. Up to the date of this publication only two Aberdeen graduates (John Alexander Mackenzie, see p. 324, and Isaac Frederick Bernhardt de Villiers, M.B., Ch.B., 1905, who became Ch.M. in July, 1906) have received promotion to this degree. See Ch.B. and C.M., and *cf.* M.Ch.
 C.I.E. Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.
 (civil) Of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath.
 cl. Class of honours in a degree.
 Class. Classics or Classical.
 C.M. (Chirurgiæ Magister.) Master in Surgery.
 This, which was formerly the only degree in Surgery given by the Scottish Universities, was conferred with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), until by ordinance of the Commissioners appointed under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the degree of Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.) was substituted for it and the higher surgical degree of Master of Surgery (Ch.M.) was instituted on the same level as the higher medical degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.). See Ch.B. and Ch.M.
 C.M.G. Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.
 (com.) Obtained commendation for a thesis on proceeding to a degree.
 C.S.I. Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
 C.V.O. Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
 D. Daughter.
 D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.
 D.D. Doctor of Divinity.
 (dist.) Passed examination with distinction.
 (This was not introduced as regards the LL.B. degree of Edin. until October, 1885.)
 D.Litt. Doctor of Letters. *Cf.* Litt.D.
 D.P.H. Diplomate in Public Health.
 D.Phil. Doctor of Philosophy. *Cf.* Ph.D.
 D.Sc. Doctor of Science. *Cf.* Sc.D.
 D.S.O. Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

English Presbyterian Church.	The Presbyterian Church of England.
Episcopal Church	The Episcopal Church in Scotland.
F.C.	The Free Church of Scotland.
	Formed in 1843 by the large secession (known as the Disruption) from the Church of Scotland. In October, 1900, the great majority of the Free Church joined the United Presbyterian Church and formed the United Free Church of Scotland. Since that date the minority of the Free Church, who declined to join the Union, constitutes the Free Church of Scotland. <i>See</i> U.F.C. and U.P. Church.
F.F.P.S. Glasg	Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
F.R.C.P. Edin.	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
F.R.C.P.I.	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland ; <i>formerly</i> the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland.
F.R.C.P. Lond.	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
F.R.C.S. Edin.	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S. Eng.	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
F.R.C.S.I.	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
F.R.S.	Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E.	Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
Fusion	The union of the two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen in 1860 was so designated.
G.C.B.	Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.
G.C.I.E.	Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.
G.C.M.G.	Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I.	Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
G.C.V.O.	Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
H.E.	His Excellency.
H.E.I.C.S.	Honourable East India Company's Service.
(Hon.)	Honorary degree.
(hon. dist.)	Obtained degree with honourable distinction.
(hons.)	Degree taken with honours.
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service.
I.M.S.	Indian Medical Service.
I.S.O.	Companion of the Imperial Service Order.
Junior Optime	One who obtained a place in the third grade in the mathematical tripos at Cambridge.
K.C.B.	Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.
K.C.I.E.	Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

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K.C.M.G.	Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I.	. . . . .	Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O.	. . . . .	Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
K.G.	. . . . .	Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.
King's Coll.	. . . . .	The University and King's College of Aberdeen, 1494, to 14th September, 1860.
K.T.	. . . . .	Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.
Lambeth	. . . . .	Degrees granted by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury are so designated.
Licentiate	. . . . .	(1) In the Presbyterian churches, a clergyman who has received licence to preach; but is not an ordained minister. (2) In the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of Edinburgh and of Ireland and in the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, the grade of Licentiate corresponds with that of Member in the Royal College of Surgeons of England, while in the three Colleges of Physicians the grade of Licentiate is below that of Member of these Royal Colleges.
Litt.D.	. . . . .	The style used at some Universities to designate a Doctor of Letters. <i>Cf.</i> D.Litt.
Litt. Hum.	. . . . .	(In <i>Litteris Humanioribus.</i>) In classics. Used in connection with class lists issued by Public Examiners at Oxford.
LL.D.	. . . . .	(<i>Legum Doctor.</i>) Doctor of Laws.
LL.B.	. . . . .	(<i>Legum Baccalaureus.</i>) Bachelor of Laws.
LL.M.	. . . . .	(<i>Legum Magister.</i>) Master of Laws.
M.A.	. . . . .	Master of Arts. In most Universities this is the higher degree in Arts to which a B.A. of a certain standing may be promoted; but as regards the degree in the Scottish Universities, <i>see</i> B.A.
Mar. Coll.	. . . . .	The Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, 1593 to 14th September, 1860.
M.Ch.	. . . . .	The style used in some Universities to designate a Master of Surgery. <i>Cf.</i> Ch.M.
M.B.	. . . . .	(<i>Medicinæ Baccalaureus.</i>) Bachelor of Medicine. The minor degree in Medicine. <i>See</i> M.D., C.M. and Ch.B.
M.D.	. . . . .	(<i>Medicinæ Doctor.</i>) Doctor of Medicine. The higher degree in Medicine; but under old Regulations the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh conferred this degree on a candidate who had commenced his medical studies not later than 1861, without his having proceeded to the degree of M.B., and the University of St. Andrews, from 1863 until 1897, when the system was abolished by ordinance of the Commissioners appointed under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, had power to annually confer this degree direct on ten approved legally qualified medical practitioners.

(mil.)	Of the Military Division of the Order of the Bath.
<i>Medical Directory</i>	<i>See Medical Register.</i>
<i>Medical Register</i>	The official list of legally qualified medical practitioners, published annually, since 1859, in accordance with the provisions of <i>The Medical Act, 1858</i> . It is not to be confused with <i>The Medical Directory</i> which is not official, but contains much fuller information regarding the members of the medical profession, furnished by themselves.
Minister	In Scotland, when no denomination is mentioned, a clergyman of the Church of Scotland.
Moda.	Examination by Moderators at Oxford.
M.Sc.	Master of Science.
Mus.D.	(Musica: Doctor.) Doctor of Music.
M.V.O.	Member of the Royal Victorian Order.
Oxon.	The University of Oxford.
P.C.	Privy Councillor.
Ph.D.	(Philosophiæ Doctor.) Doctor of Philosophy. This form of contraction is used to distinguish the degree when obtained from a Continental University. Cf. D.Phil., which is the British form.
R.A.M.C.	Royal Army Medical Corps.
R.E.	Royal Engineers.
Rector	In Scotland, (1) The president of the University Court in each of the four Universities, elected by the matriculated students and holding office for three years. (2) The head-master of an academy or important public school. (3) On 3rd June, 1890, the Clergy of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, at a meeting of the General Synod in Edinburgh, adopted the term Rector as the designation of the Incumbent of a Church of that denomination. In England, (1) The clergyman of a parish who has the whole right to the ecclesiastical dues therein. <i>See Vicar.</i> (2) The heads of Exeter and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford.
R.U.I.	Royal University of Ireland, formerly the Queen's University in Ireland.
S.	Son.
Sc.D.	(Scientiæ Doctor.) Doctor of Science. Cf. D.Sc.
Scottish Episcopal	Of the Episcopal Church in Scotland.
Senior Optime	One who obtained a place in the second grade in the mathematical tripos at Cambridge.
Tripos	The honours examination at Cambridge, as divided into the several departments.
U.F.C.	United Free Church of Scotland, formed in 1900 by the union of the majority of the Free Church of Scotland with the United Presbyterian Church. <i>See F.C.</i> and U.P. Church.

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U.P. Church United Presbyterian Church.

Formed in May, 1847, by the union of the Relief Church with the Associate Synod, bodies which had seceded from the Church of Scotland in the previous century. In October, 1900, the United Presbyterian Church, by joining the majority of the Free Church of Scotland, formed the United Free Church of Scotland. See F.C. and U.F.C.

Vicar In England the clergyman of a parish where a lay impropriator is the Rector and the parson receives only a certain proportion of the emoluments of the living, called the "small tithes," the Rector getting the "great tithes". See Rector.

Vict. Victoria University of Manchester.

Wrangler One who obtained a place in the highest grade in the mathematical tripos at Cambridge.