THE

SYDNEY

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

1881-82.

Sydney:
GIBBS, SHALLARD, & CO., STEAM MACHINE PRINTERS,
70 Pitt Street, Next Union Bank.
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PREFACE.

The University of Sydney was incorporated by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, which received the Royal Assent on the 9th December, 1851. The objects set forth in the preamble are—

"The advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge." It is empowered after examination to confer Degrees in Arts, Law, and Medicine, and is endowed with the annual income of £5,000.

By a Royal Charter, issued 7th February, 1858, the same rank, style, and precedence were granted to Graduates of the University of Sydney as are enjoyed by Graduates of Universities within the United Kingdom. The University of Sydney is also declared in the amended Charter granted to the University of London, to be one of the Institutions in connection with that University, from which certificates of having pursued a due course of instruction may be received with a view to admission to Degrees.

The government of the University is vested in a Senate consisting of sixteen elective Fellows, and not fewer than three nor more than six "ex officio" members, being Professors of the University, in such branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time select. Under this power the Senior Professors of Classics, Mathematics, and Experimental Physics, and the present Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy have been constituted ex officio Members of the Senate. A Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor are elected by the Senate from their own body.

Vacancies in the Senate are filled by means of a convocation of electors consisting of the Fellows of the Senate for the time being, Professors, Public Teachers and Examiners in the Schools of the University, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers declared to be such by By-Law, Masters of Arts, Doctors of Law, Doctors of Medicine, and by an Act of the Legislature passed 23rd March, 1880, Bachelors of Arts of three years standing.
The curriculum of study for the Degree of B.A. extends over a period of three years, during which attendance on Lectures is required. Any Matriculated Student, however, may obtain exemption from Lectures, who shall satisfy the Senate that he is prevented from attending by the necessities of his position, and who shall have received from the Examiners a special certificate that his abilities and attainments are such as to enable him, in their opinion, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case to keep up with the usual course of study at the University without attendance on Lectures.

Lectures are given on the Greek and Latin Languages, Ancient History, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical (Laboratory Work), Experimental Physics, Geology and Mineralogy, and Physical Geography.

Senior and Junior Public Examinations are held annually in Sydney and at other places where persons approved by the Senate can be found to superintend the Examinations.

A Civil Service Examination is held four times a year. All persons seeking appointment to a clerical office in the Public Service of the colony are required to pass this Examination satisfactorily.

A Preliminary Examination for Medical Students is held twice a year, embodying the subjects required by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom for the Registration of Medical Students.

In the Faculties of Law and Medicine, Boards of Examiners have been appointed to test the qualifications of Candidates for Degrees. It is hoped, however, that an increased endowment (according to a scheme which the Senate have laid before the Government) will enable the University to produce a complete curriculum in the Faculties of Law and Medicine, as well as in Engineering and Mechanical Science.

The Lectures of the Professors are open to persons not Members of the University upon payment of a moderate fee for each course.

Graduates and Undergraduates of other Universities are admitted ad eundem statum and gradum under certain regulations prescribed by the By-Laws.

The object of the Sydney University is to supply the means of a liberal education to "all orders and denominations without any distinction whatever."
An act to encourage the Erection of Colleges in connection with different Religious Denominations was passed by the Legislature during the Session of 1854. Ample assistance is offered towards their endowment; and the maintenance of the fundamental principles of the University—*the association of students without respect of religious creeds, in the cultivation of secular knowledge*—is secured consistently with the most perfect independence of the College authorities within their own walls. Colleges in connection with the Church of England, the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches have been established.

An account of the several Scholarships and other Prizes for proficiency which have been established out of the funds of the University, or have been founded by Private Benefactions will be found in this Calendar.

The Senate has the privilege of nominating one Candidate per annum to a Cadetship in the Royal Military College.

Graduates of this University enjoy certain privileges (granted by Act of Parliament), exempting them from all Examinations other than an Examination in Law before admission as a Barrister of the Supreme Court, and a similar privilege as well as a shortening of the period of service from five to three years before admission as an Attorney or Solicitor. The Matriculation and Arts Certificates of this University are also recognised by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as indicating proficiency on the part of Candidates in the subjects for which they hold such Certificates.

The recently adopted rules of the Supreme Court of the Colony require all Candidates for admission to the Law to pass the Matriculation or some other equivalent Examination in this University. They are subsequently required during the term of their Articleship to pass an intermediate Examination in History. For this purpose the Senate has appointed the Heads of the Colleges of St. Paul, St. John, and St. Andrew, a Board of Examiners, to deal with such individual cases as may be referred to them.

**Extension of University Teaching and Privileges to Women.**—On the 6th April, 1881, after some earlier deliberations, the Senate passed the following resolutions:—1. That, subject to such regulations as the Senate may make, women shall henceforward be admitted to Matriculation and instruction in the University, and to annual Examinations and Examinations for Degrees,
and shall be entitled to receive Degrees equivalent to those granted to male students. 2. That it be referred to the Board of Studies to report to the Senate on the subject of the arrangements and regulations necessary for carrying out the above resolution.

On the 27th April, 1881, the Board of Studies having met in pursuance of the second above resolution, made a report offering to the Senate the following recommendation:—That female students should be admitted to the same lectures as male students; it being the opinion of the Board that no inconvenience would arise from the joint attendance of students of both sexes, and that there would be no difficulty in providing that the lectures delivered under the circumstances should contain nothing of a nature to shock female delicacy.

On the 4th May, 1881, the above report was adopted by the Senate, and on the 1st June, 1881, the Senate determined that female students should be admitted at once, and directed that notices should be issued inviting female candidates for Matriculation to announce their desire to be examined for that purpose, and intimating that applications would be received up to the first day of Examination. Notice was given accordingly.

In consideration of the shortness of this first notice the Senate will upon later applications being made by female students in the course of the academic year 1881-82, take their applications into special consideration. Meanwhile the lectures will be open to female students in anticipation prior to Matriculation.

In consequence of some doubts as to the power of the University under the precise terms of its Incorporation Act, to grant Degrees to female students equivalent to those granted to male students, and to put them in all respects in a position of equality in relation to the University, it is intended to invite the Legislature to pass an Amending Act giving to the Senate all necessary power for the granting of such Degrees and conferring on female students equality in respect of University privileges, and it is not doubted that such an Act will be passed before female students will be prepared for Degrees.
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**Sydney University Calendar**

**1881.**

**SEPTEMBER, XXX.**

1. Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
2. Senate meets.
3. Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
4. Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
5. Last day for names to be sent in for Civil Service and Medical Examinations.
6. Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
<table>
<thead>
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<td>MICHAELMAS TERM begins. CIVIL SERVICE [LAW, and MEDICAL Examinations.</td>
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Senate meets.

Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.

Public Examinations. Civil Service Examinations in Country Districts.

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.

Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.

First Sunday in Advent.
## Sydney University Calendar

**1881.**

### DECEMBER, XXXI.

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January, XXXI.

First Sunday after Christmas.

Senate meets.

First Sunday after Epiphany.

Second Sunday after Epiphany.

Third Sunday after Epiphany.

[22] Act of Incorporation of Melbourne University assented to.

Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.
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<td>First Sunday in Lent.</td>
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### Sydney University Calendar

1882.

#### MARCH, XXXI.

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- **Senate meets.**
- **Second Sunday in Lent.**
- **LENT TERM begins.** Civil Service, Law, and Medical Examinations.
- **Third Sunday in Lent.**
- **Fourth Sunday in Lent.**
- **Fifth Sunday in Lent.**
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*Sydney University Calendar*

1882.

*APRIL, XXX.*
# Sydney University Calendar

1882.

## MAY, XXXI.

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First Sunday after Ascension.

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Whit Sunday.
### Sydney University Calendar 1882.

#### JUNE, XXX.

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- **Trinity Sunday.**
- **Trinity Term begins.** Yearly, Degree, and Matriculation Examinations.
- Senate meets.
- First Sunday after Trinity.
- Second Sunday after Trinity.
- Lectures begin.
- Last day for names to be sent in for the Civil Service Examination.
- Third Sunday after Trinity.
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ROYAL CHARTER

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: WHEREAS under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of our Colony of New South Wales, passed in the fourteenth year of our reign, No. 31, intituled "An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney," and to which our Royal Assent was granted on the 9th day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-One, a Senate consisting of sixteen Fellows was incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession, under the name of the University of Sydney, with power to grant, after Examination, the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, and to examine for Medical degrees in the four branches of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy. AND WHEREAS our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight, Commander of our most honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our said Colony, has transmitted to us the humble Petition of the Senate of the said University of Sydney under their common seal, dated the 9th day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven, wherein is set forth a statement of the establishment of the said University, the appointment of learned Professors of the Faculty of Arts, and the provisions adopted and to be adopted in respect to the Faculties of Laws and Medicine and the course of Education and discipline for the Scholars,
Undergraduates, and Graduates of the said University, and in which it is humbly submitted that the standard of acquirements which must be attained by Graduates in the University of Sydney is not below that prescribed by the most learned Universities of the United Kingdom, and the direction of the studies in the said University has been committed to Professors who have highly distinguished themselves in British Universities, that the Rules under which the high standard, in the University has been fixed cannot be altered without the approval of our representative in the Colony, and that there is vested in him the power of interference should the Rules laid down be unduly relaxed in practice, and that, therefore, the Memorialists confidently hope that the Graduates of the University of Sydney will not be inferior in scholastic acquirements to the majority of Graduates of British Universities, and that it is desirable to have the degrees of the University of Sydney generally recognized throughout our dominions. And it is also humbly submitted that although our Royal assent to the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales hereinbefore recited fully satisfies the principle of our law that the power of granting degrees should flow from the Crown, yet that as that assent was conveyed through an Act which has effect only in the territory of New South Wales, the Memorialists believe that the degrees granted by the said University, under the authority of the said Act, are not legally entitled to recognition beyond the limits of New South Wales. And that the Memorialists are in consequence most desirous to obtain a grant from us of Letters Patent requiring all our subjects to recognize the degrees given under the Act of the Local Legislature in the same manner as if the said University of Sydney had been an University established within the United Kingdom under a Royal Charter or an Imperial enactment: And the Memorialists therefore hereby most humbly pray that we will be pleased to take the premises into our gracious consideration and grant to the University of Sydney Letters Patent effective of the object therein set forth. Now know ye that we, taking the premises into consideration, and deeming it to be the duty of our Royal Office for the advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of our faithful subjects, without any distinction whatsoever, throughout our dominions, encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of Education, and considering that many persons do prosecute
and complete their studies in the Colony of New South Wales on whom it is just to confer such distinctions and rewards as may induce them to persevere in their laudable pursuits, Do, by virtue of our Prerogative Royal and of our especial Grace and certain knowledge and mere motion, by these presents of us, our heirs and successors, will, grant, and declare that the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, already granted or conferred or hereafter to be granted or conferred by the Senate of the said University of Sydney shall be recognized as Academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in our United Kingdom and in our Colonies and possessions throughout the world as fully as if the said degrees had been granted by any University of our said United Kingdom. And we further will and ordain that any variation of the Constitution of the said University which may at any time or from time to time be made by an Act of the said Governor and Legislature shall not, so long as the same or the like standard of knowledge is in the opinion of the said Governor preserved as a necessary condition for obtaining the aforesaid Degrees therein, in any manner annul, abrogate, circumscribe, or diminish the privileges conferred on the said University by these our Royal Letters Patent, nor the rank, rights, privileges, and consideration conferred by such degrees. And lastly we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, grant and declare that these our Letters Patent or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things valid and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense of the best advantage of the said University, as well in all our courts elsewhere, notwithstanding any non-recital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these our Letters Patent. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the twenty-seventh day of February, in the Twenty-First year of our Reign.

By warrant under the Queen's sign manual.

C. ROMILY.
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY.

An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney.—14 Vict., No. 31.
[Assented to 1st October, 1850.]

An Act to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to Incorporate and endow the 'University of Sydney.'"—16 Vict., No. 28.
[Assented to 21st December, 1852.]

An Act to amend the Sydney University Incorporation Act.
[Assented to 26th April, 1861.]

An Act to enable the University of Sydney to purchase the Sydney College with the land attached thereto.—17 Vict., No. 18.
[Assented to 5th September, 1853.]

An Act to provide a Fund for Building the University of Sydney.
—17 Vict., No. 28.
[Assented to 24th October, 1853.]

An Act to confer certain privileges on graduates of the University of Sydney.—20 Vict., No. 14.
[Assented to 3rd February, 1857.]

An Act to amend the Electoral Law.—22 Vict., No. 20, Clause XV.
[Assented to 24th November, 1858.]

This Act was repealed by Clause II. of the Electoral Act of 1880, 44 Vict., No. 13.
An Act to empower the Senate of the University of Sydney to confer Degrees in certain cases without Examination, and to give to Bachelors of Arts the right of voting in certain cases. —44 Vict., No., 22.

[Assented to 23rd March, 1880.]

An Act to provide for the establishment and endowment of Colleges within the University of Sydney.—18 Vict., No. 37.

[Assented to 2nd December, 1854.]

An Act to Incorporate St. Paul's College as a College within the University of Sydney.—18 Vict.

[Assented to 1st December, 1854.]

An Act to Enlarge the Council of St. Paul's College.

[Assented to 15th December, 1857.]

An Act to Incorporate St. John's College as a College within the University of Sydney.

[Assented to 15th December, 1857.]

An Act to Incorporate Wesley College as a College within the University of Sydney.

[Assented to 1st June, 1860.]

This Act has become void by the voluntary action of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and the land appropriated to the College has been granted for the purpose of the erection of a Hospital to be called the "Prince Alfred Hospital." For which see Acts.

An Act to Incorporate St. Andrew's College as a College within the University of Sydney.

[Assented to 12th December, 1867.]

An Act to Incorporate "The Prince Alfred Hospital."

[Assented to 3rd April 1873.]

An Act to authorize the resumption by the Crown and dedication as a site for the Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital of a portion of the Land granted to the University of Sydney.

[Assented to 25th April, 1873.]

The Deeds of Grant under which the University holds the lands granted to it by the Crown, may be found in the Register of Grants. They are dated 23rd January, 1855, and 10th July, 1866, respectively.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

All By-Laws heretofore passed by the Senate and now in force are hereby repealed and in lieu thereof the following By-Laws shall be and are hereby declared to be the By-Laws under which the University of Sydney shall henceforth be governed. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to revive any By-Law previously repealed, or to prejudice any matter already done or commenced under any By-Law hitherto in force.

1. CHANCELLOR.

1.—The election to the office of Chancellor shall take place at a duly convened meeting of the Senate to be held in Lent Term.

2.—The Chancellor shall be elected for a period of three years (except as hereinafter provided) to be computed from the date of election, but shall be eligible for re-election.

3.—In the event of the office of Chancellor becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate and the Chancellor so appointed shall hold office until the Lent term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such election.

VICE-CHANCELLOR

4.—The election of the Vice-Chancellor shall take place annually at a duly-convened meeting of the Senate, to be held in Lent Term, except as in cases otherwise provided for by the Act of Incorporation.
SENATE.

MEETINGS AND RULES OF PROCEDURE.

5.—The Senate shall meet on the first Wednesday in every month or on the nearest convenient day, should such first Wednesday be a Public Holiday, and may adjourn from time to time to conclude any unfinished business.

6.—At any time in the interval between such monthly meetings it shall be competent for the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, in any case of emergency to call a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be, for the consideration of any business which he may wish to submit to them.

7.—Upon the written requisition of any three members, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both, the Registrar shall convene a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of seven days from the receipt of such requisition.

8.—Except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, no motion initiating a subject for discussion shall be made but in pursuance of notice given at the previous monthly meeting, and every such notice shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Registrar for that purpose.

9.—The Registrar shall issue to each member of the Senate a summons with a written specification of the various matters to be considered at the next meeting of the Senate, whether such meeting be an ordinary or a special one, and such summons, except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, shall be issued at least three days previously to such meeting.

10.—In the event of a quorum of the Senate not being present at any monthly or other meeting within half an hour after the hour appointed, the members then present may appoint any convenient future day, of which at least three days' notice shall be given by the Registrar in the usual manner.

11.—All the proceedings of the Senate shall be entered in a journal, and at the opening of each meeting the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read and confirmed, and the signature of the Chairman then presiding shall be attached thereto.

12.—If any Fellow shall without leave from the Senate be absent from its meetings for six consecutive calendar months, his fellowship shall ipso facto become vacant.
ELECTION TO VACANCIES.

13.—At the first meeting of the Senate after the occurrence of a vacancy among the Fellows, a day shall be fixed for a Convocation for the election of a successor, such day to be within sixty days from the date of such Senate Meeting, and to be announced at least thirty days before such Convocation, by notice posted at the University and by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers. Due notice shall also be given of the day on which a ballot shall be taken, should such be required. Provided that no Convocation shall be held in the month of January.

14.—No person shall be eligible for election to fill any vacancy among the Fellows unless his name shall have been communicated to the Registrar by some legally* qualified voter at least ten clear days before the time of Convocation; and it shall be the duty of that officer to cause the name of such person and the fact of his candidature to be forthwith advertised in one or more of the daily newspapers published in Sydney, and to be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for eight clear days at least before such Convocation.

15.—The Convocation for the Election of a Fellow shall be held in the University and shall be presided over in the same manner as if it were a meeting of the Senate. Every candidate submitted for election must be proposed and seconded by legally qualified voters. If one, two, or more candidates are so proposed and seconded, then such Candidate or Candidates shall be declared by the President to be duly elected. But if more Candidates are proposed and seconded than there are vacancies in the Senate to be filled at such Convocation, a show of hands shall be taken, and unless a ballot be demanded by at least two members of Convocation then present, the President shall declare the Candidate or Candidates in whose favour there shall be the greatest show of hands to be duly elected. Should a ballot be demanded, it shall be conducted in the following manner:

(A.) The Voters then present shall choose two or more members of Convocation to act as Scrutineers.

(B.) The ballot shall not be held earlier than one week from the day of nomination at Convocation and shall be noti-

* The legally qualified voters are Fellows of the Senate for the time being, Professors, Public Teachers and Examiners in the Schools of the University, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, superior officers of the University declared to be such by By-Law, Graduates who shall have taken the Degrees of M.A., LL.D., or M.D. in this University, and Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing.
fied by notice posted in the University and by advertisement in one or more of the daily newspapers.

(C.) The ballot shall commence at 10 a.m. and close at 2 p.m. on the day appointed.

(D.) At the expiration of the time allotted for the ballot the Scrutineers shall proceed to the examination of the voting papers and shall report the result to the President, who shall then declare the Candidate or Candidates having the majority of votes to be duly elected to the vacant seat or seats in the Senate.

(E). In the event of an equality of votes the election shall be decided by the casting vote of the President.

16. Before the time fixed for the Convocation for the election of a Fellow, the Registrar shall prepare for the President's use a complete list of all persons entitled to vote under the provisions of the law, and a copy of such list shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for two days at least before the time of Convocation.

17.—None but legally qualified voters shall be allowed to be present during the taking of a ballot.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

(24 Victoria, No. 13.)

18.—The Senior Professor of Classics, the Senior Professor of Mathematics, and the Senior Professor of Experimental Physics shall be ex-officio members of the Senate under the provisions of the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

19.—The Present Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy shall be an ex-officio member of the Senate under the Act of 1861.

SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

(24 Victoria, No. 13.)

20.—The Registrar and the Solicitor to the University are hereby declared to be Superior Officers of the University entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

21.—The present Auditor of the University, the Honorable Geoffrey Eager, is hereby declared to be a Superior Officer of the University entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

REGISTRAR.

22.—The Registrar shall keep all necessary records of the Proceedings of the University, conduct all necessary correspondence and keep such Registers and books of account as may be required.

23.—All fees, fines, or other sums received by the Registrar in his capacity as such shall be paid into the Bank of the University, in order that the same may be applied, accounted for, and audited in such manner as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

24.—The Seal of the University shall be placed in the charge of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and Registrar, and shall not be affixed to any document except by order of the Senate.

FACULTIES.

25.—There shall be three Faculties in the University, viz.:

1. Arts.
2. Law.
3. Medicine

LIMITATION OF THE TITLE OF PROFESSOR.

26.—The title of Professor shall be distinctive of those Public Teachers of the University upon whom the Senate shall have conferred that title, and no person in or belonging to the University, or any College within it, shall be recognized as Professor without the express authority of the Senate.

PROCTORIAL BOARD.

27.—The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Senior Professor of Classics, the Senior Professor of Mathematics, the Senior Professor of Experimental Physics, and the Present Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, shall form a Board, to be called the "Proctorial Board," to which shall be confided the duty of enforcing the observance of order on the part of the Undergraduates of the University. This Board shall make such regulations as it may deem expedient for the maintenance of discipline amongst the Undergraduates, and shall have the power of inflicting or authorizing
to be inflicted all such Academic Punishments as are sanctioned by the present usage of British Universities, including Fines to an amount not exceeding five pounds (£5) for any one offence: Provided, however, that the Board shall not proceed to the expulsion of any Undergraduate or his suspension for a period exceeding one Term without the express authority of the Senate.

28.—No question shall be decided at any meeting of this Board unless three Members at the least shall be present.

29.—At meetings of this Board the Chair shall be occupied by the Chancellor, or in his absence by the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts; and in the event of an equality of votes at any meeting, the Chairman shall have a casting vote. At meetings of this Board the Registrar of the University shall attend and record the proceedings, and it shall be his duty to collect all fines imposed by or under the authority of the Board. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to convene the Board on the requisition of any one of its members, at such time within seven days from the date of the requisition, as may be directed by the Chancellor, or in his absence by the Vice-Chancellor, on whom it shall be incumbent to give such direction on the Registrar’s application. In the event of the absence of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, the time of meeting shall be fixed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

BOARD OF STUDIES.

30.—The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Professors of the three several Faculties shall form a Board to be called the Board of Studies, for the consideration of all general questions relating to the studies of the University which may be referred to them by the Senate.

DEANS OF FACULTIES.

31.—A Dean for each of the Faculties in the University shall be elected by the Senate from time to time for a term of three years.

32.—In the event of the office of Dean becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate; and the Dean so appointed shall hold office until the first regular meeting of the Senate in the Term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such election.
TERMS.

33. The Academic year shall contain three Terms, that is to say:

TRINITY TERM.—Commencing on the first Monday in June, and terminating with the last Saturday in August.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—Commencing on the first Monday in October, and terminating with the third Saturday in December.

LENT TERM.—Commencing on the first Monday in March, and terminating with the third Saturday in May.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

34.—Professors and Lecturers appointed by the Senate shall give instruction in the following subjects:

1. Greek Language and Literature.
2. Latin Language and Literature.
3. Ancient History.
4. Logic.
5. Mathematics.
6. Natural Philosophy.
7. Chemistry.
8. Experimental Physics.
9. Physical Geography.
10. Geology.
11. Mineralogy.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

35.—The Professors in the Faculty of Arts together with such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Senate, shall form a Board of Examiners for conducting the Examinations in the Faculty of Arts, and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty, or in his absence, the Professor next in seniority shall be Chairman.

36.—The Board of Examiners shall, from time to time, and in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws for the time being, frame rules and appoint times and places for the several Examinations in the Faculty of Arts.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

37.—At the conclusion of each Examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result signed by the Chairman, and by at least two other members.

MATRICULATION.

38.—Candidates for Matriculation must make application to the Registrar before the commencement of Trinity Term.

39.—The Matriculation Examination shall take place during the first fortnight of Trinity Term, but the Examiners in special cases with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor are authorized to hold such examinations at such other times as may be deemed expedient.

40.—The Examination shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting *vivâ voce* questions.

41.—The names of all Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination shall be arranged and published in such order as the Board of Examiners shall recommend to the Senate.

42.—Students who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination and shall have paid a fee of Two Pounds to the Registrar, may be admitted by the Senate as Members of the University.

43.—The Examination for Matriculation shall be in the following subjects:

- The Greek and Latin Languages.
- English Grammar and Composition.
- Elementary Chemistry, Physics, or Geology.
- Arithmetic.
- Algebra, to simple equations inclusive.

44.—Any Candidate for Matriculation shall on application to the Board of Examiners be exempted from examination in Greek.

LECTURES.

45.—Lectures shall commence on the first day of Term, excepting in the first or Trinity Term, in which they shall com-
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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 commemoration the Monday after the conclusion of the Matriculation and other Examinations hereinafter provided for.

46.—Lectures of an hour each shall be given by the Professors at such times and in such order as the Senate may from time to time direct.

47.—Before the admission of a Student to any course of Lectures he shall pay to the Registrar of the University such fee as shall have been appointed by the Senate.

48.—Full and complete tables of Lectures and subjects of Examinations shall be printed annually in the Calendar and posted at the University from time to time.

49.—Candidates for degrees shall during their first year attend the University Lectures on the following subjects:

1. Greek Language and Literature.
2. Latin Language and Literature.
4. Experimental Physics.

50.—Candidates for Degrees shall during their second year attend the following Lectures:

1. Greek Language and Literature.
2. Latin Language and Literature.
4. Natural Philosophy.
5. Chemistry.
6. Geology.

51.—Candidates for B.A. shall during their third year attend the University Lectures upon those subjects in which they shall have elected to be examined in accordance with By-Law 66.

EXEMPTION FROM LECTURES.

52.—Any undergraduate not holding a scholarship in the University, nor being a Member of a College established under the provision of the Act 18 Victoria, No. 37, may be exempted from attendance upon any or all of the above-named Lectures, upon producing evidence which shall satisfy the Senate that there are sufficient reasons for such exemption: Provided that no such exemption shall be granted for more than one year at any one time.

53.—No such exemption shall be granted until the Examiners shall have specially certified to the Senate that the abilities and
attainments of the applicant are such as to enable him, in their opinion to keep up with the usual course of study at the University without attendance upon Lectures. Undergraduates admitted ad eundem statum, and who are not required to pass the Matriculation Examination, shall nevertheless be required to pass a Special Examination, to be certified by the Examiners as above, before obtaining exemption from attendance upon Lectures.

YEARY EXAMINATIONS.

54.—Yearly Examinations shall be held during the first fortnight of Trinity Term, and no undergraduate shall absent himself therefrom except under medical certificate.

55.—The Undergraduates of the first and second years shall be examined in the subjects of the Undergraduate course upon which Lectures have been given during the year, and shall be required to pass in such proportion thereof as the Senate shall from time to time determine.

56.—No Undergraduate not exempted under Section 52 from attendance upon Lectures shall be admitted to these Examinations, who without sufficient cause shall have absented himself more than three times during any one Term from any prescribed course of Lectures.

57.—Every Undergraduate exempted from attendance upon Lectures under Section 52 shall before being admitted to any Yearly Examination pay to the Registrar a fee of Two Pounds. If any such Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he may be admitted again to Examination without the payment of any additional fee.

58.—Prize Books stamped with the University Arms shall be given to each Student who shall be placed in the first-class in each year.

59.—Such Undergraduates as absent themselves from the Examinations except under medical certificate, or fail to pass them in a satisfactory manner, shall at the discretion of the Senate on the report of the Examiners be required to keep additional terms before proceeding to the B.A. degree.

60.—Undergraduates who shall have passed the Yearly Examinations shall receive certificates to that effect signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.
ADMISSION AD EUNDEM STATUM.

61.—Undergraduates of other Universities may at the discretion of the Senate be admitted ad eundem statum in this University without Examination. Provided always that they shall give to the Registrar, to be submitted to the Senate, sufficient evidence of their alleged status, and of good conduct.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

62.—The Examination for the degree of B.A. shall take place once a year, at the beginning of Trinity Term.

63.—No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Arts that he is of nine terms' standing, and that he has passed all the Examinations required since his admission to the University.

64.—The fee for the degree of B.A. shall be Three Pounds. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to any subsequent Examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

65.—The Examination shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, and at the termination of such Examination each Candidate shall undergo a viva voce Examination if the Examiners think fit.

66.—To obtain the Degree of B.A. Candidates shall pass satisfactory Examinations in two at least of the undermentioned Schools.

2. Mathematical—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3. Natural Science—Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Practical Chemistry and Geology.

But if any Student shall have been placed in the First Class in Honours in Classics, Mathematics, or Natural Science, at the Second Yearly Examination, such Student shall not be required to pass in any other school except that in which he has already passed in the First Class; but any Student availing himself of this privilege will be required to pass in the First Class in Honours at his Third Yearly Examination to qualify him for the attainment of B.A.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

LL.B. Degree. Every Candidate shall be required to pass an Examination in the Civil Law in the original Latin with especial reference to such particular works as the Examiners may from time to time determine. The fee for the Degree of LL.D. shall be Ten Pounds.

83.—The Senate shall have power to admit to Examination for the Degree of LL.D. any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of LL.B. at any other University approved by the Senate, and who shall have completed his twenty-seventh year and shall also have obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or an equivalent first Degree in Arts, at any such University, or shall pass an Examination similar to that prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University. Every Candidate for admission under this By-Law must make application in writing to the Registrar and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as aforesaid, and that he is a person of good fame and character, and upon the approval of his application he shall pay to the Registrar a fee of Two Pounds for the entry of his name in the University Books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

84.—A Professor appointed by the Senate shall give Lectures in Chemistry.

85.—Until other Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine be constituted in the University, there shall be a Board of Examiners appointed by the Senate to test the qualifications of Candidates who may apply for Medical Degrees to be granted in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act of Incorporation.

86.—Such Candidates must lodge with the Registrar of the University satisfactory evidence of having taken the Degree of B.A., or some equivalent degree, in this or in some other University approved by the Senate. Candidates who have not taken such Degree must pass an Examination similar to that prescribed for the B.A. Degree in this University, or must produce evidence of having passed such other preliminary literary or scientific Examination as may be considered by the Senate sufficient for the purpose.

87.—The Candidate must also furnish evidence that he is of good fame and character, that he is not under twenty-one years of
age, and that he has diligently pursued a course of Medical Studies extending over a period of four years at some Medical School approved of by the Senate. His certificates must shew that he has attended the following eight classes each for a course of six months—Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Midwifery; and the following five classes each for a course of three months—Botany, Practical Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery; also that he has attended for two years the Medical and Surgical Practice of a Hospital containing not fewer than one hundred beds, and that he has been engaged for six months in compounding and dispensing medicines.

88.—Medical or Surgical Diplomas from regularly constituted Examining Boards in Europe or America may at the discretion of the Senate be accepted as equivalent to the whole or part of the above-mentioned certificates.

89.—As soon as the required documents have been declared satisfactory by the Senate, the Registrar shall notify to the Candidate the day on which his Examination will commence.

90.—Before being admitted to Examination, the Candidate must deposit with the Registrar a fee of Ten Pounds, which will not be returned in the event of the Candidate not passing the Examination; but such Candidate may be admitted to any future Examination without any further charge.

91.—Upon compliance with the above regulations, and on the report of the Examiners that the Candidate has passed a satisfactory professional Examination, the Senate shall confer upon him the Degree of M.B.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

92.—The degree of M.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two Academic years from the granting of the M.B. degree.

93.—The Candidate must produce evidence that, after having obtained the degree of M.B., he has spent two years in hospital practice or three years in practice either private or in the public service. He shall also be required to produce a certificate from the Superintendent of a Public Lunatic Asylum of diligent attendance at such Asylum for three months, such attendance being either before or after his obtaining the degree of M.B. Further he shall be required to pass the following Examination,
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

which shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *viva voce* interrogations.

(a)—Commentary on a case in Medicine, Surgery, or Obstetric Medicine, at the option of the Candidate.

(b)—Medicine (including Psychological Medicine).

(c)—Examination and Report on cases of Patients under treatment in the wards of a hospital.

(d)—*Viva voce* Interrogations and Demonstrations from specimens and preparations.

94.—The fee for the Degree of M.D. shall be Ten Pounds.

95.—The Senate shall have power to admit to Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine or some corresponding first Degree in Medicine at any other University approved by the Senate. Every Candidate for admission under this By-Law must make application in writing to the Registrar and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as aforesaid, and also that he is a person of good fame and character. Upon the approval of his application, he shall pay to the Registrar a fee of Two Pounds for the entry of his name in the University Books in addition to the prescribed fee for his Degree. Before the granting of the Degree, every passed Candidate will be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-third year.

ADMISSION AD EUNDENM GRADUM.

96.—Graduates of other Universities approved by the Senate may at the discretion of the Senate be admitted *ad eundem gradum* in this University without examination. Provided always that they shall give to the Registrar to be submitted to the Senate, sufficient evidence of their alleged degree, and of their good fame and character. The fee for any such degree shall be Five Guineas (£5 5s).

REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

97.—A Register of the Graduates of the University shall be kept by the Registrar in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time direct, and such Register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon as holding the Degree of Master of Arts, or Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Medicine at the time of his claiming to vote at a Convocation for the election of a Fellow of the Senate is so entitled to vote, and that any person whose name shall not appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote in Convocation, is not so entitled to vote.

SUBSTITUTES FOR OFFICERS.

98.—Any act required by the By-Laws to be performed by any officer of the University may during the absence or other incapacity of such Officer, unless otherwise provided, be performed by a person appointed by the Senate to act in his place.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

99.—The Academic Costume shall be for—

The Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor—a robe and cap similar to those worn by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. In undress, the silk gown worn by other members of the Senate,—black velvet cap and gold tassel.

A member of the Senate—the habit of his Degree or a black silk gown (of the description worn by civilians holding degrees from Oxford or Cambridge), with tippet of scarlet cloth edged with white fur, and lined with blue silk,—black velvet trencher cap.

Doctor of Laws or Medicine—the gown worn by Graduates of the same rank in the University of Oxford,—hood of scarlet cloth lined with blue silk,—black cloth trencher cap.

Master of Arts—the ordinary Master's gown of Oxford or Cambridge of silk or bombazine with black silk hood lined with blue silk,—black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Laws or Medicine—the black gown worn by civilians in Oxford or Cambridge holding Degrees, with hood of blue silk lined with white fur,—black cloth trencher cap.

An Officer not being a Graduate—a black silk gown of the description worn by civilians not holding Degrees,—black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Arts—a plain black stuff gown with hood similar to that worn by the B.A. at Cambridge,—black cloth trencher cap.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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Undergraduate—a plain black stuff gown, black cloth trencher cap.

Scholar—the same gown with a velvet bar on the sleeve,—black cloth trencher cap.

100.—Members of the University shall on all public occasions when convened for Academic purposes appear in their Academic Costume.

101.—The Undergraduates shall appear in Academic Costume when attending lectures and on all public occasions in the University, and whenever they meet the Fellows, Professors, or other Superior Officers of the University shall respectfully salute them.

102.—Each Professor and Lecturer shall keep a daily record or class roll of the Lectures delivered by him, showing the number and names of the Students present at each Lecture. These class rolls shall be laid on the table at each monthly meeting of the Senate, and shall be collected by the Registrar at the end of each term and preserved for reference.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

103.—Any person desirous of attending University Lectures may do so without Matriculation upon payment of such Fees as the Senate may from time to time direct.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

104.—Two Public Examinations shall be held every year, the one to be called the Junior Public Examination and the other to be called the Senior Public Examination, and shall be open to all Candidates male or female who may present themselves.

105.—The Public Examinations shall be held at such times and at such places as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

106.—The subjects of the Junior Public Examinations shall be the English Language and Literature, History, Geography, the Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Science, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

107.—The subjects of the Senior Public Examinations shall be those mentioned in the foregoing section together with higher Mathematics, Drawing, Music, Natural Philosophy, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

108.—Every Candidate who shall pass either of these Examinations or such portions of either of them as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being shall receive a Certificate to that effect specifying the subjects in which he shall have passed and signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.

109.—No person shall be admitted to either of the Public Examinations until he shall have paid such fees as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being.

110.—The Professors and Assistant Professors, not engaged in tuition except publicly within the University together with such other persons as the Senate may from time to time appoint shall form a Board for conducting the Public Examinations; and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, or in his absence the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman.

111.—At the conclusion of each Examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the Chairman and at least one other member.

112.—Subject to these By-Laws, the Public Examinations shall be conducted according to such Rules or Orders as the Senate may from time to time establish.

MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

I. The Bedell shall have charge of that portion of the Building devoted to the Museum, and during the absence of the Curator shall be responsible for the due care of the Collection.

II. The Museum shall be open for the admission of Visitors every Saturday from the 1st of May to the 31st October, from two to five p.m.; and from the 1st November to the 30th of April, from two to 6 p.m., for the admission of Visitors. Visitors may also be admitted at any other convenient time when accompanied by a Member of the Senate, or by any Professor, or Superior Officer of the University, or by the Curator, or the Bedell in charge of the Museum.

III. All Visitors to the Museum shall be required to give their names and addresses, which shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

IV. Children under fifteen years of age shall not be admitted unless accompanied by older friends.
UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

VISITORS.

The Governor of the Colony for the time being is *ex officio* Visitor of the University.

*1850.—His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, K.C.B., K.H.*

1855.—His Excellency Sir Thomas William Denison, K.C.B.

1861.—His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

1868.—His Excellency The Right Hon. The Earl of Belmore, M.A.

1872.—His Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.

1879.—His Excellency The Right Hon. Lord Augustus W. Loftus, M.A., G.C.B.

CHANCELLOR.

The Chancellor is elected by the Fellows of the Senate out of their own body, for such period as the Senate may from time to time appoint. The period is at present limited by a By-law to Three years, but the retiring Chancellor is declared to be eligible for re-election.

1851.—Edward Hamilton, M.A.

1854.—Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D.

1862.—The Hon. Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, B.A.

1865.—The Hon. Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G.

1878.—The Hon. Sir William Montagu Manning, LL.D.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Vice-Chancellor is annually elected by the Fellows of the Senate out of their own body.

1851.—Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D.

1854.—The Hon. F. L. S. Merewether, B.A.

1862.—The Hon. Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B.

1865.—The Hon. J. H. Plunkett, B.A.

1869.—The Rev. Canon Allwood, B.A.

* The dates prefixed to the names of Office Holders refer to the first appointment or entrance upon office.
UNIVERSITY OFFICERS

THE SENATE.

The original Senate was appointed on the 24th December, 1850, by the following Proclamation:

WHEREBAS by an act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, passed in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney," it is amongst other things enacted, that for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who shall acquire proficiency in literature, science, and art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and by marks of honour apportioned there-to, a Senate, consisting of the number of persons in the said Act mentioned, shall, within three months after the passing thereof, be nominated and appointed by the said Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, by a proclamation to be duly published in the New South Wales Government Gazette, which Senate shall be, and by the said Act is constituted from the date of such nomination and appointment, a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of "The University of Sydney;" and it is thereby further enacted that the said Body Politic and Corporate shall consist of sixteen Fellows, twelve of whom, at least, shall be laymen.

Now, therefore I, Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, as such Governor aforesaid, by this my Proclamation, published in the New South Wales Government Gazette, do notify and proclaim that, with the advice of the said Executive Council, I have nominated and appointed the following persons to be such Senate as aforesaid: that is to say:

The Rev. William Binnington Boyce.
Edward Broadhurst, Esq.
John Bayley Darvall, Esq.
Stuart Alexander Donaldson, Esq.
The Right Rev. Charles Henry Davis.
Alfred Denison, Esq.
Edward Hamilton, Esq.
James Macarthur, Esq.
Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, Esq.
Charles Nicholson, Esq.
Bartholomew O'Brien, Esq.
The Hon. John Hubert Plunkett, Esq.
The Rev. William Purves.
His Honor Roger Therry, Esq.
The Hon. Edward Deas-Thomson, Esq.
William Charles Wentworth, Esq.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty and in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(L.S.)

CHAS. A. FITZ ROY.

By His Excellency's command,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Under the original Incorporation Act the election to vacant Fellowships was vested in the Senate until there should be one hundred Graduates holding the degree of M.A., LL.D., or M.D.
By an Act passed in 1861 the election to vacancies was vested in Fellows of the Senate, Professors and other Public Teachers of the University, Examiners, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers declared to be such by By-law, and Graduates who should have taken any or either of the Degrees of M.A., LL.D., or M.D. By an Act passed in 1881, the privilege of voting at such elections was further extended to Bachelors of Arts of three years standing. In addition to the sixteen Fellows, it was provided by the same Act that there should not be fewer than three nor more than six \textit{ex officio} Members of the Senate being Professors of the University in such branches of learning as the Senate might select.

\textbf{EX-MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.}

1854.—Hamilton, Edward T., M.A.
1855.—Davis, The Right Rev. C. H., D.D.
1856.—Broadhurst, Edward
1859.—Boyce, The Rev. W. B.
1859.—Therry, Roger
1860.—Macarthur, James
1860.—Denison, Alfred, B.A.
1861.—Donaldson, Sir Stuart A.
1861.—Cooper, Sir Daniel
1865.—Douglass, Henry Grattan, M.D.
1866.—Woolley, The Rev. J., D.C.L. (Principal)
1868.—Darvall, John Bayley, M.A.
1869.—O'Brien, Bartholomew, M.D.

1869.—Plunkett, John Hubert, B.A.
1870.—Purves, Rev. W., M.A.
1872.—Wentworth, W. C.
1872.—Nathan, C.
1873.—Stenhouse, N. D., M. A.
1874.—Arnold, W. M.
1875.—Merewether, F. L. S., B.A.
1877.—Polding, Archbishop, D.D.
1878.—Allen, George
1878.—Dalley, W. B.
1878.—Martin, Sir James
1879.—Pell, M. B., B.A.
1879.—Thomson, Sir E. Deas, C.B., K.C.M.G.
1880.—Macarthur, Sir William

\textbf{PRESENT SENATE.}

Allen, The Hon. Sir Wigram
Badham, Professor, D. D.
Barton, Edmund, M. A.
PRESENT SENATE.—Continued.

Darley, The Hon. F. M., M.A.
Faucett, The Hon. Mr. Justice, B.A.
Forster, W.
Gurney, Professor, M.A.
Hay, The Hon. Sir John, M.A., K.C.M.G.
Liversidge, Professor
Macleay, The Hon. W.
Manning, The Hon. Sir William M., LL.D., Chancellor
Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D.
Oliver, Alexander, M.A.
Renwick, Arthur, B.A., M.D.
Rolleston, Christopher, C.M.G.
Russell, H. C., B.A.
Smith, The Hon. John, M.D., LL.D., C.M.G.
Stephen, The Hon. Sir Alfred, C.B., K.C.M.G.
Windeyer, The Hon. Mr. Justice, M.A.

EX-PROFESSORS.

CLASSICS AND LOGIC.

1870-72.—Thomson, Alexander John, D.C.L.

GEOLGY AND MINERALOGY.

1852-77.—M., D.Sc.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1852-77.—Pell, Morris B., B.A.

PROFESSORS.

CLASSICS AND LOGIC.


MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1877.—(b) Theodore T. Gurney, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

a D.D. Cambridge, Litt D. honoris causa Leyden, late Examiner in the University of London
b Late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.
1852.—(a) The Hon. John Smith, M.D., LL.D., Marischal College, Aberdeen, C.M.G.

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.
1872.—(b) Archibald Liversidge, Christ's College, Cambridge.

WILLIAM HILTON HOVELL LECTURER IN GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.
1877.—Archibald Liversidge, Christ's College, Cambridge.

DEMONSTRATOR IN PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.
1880.—Albert Helms, M.A., Ph.D., Berlin.

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Professor Nanson.

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His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer, M.A.
His Honor Alfred McFarland.
J. J. M. Beatty, LL.D.
M. H. Stephen, Q.C.

a Late Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Marischal College, Aberdeen; Fellow of Chemical Society.
b Associate of the Royal School of Mines, London; late University Demonstrator of Chemistry, Cambridge.
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H. N. McLaurin, M.D.
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Coshi, Rev. James, M.A.

* Superior Officers. † Fellows of the Senate. ‡ Examiners.
¶ Heads of Houses.  || Public Teachers.
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<td>Dargin, Sydney</td>
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<td>Darley, Hon. F. M.</td>
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<td>Dawson, Arthur F.</td>
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<td>Eager, Hon. Geoffrey*</td>
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Moore, William L., 1880
Munro, William J., 1880
Nathan, Edward A., 1876
Noake, Reginald, 1877
O'Brien, Lucius, 1865
O'Brien, Ormond, 1876
Oliver, James, 1874
O'Reilly, Archibald T., 1877
Pilcher, George D., 1859
Pilcher, Charles E., 1865
Quaife, W. F., 1879
Ralston, Alexander G., 1881
Raper, Edward, 1878
Renwick, Arthur, 1857
Renwick, George, 1877
Richardson, Henry A., 1867
Richardson, Robert, 1870
Riley, Valentine B., 1872
Roger, Robert, 1876
Russell, Henry C., 1859
Russell, William, 1877
Rutledge, William F., 1871
Salting, George, 1857
Salting, William, 1857
Sharpe, Ernest, 1866
Sheppard, George, 1873
Sheridan, Francis B., 1874
Sloman, John, 1872
Sullivan, Henry, 1872
Sullivan, James, 1867
Tange, Charles L., 1880
Taylor, Hugh W., 1879
Thallon, James B., 1876
Thomson, George G. Deas, 1866
Thompson, James A., 1880
Thorne, George, 1865
Tole, Joseph, 1868
Tom, Wesley, 1860
White, James, 1869
Whitfeld, Lewis, 1878
Williamson, Mark A., 1879
Wilkinson, F. B., 1880
Wilkinson, William C., 1878
Wilson, Roger, 1877

DOCTORS OF LAW.

Beatty, J. J. M., 1877
Donovan, John, 1867
Garran, Andrew, 1870
Gilchrist, Archibald, 1873
McGibbon, John, 1870
Paterson, James S., 1866
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Quirk, John, 1867
Roseby, Thomas, 1873
Stanley, G. H., 1866
Sly, George, 1878

Sly, Joseph D., 1873
Sly, Richard M., 1877
White, James, 1874

BACHELORS OF LAW.

Edmunds, Walter, 1881
Farrell, Charles, 1876
Purves, William A., 1869

Edmunds, Walter, 1881
Farrell, Charles, 1876
Purves, William A., 1869

Rogers, Francis E., 1867
Thompson, Joseph, 1869
Tole, Joseph, 1869

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Barrett, James, 1873
Blair, John, 1877
Bowker, Richard Ryther
Steer, 1881
Clay, William, F., 1874
Goldsbrou, Charles F., 1868
Holroyd, Arthur Todd, 1881
Houison, James, 1870

Jones, Richard T., 1874
Lloyd, Frederick, 1872
Moore, George, 1872
Morton, Selby, 1877
Smith, Patrick, 1870
Stewart, Charles, 1872
Taylor, Charles, 1875

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

Oakes, Arthur, 1881.

UNDERGRADUATES.

STUDENTS WHO ARE PASSING THROUGH THEIR FIRST YEAR.

Allen, George B.
Armstrong, Laurens Frederick Matthews*
Armstrong, William George
Backhouse, Frank Hervart
Bladen, Frank Murcott
Carvosso, Arthur Benjamin
Clarke, Francis William
Colley, George M.
Deane, Charles Marmaduke
Geddes, Samuel

Halliday, George Clifton
Helsham, William M'Donald
Holle, Ernest Theodore
Jamieson, Sydney
Jones, Thomas Edward*
Jones, Ernest Trevor
Lee, Herbert Henry
Leverrier, Frank*
Macansh, Andrew Walter
Maher, George Herbert
Mayne, James O'Neill

* Exempted from Lectures.
* Scholar.
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

| McCoy, Richard Watson Walker | Reeve, Frederick W. |
| McGuinn, Denis | Rygate, Philip William |
| Newton, William Shackfield | Shand, Alexander B. |
| Parish, Walter G. | Tange, Henry Percy |
| Perdrtian, Walter Simpson | Tarplee, William Frederick |
| Perkins, Alfred E. | Thompson, William |
| Ralston, John Thompson | Ward, Thomas William Chapman |
| Randell, George William | Wood, Ebenezer Clarence |

STUDENTS WHO ARE PASSING THROUGH THEIR SECOND YEAR.

| Amess, William | M'Evilly, Ulric |
| Baker, Langford A. | Moore, Frederick J. S. |
| Baylis, Harold M. | O'Reilly, Peter |
| Berne, Percy Wilton | Piddington, Albert B. |
| Corbett, William Francis | Poolman, A. E. |
| Cormack, Alexander John | Rich, George E. |
| Crocker, Herbert | Rigg, Thomas |
| Dobbie, John A. | Rolin, Tom |
| Flynn, William E. | Rofe, John F. |
| Hall, William H. | Rygate, Charles D. H. |
| James, William | Shaw, A. M. |
| Legge, James Gordon | Smith, John Henry |
| Manning, James Napoleon | Street, Philip Whisler |
| Merewether, Edward A. M. | Woolcock, John |

STUDENTS WHO ARE PASSING THROUGH THEIR THIRD YEAR.

| Addison, George C. | Kenna, Patrick J. |
| Ayres, Charles | Marrack, John |
| Barlee, Frederick Rudolph | Moore, John |
| Beechag, Albert J. | Morrish, Francis |
| Bucknell, D'Arcy H. | Rennie, George E. |
| Butler, Francis J. | Roberts, Horace, F. |
| Campbell, Edward J. | Sheppard, Edmund H. |
| Connell, Henry H. | Somerville, George B. |
| Crane, Charles | Sutherland, George |
| Deane, William S. | Tait, Archibald |
| Flint, Charles A. | Trebeck, B. |
| Hotham, Charles E. | Wilkinson, F. Bushby |
| Wright, Stewart |  |


COLLEGES.

By the Act 18 Victoria No. 37, provision is made for the Foundation of Colleges within the University in connection with the various religious denominations, in which Students of the University may enjoy the advantages of residence, instruction in the doctrine and discipline of their respective Churches, and tuition supplementary to the lectures of the Public Professors.

No Student can be admitted to any such College unless he immediately matriculates in the University, submits to its discipline, and attends the Statutable Lectures; nor can he continue a member of the College longer than his name remains upon the University books.

ST. PAUL’S COLLEGE.

Incorporated by the Act 18 Victoria, in connection with the Church of England. In the terms of the Act the Visitor is the Bishop of Sydney. The Corporation consists of a Warden, who must be in Priest’s Orders, and eighteen Fellows, six of whom must be in Priest’s Orders. The Fellows with the Warden, form the Council, in which the government of the College is vested.

VISITOR.

THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

1855.—The Right Reverend Frederick Barker, D.D.

THE PRESENT SOCIETY.

WARDEN.

VICE-WARDEN.

BURSAR.
Michael Metcalfe, Esq.
### COLLEGES.

#### FELLOWS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campbell, Hon. Charles, M.L.C.</td>
<td>Metcalfe, Michael</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, G. C.</td>
<td>Norton, Hon. James, M.L.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, A.</td>
<td>Onslow, Hon. A. A. W., M.L.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodgson, Rev. E. G., M.A.</td>
<td>Priddle, Rev. C. F. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holroyd, A. T., M.B.</td>
<td>Smith, Shepherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kemmis, Rev. T.</td>
<td>Stephen, Rev. Canon, M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Rev. G., M.A.</td>
<td>Stuart, Alexander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox, G., M.A.</td>
<td>Wilkinson, W. H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Rev. Canon H. S., M.A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### UNDERGRADUATES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baylis, H. M.</td>
<td>Merewether, E. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarke, F. W.</td>
<td>Morris, F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, C. F.</td>
<td>Piddington, A. B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee, H. H.</td>
<td>Street, P. W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leigh, F. B.</td>
<td>Wilkinson, F. B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macansh, A. W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ENDOVEMENTS AND PRIZES.

In addition to the several University Scholarships which are open alike to all members of the University, two Scholarships are given by the Lay Fellows of the value of £25 a year each. These are intended for Resident Students desirous of taking Holy Orders, and are tenable for three years from Matriculation.

There is also an Annual Scholarship—called the Edward Aspinall Scholarship of the value of £25, open to Students of the second year. The Scholarship is tenable by either a Resident or a Non-Resident Student. It is awarded to that Student of the second year who shall have distinguished himself most highly in the University Examinations, and shall have acquitted himself with credit in the Annual College Examination in Divinity. But it shall not be awarded to any Student who shall not have obtained at least a second-class in the University and a first-class in the College Divinity Examination.

Another Scholarship—called the Kemp Scholarship—value about £20 per annum, tenable for one year, is awarded to the best Matriculant entering the College in June.
A Prize of Books is given by the College to the Student who shows the greatest proficiency in the Annual Divinity Examination.

The Rev. E. G. Hodgson gives a Prize of Books, equal in value to the above, to the Student not intending to take Holy Orders who shows the greatest proficiency in the Annual Divinity Examination, provided he obtain a first-class.

The Hon. James Mitchell, M.L.C., gave the sum of £200, the interest to be appropriated by the College as a Prize to such Bachelor of Arts of the College as shall within twelve months after taking that Degree pass the best Examination in the Doctrines and History of our Church.

The College has a large Laboratory, affording ample facilities for the pursuit of Practical Chemistry by Students who desire to work at that branch of University instruction.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Incorporated by Act 21 Victoria, in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. In the terms of the Act the Visitor is the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney. The Corporation consists of a Rector (who must be a duly approved Priest) and eighteen Fellows, of whom six must be duly approved Priests and twelve Laymen. These eighteen Fellows, with the Rector, form the Council, in which the government of the College is vested.

VISITOR.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY.

1877.—The Most Reverend Roger Bede Vaughan, D.D.

THE PRESENT SOCIETY.

RECTOR.

The Very Reverend A. W. Gillett, D.D.

FELLOWS.

Brown, W. C., B.A. | Dillon, Rev. G. F.
Coghlan, Charles, M.A. | Donovan, John, LL.D.
Clune, M. J., M.A. | Duncan, W. A., C.M.G.
D'Arcy, The Rev. David J. | Ellis, E. G.
### COLLEGES:

#### FELLOWS.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gilhooley, James C.</th>
<th>O'Connor, R. E., M.A.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healey, P. J., M.A.</td>
<td>Rigney, Ven. Archdeacon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jennings, Sir P. A., K.C.M.G.</td>
<td>Sheridan, The Very Rev. Dean, V.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M'Carthy, The Rev. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mackinson, T. C., B.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coghlan, C. A.</td>
<td>Healey, P. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clune, M. J.</td>
<td>Mullins, J. F.</td>
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<td>Dillon, J. T.</td>
<td>O'Connor, Richard E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flynn, J. E.</td>
<td>O'Mara, M.</td>
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<td>Freehill, F. B.</td>
<td>Quirk, D. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brennan, F. P.</td>
<td>Maher, C. H.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Browne, W. C.</td>
<td>Mayne, W. M.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Butler, T.</td>
<td>M'Donagh, J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callachor, H. B.</td>
<td>M'Mahon, M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalton, G.</td>
<td>Meillon; J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flynn; J. A.</td>
<td>Raper, E.</td>
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<td>Gorman, J. R.</td>
<td>Sheridan, F. B.</td>
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<td>Higgins, M. A.</td>
<td>Shorthill, J. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynch, W.</td>
<td>Sullivan, H.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lloyd, T.</td>
<td>Sullivan, J. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Macnamara, P. B.</td>
<td>Tole, J. A.</td>
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<td>Maher, M. E.</td>
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#### UNDERGRADUATES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Butler, F. J.</th>
<th>Leverrier, Frank</th>
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<tr>
<td>Corbett, W.</td>
<td>Mayne, J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flynn, W. F.</td>
<td>M'Evilly, U.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenna, P. J.</td>
<td>M'Guinn, D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ENDOWMENTS AND PRIZES.

The De Jonghe Belgian Scholarship (Value £50)—In the discretion of the Archbishop of Sydney, for the Maintenance and Education of an Ecclesiastical Student in 1876 and the years following. (Donor—Rev. P. Young.)

The O'Connell Scholarship (Value £50)—Open for competition to Resident and Non-Resident Students who have newly
matriculated in 1879 and the years following: (Subscribers—P. A. Jennings, Esq., K.C.P., K.C.G., and others.) The origin of this Scholarship was the O'Connell Centenary Celebration.

The Jennings Scholarship (Value £50)—Open for competition to Resident and Non-Resident Students who have passed the first year's examination in the first or second class in 1879 and the years following. (Donor—Sir P. A. Jennings, K.C.M.G.)

The Archbishop's Bursary (Value £50)—For a Student who is unable to pay the College pension.

The McEncroe Scholarship (Value £50)—For Ecclesiastical Students.

The Faucett Medal—Gold—to be awarded to the Student who has attended the College Lectures for one year, and who within six months after passing his B.A. Examination shall make the best examination in the College Course of Metaphysics.

A Prize of £5 is given yearly at the College Examinations in each of the following subjects:—Sacred Scripture, Religious Instruction, Mental Philosophy, Modern History, Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, and Modern Literature.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 31 Victoria, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. The Moderator for the time being of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is Visitor. The Corporation consists of a Principal who must be a duly ordained Presbyterian Minister holding and prepared to subscribe (when called upon to do so) the standards of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, and twelve Councillors, of whom four, but not more, must be ordained Ministers of the same Church. These twelve Councillors, with the Principal, form the Council in which the government of the College is vested.

VISITOR.

THE MODERATOR OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Very Rev. Henry Macready.

PRINCIPAL.

The Rev. John Kinross, B.A.
COLLEGES.

COUNCILLORS.

Brown, Andrew
Cameron, Rev. James, M.A.
Campbell, John
Frazer, Hon. John
Fullerton, Rev. James, LL.D.
Goodlet, John Hay

Gordon, Hon. S. D.
Laughton, Rev. J. B., B.A.
Marks, Hon. John
Smith, Charles
Steel, Rev. Robert, D.D.
Paxton, Joseph

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

James Anderson.

Cohen, J. G.
Hill, Rev. Thomas
Jackson, Rev. R.

M.A.
Kay, Rev. Robert
Steel, Rev. Robert
Waugh, Rev. Robert

B.A.
Bowman, Alister
Bowman, Arthur
Bowman, Ernest
Cribb, J. G.
Elphinstone, James
Fuller, George W.
Linsley, W. H.

Mann, W. J. G.
McLelland, Hugh
McManaméy, J. F.
Moore, S.
Moore, W. L.
Ralston, A. G.
Thompson, James A.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Carvosso, A. B.
Colley, G. M.
Connell, Henry H.
Crane, Charles
Flint, C. A.
Geddes, S. R.
Halliday, G. C.
Jamieson, S.
Jones, T. E.

Moore, John
Marrack, J. R. M.
Perkins, A. E.
Ralston, J. T.
Rygate, C. D. H.
Rygate, P. W.
Sheppard, E. H.
Shand, A. B.
Somerville, G. B.

Woolcock, J.

ENDOWMENTS AND PRIZES.

I.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

1.—Bowman Scholarship—A sum of £1,100 was bequeathed in 1873 by the late Robert Bowman, Esq., M.D., of Richmond, for the Foundation of a Scholarship: The annual value is £50.

1878–9.—R. H. Jeffreys.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1868 | Alston, J., 3  
      | Sly, R. M., 1  
      | Dargin, S., 1  |
| 1869 | Morris, R., 3  
      | Rennie, E., 2  
      | Coghlan, C., 1  
      | Kent, F. D., 1  |
| 1870 | Sly, R. M., 3  
      | *Plomley, F., 2  
      | Kent, F. D., 2  
      | Hynes, W. A., 1  
      | Kelly, S., 1  |
| 1871 | Plomley, F., 3  
      | Kelly, S., 2  
      | Hynes, W. A., 2  
      | Hurst, G., 1  
      | Butler, E. J., 1  |
| 1872 | Kelly, S., 3  
      | †Edmonds, W., 2  
      | Hurst, G., 2  
      | Jacobs, J., 1  
      | Chisholm, W., 1  |
| 1873 | Oliver, J., 2  
      | Butler, T., 1  
      | Foster, C. E., 1  |
| 1874 | Chisholm, W., 3  
      | Foster, C. E., 2  
      | †Barff, H. E., 2  
      | Allen, G. B., 1  
      | Russell, W., 1  |
| 1875 | Russell, W., 2  
      | Renwick, G., 2  
      | Wilkinson, W. C., 1  
      | Whitfeld, L., 1  |

* Bracketed equal with Coghlan, who obtained the Lithgow Scholarship  
† Edmonds, Hurst, and Butler (Lithgow), were bracketed equal.  
‡ Nathan, E. A., proxime accessit.
Debenham, J. W., 3  
Maclardy, J. D., 2  
Whitfeld, L., 2  
Fletcher, J. A., 2  
Moore, W. L., 2  
Owen, H. P., 1

1876.

Allen, R. C., 1  
Moore, W. L., 1

1877.

Cullen, W. P., 1  
Wright, S., 1

1878.

Linsley, W. H., 2  
King, R. U., 1

1879.

Butler, F. G.

1880.

Piddington, A. B.:  

1881.

*Leverrier, F.

2.—CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

A special Scholarship, of the annual value of £50, was awarded by the Senate in the years 1854-5 for the encouragement of Classical Literature, and was open to all Undergraduates without limitation who should have completed their sixth term in the University.

1854.—W. C. Windeyer  
1855.—George Salting

This Scholarship ceased to be awarded on the foundation in 1857 of the Cooper Scholarship.

3.—LEVEY SCHOLARSHIP.

The sum of £500 was bequeathed by Solomon Levey, Esq., to the Sydney College which had been established by a certain number of Subscribers forming a Joint Stock Company, for the

* Bracketed equal with Thomas E. Jones, who obtained the Second Cooper Scholarship.
purpose of imparting the rudiments of a liberal education to the youth of the Colony. The direction of Mr. Levey in respect to this bequest was that the amount should be invested in the purchase of Shares in the College, and that the annual income arising therefrom should be applied towards the education of Orphan Boys at the discretion of the Trustees of the College.

The Sydney College having failed in its object, the Shareholders were empowered by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1853 to sell to the University of Sydney the land in Hyde Park which had been granted by the Government as a site for the College, with the buildings and all other property belonging to the College, including Mr. Levey's bequest. This sale having been effected accordingly in the same year, it was resolved by the Senate of the University that Mr. Levey's bequest which they had acquired should be devoted to the foundation of a Scholarship to be called the Levey Scholarship; but that the principal, which then with accrued interest amounted to £565, should be allowed to accumulate further before its actual application to the intended object. The principal (£1,000) is now invested in Government Debentures at 5 per cent. This Scholarship is allotted to an Undergraduate of the second year and is awarded after Examination, for proficiency in Natural Science.* It is tenable for one year, and is of the annual value of £50.


4.—BARKER'S SCHOLARSHIP—No. 1.

In 1853 a sum of £1,000 was given by Thomas Barker, Esq., for the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of

* Up to 1879 this Scholarship was awarded for general proficiency in the first year.
† Awarded to the second in order of merit, W. U. King, Cribb being the holder of two Scholarships.
Mathematical Science. This Scholarship was originally open to all Undergraduates, but it can now be competed for by those of the third year only. It is tenable for one year, and cannot be held with more than one other Scholarship. The endowment money is invested in house property at Newtown, and the Scholarship is of the annual value of £50.

1853.—Mitchell, David Scott  
1854.—Mitchell, David Scott  
1855.—Paterson, James S.  
1857.—Jones, Rees R.  
1859.—Cowlishaw, W. P.  
1860.—Stephen, Cecil B.  
1861.—Bowman, Edward  
1862.—Griffith, S. W.  
1864.—Mate, Frederick  
1865.—Knox, George  
1867.—Cooper, Pope A.  
1868.—Alston, J.  
1870.—Sly, R. M.  
1871.—Plomley; F.  
1872.—Kelly, S.  
1873.—Butler, E. J.  
1875.—Barff, H. E.  
1876.—Allen, G. B.  
1877.—Maclardy, J. D. S.  
1878.—Allan, R. C.  
1879.—Cullen, W. P.  
1880.—Cribb, J. G.*  
1881.—Flint, C. A.

Barker Scholarship—No. 2.

The annual income of the Barker endowment fund having become sufficient to provide for two Scholarships of the value of £50 each, a second Scholarship, also tenable for one year, is to be awarded in June, 1882, and in future years, it is hoped, to a student of the first year for proficiency in Mathematics. A special award has been made in 1881 only, to a student of the second year.

1881.—Rolin, Tom.

5.—Deas-Thomson Scholarship.

In 1854 the Honourable E. Deas-Thomson, Esq., then Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, left the colony on a visit to England, and on that occasion a Testimonial Fund was raised and presented to him on account of his public services. Out of this Fund Mr. Deas-Thomson appropriated £1,000 to the foundation of a Scholarship in the University for the encouragement of Physical Science. This sum has been invested in house property

* Awarded to J. F. Elphinstone and J. W. McManamey, seq.; Cribb being the holder of two other Scholarships.
at Newtown, and of the rents accruing therefrom £50 is appropriated annually for a Scholarship, which is awarded to a student of the third year for proficiency in Chemistry and Experimental Physics. It is held on the same terms as the Cooper and Barker Scholarships. It is moreover provided by the Trust Deed that when the accumulations shall be sufficient, a Scholarship for the encouragement of Geology shall be founded, and subsequently when the funds shall permit one for Mineralogy.

1854.—Willis, Robert Spier 1870.—Rennie, E. A.
1855.—Salting, William S. 1871.—Kent, F. D.
1858.—Russell, Henry C. 1872.—Anderson, H. C. L.
1859.—Quaife, F. H. 1873.—Butler, E. J.
1860.—Stephen, Cecil B. 1874.—Chisholm, W.
1861.—Bowman, Andrew 1875.—Butler, T.
1862.—Murray, C. E. R. 1876.—Allen, G. B.
1864.—Cape, Alfré B. 1877.—Maclardy, J. D. S.
1866.—Gilchrist, A. 1878.—Bohrsmann, C.
1867.—Purves, W. A. 1879.—Bowman, A.
1868.—Roseby, T. 1880.—Ralston, A. G.
1869.—Morris, R. N. 1881.—Rennie, G. E.

6.—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP—No. 1.

In 1857 a sum of £1,000 was given by the Honourable Sir Daniel Cooper, for the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of Classical Literature. The endowment money is invested in house property at Newtown, and the Scholarship is of the annual value of £50 and is open to all Undergraduates who have completed their sixth term. It is tenable for one year only, and cannot be held with more than one other Scholarship.

1857.—Hawthorn, Stuart 1874.—Oliver, J.
1862.—Griffith, S. W. 1875.—Butler, T.
1864.—Mate, Frederick 1876.—Russell, W.
1865.—Knox, George 1877.—Wilkinson, W. C.
1867.—Barton, Edmund 1878.—Allen, R. C.
1868.—Alston, J. 1879.—Badham, Lewis, B. L.
1871.—Coghlan, C. 1880.—Cribb, J. G.*
Plomley, F., prox. access. 1881.—Barlee, F. R.
1872.—Hynes, W. A. 1876.—Debenham, J., access.
Backhouse, A., proxime accessit

* Awarded to W. U. King, Cribb being the holder of two other Scholarships.
The annual income of the Cooper endowment fund having become sufficient to provide for two Scholarships of the value of £50 each, a second Scholarship also tenable for one year is to be awarded in June, 1882, and in future years, it is hoped, to a student of the first year for proficiency in Classical Literature. A special award has been made in 1881, to a student of the first year.

1881.—Leverrier, F.

LITHGOW SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1864 a sum of £1,000 was bequeathed by William Lithgow, Esq., to be applied for the foundation of a Scholarship. The endowment money is invested in Government Debentures at 5 per cent. Up to 1879 this Scholarship was awarded to the first in point of merit of the second year for general proficiency. It is now allotted to an Undergraduate of the second year and is awarded after examination, for proficiency in Classics. It is tenable for one year, and is of the annual value of £50.

1866.—Barton, E.
1867.—Alston, J.
1868.—Morris, R.
1869.—Sly, R. M.
1870.—Coghlan, C.
1871.—Backhouse, A.
1872.—Butler, E. J.
1873.—Chisholm, J.

1874.—Butler, T.
1875.—Allen, G. B.
1876.—Wilkinson, W. C.
1877.—Allen, R. C.
1878.—Cullen, W. P.
1879.—Cribb, J. G.*
1880.—Barlee, F. R.
1881.—Piddington, A. B.

WIGRAM ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1867 the sum of £381 was given by G. Wigram Allen, Esq., to be invested and allowed to accumulate until it should reach £500. This amount having been attained, the interest thereon (£25) is devoted as a yearly prize for the Candidate who shall pass the best examination in General Jurisprudence for the Degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Laws. The Donor has signified his intention to make up the fund to £1,000, when a Chair in the Faculty of Law shall have been established, for the foundation of a Scholarship in Law.

1881.—Edmunds, W.

* Awarded to W. U. King, Cribb being the holder of two Scholarships.
FOUNDATIONS.

9.—GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1867 a Scholarship of the annual value of £100 per annum and tenable for three years was established by the Gilchrist Educational Trust, to be awarded to a Candidate who shall have graduated in Arts, either in the University of Sydney or in the University of Melbourne, and who shall have been resident in Australia for the five years immediately preceding his graduation. The award of the Scholarship is made every other year by this University. The holder of the Scholarship is allowed an option as to place of study between the University of Edinburgh and University College, London, and is expected to pursue his studies with a view to graduation in one of the four Faculties.

1868.—Cooper, Pope, B.A.
1870.—Alston, J. W., B.A.
1872.—Sly, R., M.A., B.A.
1874.—Hurst, G., B.A.
1876.—Chisholm, W., B.A.
1878.—Maclardy, J. D. S., B.A.
1879.—Wilkinson, W. C., B.A.
1880.—Maclardy, J. D. S., B.A.

10.—RENWICK SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1877 a sum of £1,000 was given by Arthur Renwick, Esq., M.D. (Edinburgh), and B.A. (Sydney), to found a Scholarship for Natural Science with especial reference to Comparative Anatomy when a School of Medicine should have been established. It is allotted to an Undergraduate of the third year, is of the annual value of £50, and is tenable for one year.

1878.—Quaife, W.
1880.—Cribb, J. G.
1879.—Fletcher, J. A.
1881.—Sutherland, G. W.
1879.—Cullen, W. P.

11.—GEORGE ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1877 a sum of £1,000 was bequeathed by the Hon. George Allen for the purposes of the University. It has been appropriated to the foundation of a Scholarship for proficiency in Mathematics in the second year. It is tenable for one year and is of the value of £50.

* 1879.—Cribb, J. G.
1880.—Flint, C. A.
1881.—Woolcock, J.

*Awarded to J. W. McManamey, Cribb being the holder of two Scholarships.
12.—BOWMAN-CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1877 a sum of £1,000 was bequeathed by Andrew Robertson Cameron, Esq., M.D., of Richmond, for the foundation of a Scholarship to be awarded once every three years for General Proficiency to the most distinguished candidate of the first year. It is invested in Government Debentures, is of the annual value of £50, and is tenable for three years.

1878.—Cribb, J. G.  |  1881.—Halliday, G. C.

13.—FREEMASONS' SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1880 a sum of £1,000 was given by the Freemasons of New South Wales, under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, for the endowment of a Scholarship in honour of the District Grand Master of the Order, John Williams, Esq., and for the encouragement of Learning and Science amongst the sons of Freemasons belonging to the English Constitution, and who shall have belonged thereto for not less than five years. The Scholarship is for General Proficiency, is of the annual value of £50, and is tenable for three years, provided that the Scholar shall so long faithfully pursue his studies in the University, and shall pass the annual examination with credit.

14.—R. C. WANT SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship is of the annual value of £25, is tenable for two years, and is awarded to a student who has completed his sixth term for Theoretical and Practical Chemistry.

1881.—G. E. Rennie.

IV.

MILITARY CADETSHIP.

In 1880 the privilege of nominating one student per annum to a Cadetship in the Royal Military College was conferred upon the Senate by the Imperial Military Authorities, and the Senate was made the sole authority for testing the educational fitness of candidates. In pursuance of the authority thus given to it, the Senate has determined that students who have completed their second year, and passed the Second Year Examination, shall be eligible to
8.—Any Candidate desirous of entering the University but not immediately prepared to pass the Matriculation Examination, may, at the discretion of the Senate, be permitted to employ his first year in preparatory attendance at the lectures of the University, and under its discipline as a University Student; provided that he shall have satisfied the Senate that he is sufficiently advanced to profit by the lectures, and to give promise of ability to Matriculate at the next examination. This permission will not, however, entitle the Exhibitioner to more than three years' enjoyment of the Exhibition.

9.—The tenure of the Exhibition will not preclude the holder from competing for any other of the University benefactions. On the contrary, it is the hope of the Founder that he may be able to supplement his means by scholarships or prizes.

As the Exhibition is tenable for three years it will not ordinarily be open otherwise than at the commencement of each fourth year; but in consequence of accumulations of income since 1877, the Senate is in a position to award it for once in duplicate. One award has been made to a Candidate from the Public Examinations of 1880, and it is proposed to give another to a Candidate from the Examinations of the present year.

Applications are to be made to the Chancellor, and should be accompanied with evidences touching the character, and circumstances of the applicant.

1881.—McManamey, John Frazer.

VI.

BURSARIES.

The object of these Bursaries is to enable students living away from Sydney to reside in one of the Affiliated Colleges, or in some other place approved by the Senate, so that they may attend the University Lectures during the three years required for the attainment of the B.A. degree. The nominations are required by the terms of the respective foundations to be made by the Chancellor alone.

The holders are exempted from all Lecture Fees, and from the Fees for Matriculation.
The conditions under which they are conferred are:—

1. That the Chancellor shall receive a satisfactory assurance that the means of the applicant and of his parents are unequal to the expense of residing in one of the Affiliated Colleges, or elsewhere in the neighbourhood of the University.

2. That the Professors of Classics and Mathematics shall certify that the applicant has shown such proficiency and ability as to warrant the hope that he will receive benefit from pursuing his studies at the University.

3. Every Bursar, when appointed, shall be required to come into residence and attendance at Lectures according as the Senate shall direct, and to Matriculate at the commencement of the next academical year after his appointment, and he shall only continue to hold the Bursary on the conditions that he is diligent, and of good conduct, and that he passes creditably the Examinations at the end of the first and the second year after his Matriculation.

4. As it is necessary that the applicant should satisfy the Professors above mentioned as to his proficiency and general fitness, he must either have presented himself at the Matriculation Examination, which will be held in the University at the beginning of June, or he must have passed the Junior or Senior Public Examination held at one of the local centres of the Colony, in Latin and Mathematics.

1.—MAURICE ALEXANDER BURSARY.

In 1874 Debentures for £1,000 at 5 per cent. were given by Mrs. Maurice Alexander for the endowment of a Bursary in memory of her late husband. The annual value is £50.

2.—THE LEVEY AND ALEXANDER ENDOWMENT.

In 1879 Debentures for £1,000 at 5 per cent. were given by Mrs. Maurice Alexander for the purpose of establishing an endowment in the University, in memory of her late parents Isaac and Dinah Levey. It is intended for young men who shall have gone through the regular University course, and shall have passed the statutory examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Sydney, and graduated with credit to themselves,
and who shall then be desirous of entering a liberal profession, but be without sufficient pecuniary means to bear the cost of the necessary preparation and superior instruction.

It is provided that no regard whatever shall be had to the religious creed or denomination of any candidate, provided that his personal character and repute shall be good; and that in determining any such award the only considerations shall be such as have reference to the character and to the abilities and learning of the candidate, as proved by University examinations, and to his financial position.

The award is to be made to a Graduate who shall have recently taken his B.A. degree; but choice would be given to one who had graduated in Honours.

The Professions which are held specially in view are those of Medicine and Surgery, and of Law in either branch, and those of Architects, Surveyors, and Engineers; but full discretion is given to the University Senate to include any other secular Profession which shall be deemed by them to be of a Learned or Liberal character.

It is intended that the Graduate selected under this Endowment shall enjoy the income of three years, either by one payment of not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds (that is to say after accumulating) for fees or premiums on articles of pupilage; or by half-yearly payments of Twenty-five pounds for three years; or partly in each way, as may be deemed by the Senate best for carrying out the objects in view.

3.—JOHN EWAN FRAZER BURSARY.

In 1876 Debentures for £1,000 at 5 per cent. were given by the Honourable John Frazer, M.L.C., for the endowment of a Bursary of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased son, John Ewan Frazer.

4.—ERNEST MANSON FRAZER BURSARY.

In 1876 Debentures for £1,000 at 5 per cent. were given by the Honourable John Frazer, M.L.C., for the endowment of a Bursary of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased son, Ernest Manson Frazer.
5.—WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH BURSARY, No. I.

In 1876, the sum of £1,000 was given by Fitz-William Wentworth, Esq., for the foundation of a Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased father, William Charles Wentworth, Esq.

WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH BURSARY, No. II.

In 1876 the further sum of £1,000 was given by Fitz-William Wentworth, Esq., for the foundation of a second Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called after the name of his deceased father, William Charles Wentworth, Esq.; but the founder directed that this sum should accumulate until it shall reach £1,500; a second bursary will then be available and the surplus will be required to accumulate until the sum of £1,500 is again reached, when a similar result is to follow.

6.—BURDEKIN BURSARY.

In 1876 the sum of £1,000 was given by Mrs. Burdekin, for the foundation of a Bursary of the annual value of £50, to be called the Burdekin Bursary.

7.—HUNTER BAILLIE BURSARY, No. I.

In 1876 Government Debentures for £1,000 at 5 per cent. were given by Mrs. Hunter Baillie for the foundation of a Bursary of the annual value of £50, to be called the Hunter Baillie Bursary.

8.—HUNTER BAILLIE BURSARY, No. II.

In 1877, Government Debentures for £1,000 at 5 per cent. were given by Mrs. Hunter Baillie for the foundation of a Bursary of the annual value of £50 for the sons of ministers of religion. In the deed of gift the Senate is declared to be sole judge of who are to be considered ministers of religion.

9.—JAMES AITKEN BURSARY.

In 1878 the sum of £1,000 was bequeathed to the University by James Aitken, Esq., of Grafton, for the foundation of a Bursary of the annual value of £50, to be called the James Aitken Bursary.
10.—WALKER BURSARIES.

In 1881 the sum of £5000 was given by Thomas Walker, Esq., of Yaralla, Concord, for the foundation of Bursaries. The gift was specially connected with the late resolution of the Senate to grant to women equal participation with men in University privileges, and it was desired by the founder that a portion of the Bursaries—up to one half, as circumstances might dictate—should be made applicable to students of the female sex.

VII.

PRIZES.

I.—WENTWORTH MEDAL.

In 1854 Government Debentures for £200, at 5 per cent., were given by W. C. Wentworth, Esq., the interest to be applied for an Annual Prize for the Best English Essay.

1854.—Windeyer, W. C. | 1870.—O'Connor, Richard
1855.—Windeyer, W. C. | 1880.—Linsley, W. H.
1862.—Docker, Ernest B. | 1881.—Woolcock, J.
1866.—Knox, George

2.—NICHOLSON MEDAL.

In 1867, the sum of £200 was given by Sir Charles Nicholson, to found an Annual Prize for Latin Verse. The endowment money is invested in Government Debentures at 5 per cent.

1880.—Barlee, F. R. | 1881.—Barlee, F. R.

3.—BELMORE MEDAL.

In 1870 a sum of £300 was given by the Right Honourable the Earl of Belmore for the purpose of founding a Medal of the value of £15, to be awarded annually to a member of the University, under the standing of M.A., for proficiency in Geology and Practical Chemistry with special reference to Agriculture. The Examination is held in Trinity Term. The endowment money is invested in Government Debentures at 5 per cent.

1873.—Anderson, C. L. | 1876.—Renwick, G.
   King, F. H. | 1877.—Wilkinson, W. C.
æq. | 1878.—Butler, E. J.
1874.—Butler, E. J. | 1880.—Campbell, Joseph
1875.—O'Brien, O. | 1881.—Ralston, A. G.
4.—FAIRFAX PRIZES.

In 1872, a sum of £500 was given by John Fairfax, Esq., for the purpose of founding two Annual Prizes of £20 and £10 severally, to be awarded to the greatest proficients among the female Candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations in Michaelmas Term. In the case of Seniors the Candidates must not be over twenty-five years of age, and of Juniors seventeen years. The endowment money is invested in City of Sydney Debentures, yielding 6 per cent.

**Senior Prize.**

1871.—Bolton, Anne Jane
1875.—Everitt, M. M.
1876.—Whitfeld, Caroline, A.
   a’Beckett, Caroline A. (prox. acct.)
1877.—Garran, Helen Sabine
1878.—Burdoff, Bertha M.
   Haggard, Alice (prox. acct.)
1879.—Love, Ellen, C.
1880.—Holt, Eliza Marian

**Junior Prize.**

1871.—Rennie, Amelia C.
1872.—Garran, Mary Epps
1873.—Badham, Julia
1874.—a’Beckett, C. A. (prox. acct.)
   Carney, Kate
1875.—Hall, A. F.
1876.—Shadler, Cornelia
1877.—Holt, Eliza M.
1878.—Russell, Emily L. (prox. acct.)
   Russell, Jane F.
1879.—Carson, Marianne H.
1880.—O’Brien, Marion

5.—JOHN WEST MEDAL.

In 1874, Debentures for £200, at 5 per cent., were given by the subscribers to a memorial of the Reverend John West, Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald, for the foundation of an annual Gold Medal to be awarded to the greatest proficient in the Senior Public Examinations.

1875.—Allen, Reginald
1876.—Dunn, Thomas
1877.—Murray, Hubert

1879.—Love, W. W. R. (prox. acct.)
   Nisbet, W. B.
1880.—Le verrier, Frank
UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

I.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

A medal of the value of £10 is awarded to the most distinguished Candidate in the Honour Examination for the degree of Master of Arts in the several schools of Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science.

CLASSICS.
1876.—Beatty, J. J. M.

MATHEMATICS.
1865.—Murray, C. E. R.
1876.—Rennie, E. A.*

PHYSICS.
1863.—Rogers, F. E.

II.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

Since 1863 prizes have been awarded to the most distinguished Candidate in the first class in the several schools of Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science at the examination for the degree of B.A. Previously to 1857 there were no classes of honours. The prizes are at present of the value of £10.

CLASSICS.
1856.—Windeyer, W. C.
1857.—Paterson, J. S.
1863.—Griffith, S. W.


1866.—Sly, J. D.
1868.—Barton, E.
1870.—Sly, R. M.
1871.—Coghlan, C.
1872.—Backhouse, A.
1873.—Morrice, J.

1874.—Oliver, J.
1875.—Butler, T.
1876.—Russell, W.
1877.—Wilkinson, W. C.

Maclardy, J. D. S (proxime accessit).

1879.—Allen, R. C.

Edwards, R. J. R. (proxime accessit).

1880.—Linsley, W. H.
1881.—Cribb, J. G.

* Rennie passed with distinction in the School of Natural Science.
### UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

#### MATHEMATICS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Griffith, S. W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Murray, C. E. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Knox, G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>Cooper, P. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Alston, J. W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Sly, R. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Plomley, F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>Backhouse, A. P., (prox. accessit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>Butler, E. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>Chisholm, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Barff, H. E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Allen, G. B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Maclardy, J. D. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Allen, R. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Cribb, J. G.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Griffith, S. W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Cape, Alfred John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Watson, W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Emanuel, N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>Purves, W. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>Alston, J. W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Morris, R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Rennie, E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Kent, F. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>Anderson, H. C. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>Butler, E. J.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NATURAL SCIENCE.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>Chisholm, W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Butler, T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Russell, W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Wilkinson, W. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Böhrsmann, C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### LOGIC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>Roseby, T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cooper, D. J. (proxime accessit)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III.

#### ENGLISH VERSE.

A medal of the value of £20 is given by the University for the best composition in English Verse.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>Salting, W. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Yarrington, W. H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Docker, Ernest B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Woolcock, John</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Includes Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography
UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

IV.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES AT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Prizes of £20 and £10 are appropriated annually by the Senate for the greatest proficients amongst the male Candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations in Michaelmas Term. The limit of age for Seniors is twenty-five, for Juniors seventeen years of age.

SENIOR PRIZE.

1873.—Allen; G. B.
1874.—Maclardy, J. D. S.
1875.—Allen, Reginald
     Moore, W. L. (proxime accessit).
1876.—Dunn, Thomas

1877.—Murray; J. H.
     Cribb, J. G. (proxime accessit).
1880.—Leverrier, F.

JUNIOR PRIZE.

1872.—Fletcher, A. J. (aeq. Maclardy, J. D. S.
1873.—M'Keon, P. (aeq. Moore, A. L.
1874.—Murray, J. H.
1875.—Lloyd, C. J.
     Rennie, G. E. (proxime accessit).

1876.—Byrnes, Thomas
     Millard, A. C. (proxime accessit).
1877.—Butler, Francis
1878.—Jones, Thos. Edward
1879.—Power, G. W.
1880.—Hay, James A.
PRIVATE ANNUAL PRIZES.

1.—PROFESSOR SMITH'S PRIZE.

An annual Prize of Books is given by Professor Smith to the Student who distinguishes himself most at the Class Examinations (viva voce) in *Experimental Physics* throughout each year. These prizes have been awarded as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Student 1</th>
<th>Student 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1854.</td>
<td>Paterson, J. S.</td>
<td>Willis, R. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855.</td>
<td>Renwick, A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856.</td>
<td>Hawthorn, S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857.</td>
<td>Garland, J.</td>
<td>Halley, —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858.</td>
<td>Garland, J.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859.</td>
<td>Stephen, C. B.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860.</td>
<td>Bowman, E.</td>
<td>Griffith, S. W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861.</td>
<td>Griffith, S. W. Meillon, J. Mein, C. S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862.</td>
<td>Allen, A. M. Smith, R.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864.</td>
<td>Gilchrist, A. Knox, G.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865.</td>
<td>Gilchrist, A. Stephen, —</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866.</td>
<td>Thompson, J. Cooper, P. A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867.</td>
<td>Alston, J. Morris, R. N.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868.</td>
<td>Kemp, R. E. M'Carthy, F.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869.</td>
<td>Rennie, E. A. Coghlan, C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870.</td>
<td>Backhouse, A. P. Sloman, J. Kent, F. D. Coghlan, C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871.</td>
<td>Backhouse, A. P. Butler, E. J. Kelly, S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872.</td>
<td>Hurst, G. Robertson, J.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873.</td>
<td>Oliver, J.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874.</td>
<td>Debenham, J. Thallon, J. T.</td>
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<td>1876.</td>
<td>Maher, C. H.</td>
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<td>1877.</td>
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<td>1878.</td>
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<td>1879.</td>
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<td>Fuller, R. M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1881.</td>
<td>Fairfax, G. E. Rolin, Tom</td>
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</table>
PRIVATE ANNUAL PRIZES.

2.—FAUCETT PRIZE FOR JURISPRUDENCE.
In 1879 a prize of the value of £50 was given by Mr. Justice Faucett, for proficiency in Jurisprudence, to be competed for by candidates for their first degree in law. In 1880 a second sum of £50 was given by Mr. Justice Faucett, for the same purpose.

1881.—Edmunds, W.

PAST PRIZES AND BENEFACTIONS.

THOS. S. MORT TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP, value £315.
1865.—Griffith, S. W., B.A.

ENGLISH ESSAY.—Prize of £10, given by Professor Woolley.
1853.—Windeyer, W. C.

ENGLISH VERSE.—Prize of £25, given by E. T. Hamilton, Esq., Provost.
1854.—Willis, R. S.; Salting, W. S.

LATIN VERSE.—Prize of £20, given by Sir Charles Nicholson.
1855.—Salting, G.; 1862.—Griffith, S. W.
1857.—Salting, G.

GREEK IAMBICS.—Prize of £20, given by Sir Charles Nicholson.
1853.—Forshall, W. F.

GREEK IAMBICS.—Prize of £10, given by Professor Woolley.
1861.—Houison, James.; 1862.—Griffith, S. W.
1869.—Sly, R. M.

GREEK IAMBICS.—Prize of £10, given by the Hon. George Allen.
1866.—Sly, J. D.; 1870.—Sly, R. M.
1869.—Sly, R. M.

LATIN ELEGIA CS.—Prize of £10, given by the Hon. F. L. S. Merewether.
1856.—Salting, G.; 1861.—Griffith, S. W.
1857.—Salting, G.; 1863.—Mate, F.
1858.—Salting, G.
PRIVATE ANNUAL PRIZES.

LATIN ESSAY.—Prize of £10, given by Professor Woolley.

1854.—Salting, G. | 1856.—Salting, G.

MATHEMATICS.—A prize of £10 for proficiency in Mathematics among incepting Bachelors, was given by Professor Pell.

1860.—Stephen, C. | 1871.—Stephen, C.
1861.—Bowman, E. | 1872.—Plomley, F.
1863.—Griffith, S. W. | 1873.—Butler, E. J.
Murray, C. E. R. | 1874.—Chisholm, W. J.
1866.—Knox, G. | 1875.—Forster, C. E.
1868.—Cooper, P. A. | 1876.—Alston, J. W.
1870.—Alston, J. W.

HERCULES ROBINSON PRIZE FOR SHAKSPERE

Two prizes of the value of twenty-five guineas each were given by His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., the Governor of the Colony, in the years 1876-7 to Bachelors of Arts of not more than six years' standing for—(a.) Criticism on the plot and characters of one or more of the selected plays of Shakspere, (b.) Comparison of persons and events as represented by the poet with the same as described in history, (c.) The language and literary history of Shakspere's time together with the knowledge of the sources of the text and verbal criticisms thereon.

1876.—Oliver, James, B.A. | 1877.—Anderson, H. L., B.A.
CLASS LISTS IN HONOURS AT THE B.A.-EXAMINATION.

1856.

* (Windeyer, W. C. (Distinguished in Classics)

SCHOOL OF CLASSICS.

1857.

CLASS I.
Paterson, James S.
Salting, George

CLASS II.
Salting, William Severin

1863.

CLASS I.
Griffith, S. W.
Murray, C. E. R., proxime accessit.

CLASS II.
Mein, C. S.

1866.

CLASS I.
None.

CLASS II.
Sly, J. D.

1869.

CLASS I.
None.

CLASS II.
Roseby, J.

1870.

CLASS I.
Sly, R. M.

CLASS II.
Dargin, S.
Rutledge, W. F.

1871.

CLASS I.
Coghlan, C.
Plomley, F.

CLASS II.
Sloman, J.

* There were no Classes of Honour previously to 1857.
## HONOURS.

### 1872.

**Class I.**

<table>
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<th>Backhouse, A.</th>
<th>Hynes, W. A.</th>
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<td>Kelly, S.</td>
<td>Pring, R.</td>
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### 1873.

**Class I.**

- Morrice, J.

**Class II.**

- Hurst, G.
- Hill, T.

### 1874.

**Class I.**

- Oliver, J.

### 1875.

**Class I.**

- Butler, T.
- Forster, C. E.

**Class II.**

- Lee, W.

### 1876.

**Class I.**

- Russell, W.
- Allen, G. B., *proxime accessit*
- Debenham, J. W.
- Russell, E.

**Class II.**

- Mullins, J.
- Maher, C. H.
- Thom, A.
- Elder, F. | æq.
- Steel, R. | æq.

### 1877.

**Class I.**

- Wilkinson, W. C.
- Maclardy, J. D. S., *proxime accessit.*
- Prior, H.
- Whitfeld, L. | æq.
- Lloyd, T.

**Class II.**

- Bundock, C.
- Kelly, H.

### 1879.

**Class I.**

- Allen, R. C.
- Edwards, R., *proxime accessit*
- Fletcher, J. A.

**Class II.**

- Quaife, W. F.
- Taylor, H. W.
HONOURS.

1880.

CLASS I.

Linsley, W. H.  
Moore, W. L.  
Cullen, W. P.  
Berry, W.

Campbell, J. L.  
Badham, L. B.  
Dalton, G.  
Lander, W. H.

CLASS II.

Cribb, J. G.  
King, W. U.

1881.

CLASS I.

Cribb, J. G.  
King, W. U.

CLASS II.

McManamey, J. F.  
McCulloch, P. V.  
McLelland, H.

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1857.

CLASS I.

None.

CLASS II.

Paterson, James S.

1863.

CLASS I.

Griffith, S. W.  
Murray, C. E. R.

CLASS II.

Quirk, John

1866.

CLASS I.

Knox, George

CLASS II.

Sly, J. D.

1868.

CLASS I.

Cooper, P. A.  

CLASS II.

Purves, W. A.

1869.

CLASS I.

Alston, J.

1870.

CLASS I.

Sly, R. M.  
Rennie, E.

CLASS II.

Sly, George

1871.

CLASS I.

Plomley, F.  
Coghlan, C.

CLASS II.

Sloman, J.
HONOURS.

1872

CLASS I.
Kelly, S.
Backhouse, A., prox. access.

CLASS II.
Pring, R.

1873

CLASS I.
Butler, E. J.

CLASS I.
Chisholm, W.

1874

CLASS II.
Barton, F.
Lee, W.
Oliver, J.

1875

CLASS I.
Barff, H. E.
Forster, C. E.

CLASS II.
Thallon, J. B.

1876

CLASS I.
Allen, G. B.

CLASS II.
Debenham, J. W.

1877

CLASS I.
Maclardy, J. D. S.

CLASS II.
Whitfeld, L.
Kelly, H.

1879

CLASS I.
Allen, R. C.

CLASS I.
Cohen, J.

1880

CLASS II.
Cullen, W. P.

CLASS III.
Moore, W.
Brennan, F.
Mann, W. J. G.

1881

CLASS II.
Cribb, J. G.

CLASS II.
McManamey, J. F.
HONOURS.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

1874.

Class I.

Chisholm, W.
Oliver, J.

1875.

Class I.

Butler, T.
Carruthers, J. H.

1876.

Class I.

None.

Class II.

Russell, W.
Maher, C. H.
Renwick, G.

1877.

Class I.

Wilkinson, W. C.
Bowman, A. S.

Class I.

Bohrsmann, C.
Fletcher, J. A.
Fuller, G. N.

Class II.

McDonagh, J. M.
Quaife, W. F.
M'Leod, James

1880.

Class I.

None.

Class II.

Bowman, A.
Munro, W. J.

1881.

Class I.

None.

Class II.

Ralston, A. G.
Cribb, J. G.

* Before 1874 a prize of £10 was given to the most distinguished candidate in Chemistry and Experimental Physics at the B.A. Examination. See page 88.
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1881.

BOWMAN-CAMERON SCHOLAR—G. C. Halliday
UNIVERSITY SCHOLAR—L. Armstrong.
UNIVERSITY SCHOLAR—F. Leverrier.
SECOND COOPER SCHOLAR—Thos. E. Jones.

CLASSICS.

HONOURS.

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<td>Tarploe, W. F.</td>
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PASS.

| Allen, G. B.     | Helsham, W. MacD.|
| Armstrong, W. G. | Holle, E. T.      |
| Backhouse, F. H. | Jamieson, S.      |
| Bell, F. L.      | Jones, E. Trevor  |
| Bladen, F. M.    | Lamb, S. E.       |
| Blaxland, E. G.  | Lee, H. H.        |
| Clarke, F. W.    | Macansh, A. W.    |
| Clay, W. R.      | Maher, G. H.      |
| Colley, G. M.    | M'Coy, R. W.      |
| Cranna, R. S.    | M'Guinn, D.       |
| Deane, C. M.     | Murphy, E. J.     |
| Dudley, J. T.    | Newton, W. S.     |
| Dwyer, W.        | Owen, Percy       |
| Gannon, J. C.    | Parish, W. G.     |
| Geddes, S.       | Paul, A.          |
|                  | Paul, F.          |
|                  | Perdriau, W. S.   |
|                  | Perkins, A. E.    |
|                  | Perkins, H.       |
|                  | Porter, E.        |
|                  | Purser, C.        |
|                  | Ralston, J. T.    |
|                  | Randell, G. W.    |
|                  | Reeve, F. W.      |
|                  | Rygate, P. W.     |
|                  | Shand, A. B.      |
|                  | Tange, H. P.      |
|                  | Thompson, W.      |
|                  | Ward, T. W. C.    |
|                  | Wood, E. C.       |

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

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### MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

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**CLASS II.**

| Backhouse, F. H. | Allen, G. B. | |
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| Bladed, F. M. | Armstrong, L. F. | |
| Clarke, F. W. | Armstrong, W. G. | |
| Clay, W. R. | Backhouse, F. H. | |
| Cowper, C. S. | Bell, F. L. | |
| Deane, C. M. | Blaxland, E. G. | |
| Dndley, J. T. | Clay, W. R. | |
| Fairfax, J. O. | Colley, G. M. | |
| Gannon, J. C. | Cranua, R. S. | |
| Geddes, S. | Dudley, J. T. | |
| Gannon, J. C. | Fairfax, J. O. | |
| Geddes, S. | Gannon, J. C. | |
| Holle, E. T. | Jones, Thos. E. | |
| Jamieson, S. | Jones, E. Trevor | |
| Jones, T. E. | Lamb, S. E. | |
| Lamb, E. C. | Lee, H. H. | |

### NATURAL SCIENCE

**PASS.**

**CLASS I.**

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FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION; 1881.

LITHGOW SCHOLAR—A. B. Piddington.
GEORGE ALLEN SCHOLAR—J. Woolcock.
LEVEY SCHOLAR—A. E. Poolman.

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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, 1881.

COOPER SCHOLAR—F. R. Barlee.
BARKER SCHOLAR—C. A. Flint.
RENWICK SCHOLAR—G. W. Sutherland.

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<td>Wilkinson, F. B.</td>
<td>Sutherland, G. W</td>
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<td>Ayres, C.</td>
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<td><strong>CLASS III</strong></td>
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### B.A. EXAMINATION, 1881.

**University Gold Medal for Classics—J. G. Cribb.**
**University Gold Medal for Mathematics—J. G. Cribb.**
**Belmore Medal—A. G. Ralston.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classics</th>
<th>Mathematics</th>
<th>Natural Science</th>
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<td>McCarthy, A. W.</td>
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GENERAL REGULATIONS.

COURSE PRESCRIBED FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1882.

CLASSICS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pass.</th>
<th>Additional for Honours.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horace—Odes, Book I.</td>
<td>Latin and Greek Composition Prose and Verse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Satires, Book I.</td>
<td>Comparison of English and Ancient Grammar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Xenophon — Memorabilia, Book II.</td>
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MATHEMATICS.

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<th>Pass.</th>
<th>Additional for Honours.</th>
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<tr>
<td>(i.) Arithmetic.</td>
<td>(i.) Higher Arithmetic and Algebra.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ii.) Algebra up to Simple Equations.</td>
<td>(ii.) Geometry, viz., Euclid, Books I–IV., VI., and XI., with Deductions and the Geometrical Treatment of the Conic Sections.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iii.) Euclid, Book I.</td>
<td>(iii.) Trigonometry.</td>
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NATURAL SCIENCE.

Elementary Chemistry, Physics, or Geology.

The Classical subjects for this Examination are arranged in the following cycle, extending over a period of four years:

1882-3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HORACE</th>
<th>Odes—Book I.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Satires—Book I.</td>
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<tr>
<td>XENOPHON</td>
<td>Memorabilia—Book II.</td>
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GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1883-4.

Horace
Odes—Book III.
Satires—Book II.
Xenophon
Anabasis—Book III.

1884-5.

Cicero
De Senectute.
Terence
Andria.
Homer
Iliad—Book I.

1885-6.

Livy
Books XXI. and XXII.
Æschylus
Prometheus Vinctus.

N.B.—The Andria, the 22nd Book of Livy, and the 1st and 2nd Books of Satires are not required for a pass in the several years.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, 1882.

CLASSICS.

Pass.
Homer’s Iliad—Book I.
Demosthenes—De Corona.
Terence—Adelphi.
Cicero—De Officiis, Book III.

Additional for Honours.
Euripides—Alcestis.
Aristophanes—Nubes.
Ovid’s Fasti—Book III.

History and Geography—The outlines of Grecian History from the battle of Marathon to the battle of Chaeronea; the Geography of Greece proper.

MATHEMATICS.

Pass.
(i.) Arithmetic and Algebra, including Quadratic Equations and Easy Problems.
(ii.) Euclid, Books I.—IV., and Elements of Trigonometry.

Additional for Honours.
(i.) Algebra.
(ii.) Trigonometry.
(iii.) Geometry, including Geometrical Conics.
(iv.) Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Experimental Physics.
## SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, 1882.

### CLASSICS.

**Pass.**
- Aristophanes—Plutus.
- Demosthenes—De Falsa Legatione.
- Terence—Phormio.
- Livy—Book XXX.

**Additional for Honours.**
- Thucydides—Book I.
- Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus.
- Virgil—Æneid IV.
- Cicero—In Verrem, Actio II., Liber III.

History and Geography.—The History of Rome from the Invasion of Pyrrhus to the Dictatorship of Sylla; the Geography of Italy and Sicily.

### MATHEMATICS.

**Pass.**
- (i.) Algebra, including the three Progressions, Surds, and Logarithms.
- (ii.) Euclid, Books I.—IV. and VI., with Elementary Trigonometry and Mensuration; including Solution of Triangles.
- (iii.) Statics.

**Additional for Honours.**
- (i.) Analytical Geometry.
- (ii.) Differential Calculus.
- (iii.) Mechanics.

### NATURAL SCIENCE.

- Chemistry.
- Physical Geography and Geology.

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**EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A., 1882.**

### CLASSICS.

**Pass.**
- Aristophanes—Acharnians.
- Plato—Euthydemus and Convivium.
- Virgil—Æneid VI.
- Cicero—De Naturæ Deorum.

**Additional for Honours.**
- Plato—Philebus.
- Æschylus—Agamemnon.
- Lucretius—Extracts.

History and Geography.—The early History of Rome, the History of the development of the Roman Constitution; the Geography of the Roman Empire at the time of Augustus.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Mathematics.

Pass.
(i.) Mechanics.
(ii.) Hydrostatics.
(iii.) Optics.
(iv.) Acoustics.

Additional for Honours.
(i.) Differential Calculus.
(ii.) Integral Calculus.
(iii.) Dynamics.
(iv.) Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomy.

Natural Science.

Pass.
Practical Chemistry.
Geology.

Additional for Honours.
Mineralogy.

(See Syllabus of Lectures, p. 111.)

1. The examinations in History and Geography take place in the first week of Lent Term, or else in the week preceding the June examinations. The best student in each year will receive a prize of books.

2. The examination in Practical Chemistry will consist of a paper and an exercise in the laboratory.

3. The examinations in Geology and Mineralogy will be by means of papers; and specimens of rocks, fossils, minerals, and crystals will be given for identification and description.

To enable a Student to pass from the First Year into the Second, or from the Second into the Third, it will be sufficient that he should pass the Examination in any two out of the three schools—namely, Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science. But this rule is only to hold good under the following limitations:

1. Lectures must be attended by Students of the first and second years in all the three Schools, according to By-laws 49 and 50. Consequently, a Student who feels himself unable to pass a satisfactory examination in any one of these schools must nevertheless have attended the Lectures therein; and the Professor or Lecturer in such School must be satisfied with his behaviour in class.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

2. A student presenting himself for the First Yearly Examination must at his Matriculation have been placed in a class not lower than the first below the Honour List in the School in respect of which he desires to be exempted from Examination.

3. A Student presenting himself at the Second Yearly Examination can only claim the same exemption as having gained either the place above mentioned at Matriculation, or else a place implying the same degree of proficiency at the First Yearly Examination.

Matriculated students who have lost their place in their own proper year, either by non-attendance at the prescribed course of lectures, or by failing to pass the required Examinations, are not allowed to compete for honours, scholarships, or prizes at subsequent yearly or B.A. Examinations unless by express permission of the Board of Studies.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

FOR CLASSICS.

Dr. W. Smith's larger Latin Grammar.
Curtius' smaller Greek Grammar, by Dr. W. Smith. (J. Murray).
Ihne's Latin Exercise Book, Part II. (Williams and Norgate).

MATHEMATICS.

MATRICULATION.

- For Pass.

Any ordinary treatise on Arithmetic.
Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners.
Todhunter's Euclid.

- For Honours.

Todhunter's Algebra; Todhunter's Trigonometry.
Taylor's Geometrical Conics.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

Pass.

Todhunter’s Trigonometry for Beginners.

Honours.

Gross’s Algebra.

Todhunter’s Analytical Geometry.

FOR SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

Pass.

Todhunter’s Mechanics for Beginners (Statics).

Honours.


Garnett’s Dynamics, Goodeve’s Mechanics, Salmon’s Conic Sections.

FOR THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

Pass.

Todhunter’s Mechanics, for Beginners (Dynamics).

Besant’s Elementary Hydrostatics.

Stone’s Elementary Lessons on Sound.

Barnard and Mayer on Sound (Nature Series).

Galbraith and Haughton’s Optics.

Lommel’s Optics and Light (International Scientific Series).

Deschanel’s Natural Philosophy. Parts I. and IV. (On Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics.)

Honours.

Todhunter’s Integral Calculus.

Williamson’s do.

Todhunter’s Spherical Trigonometry.

Godfray’s Astronomy.

Herschel’s Outlines of Astronomy.

Frost’s Curve-tracing.

Besant’s Hydromechanics.

Tait and Steele’s Dynamics of a Particle.

Parkinson’s Optics.

Clifford’s Dynamics.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

FOR MATRICULATION.

Lessons in Elementary Chemistry—Roscoe, omitting the Chemistry of the Carbon Compounds. (Macmillan & Co.)
Lessons in Elementary Physics—Balfour Stewart. (Macmillan & Co.)
Lessons in Elementary Physical Geography—Geikie. (Macmillan & Co.)

FOR THE FIRST YEAR.


FOR THE SECOND YEAR.

Chemistry.—Fownes' Manual of Chemistry, Miller's Elements of Chemistry (3 vols.), Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Treatise on Chemistry.

Physical Geography and Geology.—Geikie's Lessons in Physical Geography, Lyell's Elements of Geology.

FOR THE THIRD YEAR.

Practical Chemistry, one of the following: Analytical Analysis, Thorpe and Muir; Inorganic Chemistry, W. Valentin, F.C.S.; Qualitative Analysis, Fresenius; Tables for Chemical Analysis, Liversidge.

Geology—Necessary.—Manual of Geology, Jukes and Geikie, or Lyell's Students' Elements of Geology; Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography, Geikie (Macmillan & Co.)


Mineralogy.—Bauerman's Mineralogy; Collins' Mineralogy, Parts I. and II.; Dana's Descriptive Mineralogy.

DISCIPLINE.

The highest amount of fine which it shall be competent to any Professor acting as Proctor to impose for any one offence shall be twenty shillings.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Every fine shall be paid to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the time of its imposition. If not so paid the fine shall be doubled; and if the doubled fine be not paid within one week from the time when the original fine was imposed, the Registrar shall report the fact to the Proctorial Board, in order that suitable means may be taken against the offender for his contumacy.

No excuse for absence from Lectures shall be received from any Undergraduate unless tendered in writing to the Registrar within one week after he resumes attendance. Every written excuse for absence from Lectures shall be submitted to the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, who may at once decide that such excuse shall be accepted, or in cases of doubt may call a meeting of the Proctorial Board to adjudicate thereon.

LECTURE SUBJECTS.

CLASSICS.

Lectures are delivered on the subjects of Examination, including Latin and Greek composition.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Lectures are delivered on the subjects of the two Yearly Examinations and the B.A. Examination.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Heat.
Magnetism.
Electricity, its various forms and applications.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

During the Trinity Term in each year a course of exercises in Experimental Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis will be given in the University Laboratory.

The usual course is laid down in the following Syllabus; but since each student works independently, and not in a class, a more advanced student will be permitted to devote his whole attention to any selected portion of the course.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Syllabus.

I. THE PREPARATION AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY of the more common Gases and Acids.

II. EXERCISES UPON THE PROPERTIES OF CHEMICAL REAGENTS used in Analytical Chemistry.

III. QUALITATIVE ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. Exercises upon the analyses of simple and compound bodies, including ordinary chemical preparations and certain Ores and Minerals.

IV. THE REACTION AND PROCESSES FOR THE DETECTION OF POISONS AND ORGANIC SUBSTANCES. This part of the course will be arranged with special reference to the requirements of Medical Students.

Each Student is required to provide himself with a Set of Apparatus necessary for the course of EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS, which are supplied by the University to Students attending the course for £2 10s.

THE CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.

The Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratories are open daily during Term time, for practical instruction, by the Professor of Chemistry, in Experimental Chemistry, Qualitative, and Quantitative Chemical Analysis and Assaying.

Instruction will be given in the method of assaying all the more important metals, their alloys and ores, both by the dry and wet processes where practicable; such as the following:—gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, mercury, iron, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, and nickel. Also the methods of examining fuel, fire-clays, and metallurgical products.

The nature of the instruction will depend upon the special requirements of the Student and the extent of his previous knowledge.

The Fees for instruction in the Laboratory can be ascertained on application to the Registrar.

The Laboratory hours are from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on Saturdays when the Laboratory will be closed at 1 p.m.
The lectures will be illustrated by collections of hand specimens of rocks and fossils for close inspection; also by the aid of models and diagrams.

**Introduction**, including common Geological terms.

**Lithology**, including the composition of the common rocks and of their constituents; also the origin, classification, and determination of rocks.

**Petrology**, including the formation of rock beds, joints, inclined strata, faults, cleavage, foliation, unconformability, mineral veins, concretions, and metamorphosis of rocks.

**Geological Agencies or Dynamical Geology.**—Form and internal condition of the earth, the atmosphere, the action of rain, rivers and the sea, mechanical and chemical disintegration, denudation, the effects of animal and vegetable life, movement in the earth's crust, coral reefs; earthquakes, volcanoes, central heat, origin of plains, valleys, mountains, and lakes.

**Palæontology.**—Nature of fossils, the mode of occurrence of organic remains in rocks, the "fossilization" of such, consideration of the kinds of remains most likely to be preserved, imperfection of the geological and palæontological record, brief introduction to the classification of animals and plants.

**Stratigraphical or Historical Geology.**—Short descriptions will be given of the different geological formations passing upwards from the oldest known strata, or primary, through the secondary and tertiary formations, to the age of man. Attention will be directed to the characteristic fossils of each group of beds.

In this part of the course the origin of coal, rock salt, and other useful deposits will be considered as fully as time will allow.

**Practical Geology.**—As soon as the arrangements can be made, a course of Practical Exercises in Geological Work will be instituted, to proceed concurrently with the Lectures.

**Mineralogy.**

A course of lectures upon Mineralogy will be delivered during one Term. These lectures will be illustrated by a series of hand specimens for close inspection; also, by models of crystals, and diagrams, and will include—

I. Introduction.

II. Crystallography.—The different systems under which crystals are grouped; the laws by which their variations and combinations are governed. The formation of crystals.
III. The principal **physical properties** of minerals which aid in the recognition of the various species.

IV. An introduction to the **chemistry of minerals**. Special stress will be laid upon tests useful to the miner, geologist, and explorer.

V. **Classification of minerals**.

VI. The **physiography**, or systematic description of minerals, including all the more abundant and important minerals, both those which are of geological importance and those which are of commercial value.

VII. **Practical mineralogy**—Exercises in the chemical laboratory upon the characteristic properties, physical and chemical of minerals; with practical work upon the determination and description of mineral specimens.

Each student has to provide himself with a small collection of specimens for use with the blowpipe, which he can obtain from the University at cost price.

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**EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., 1882.**

**Honours in the School of Classics.**

One Greek and one Latin Group according to the following Schedule:

**LATIN.**

1. (a) Livy, first or second Decade
   (b) Virgil, Georgics. Horace, Satires and Epistles, 1st and 2nd Books.
   (c) Cicero de Oratore (or the Philippics)

2. (a) Cicero in Verrem.
   (b) Terence and three plays of Plautus.
   (c) Tacitus Annals (or Cicero's Letters) with Juvenal.

3. (a) Cicero Academica, de Finibus, and Disp. Tusculanae.
   (b) Lucreti.us.
   (c) Horace, Epistula ad Pisones.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GREEK.

1. (a) Homer's Iliad, ten books.
(b) Æschylus or Sophocles, three plays.
(c) Aristophanes, four plays.
(d) Demosthenes de Corona, in Midiam and in Leptinem.

2. (a) Herodotus, five books.
(b) Thucydides.
(c) Aristophanes, two plays.
(d) Plato. Gorgias, Phædrus, Convivium and Euthydemus.

3. (a) Homer's Odyssee, ten books.
(b) Thucydides.
(c) Plato. Phædo, Philebus, Theætetus and Sophist.
(d) Aristotle. Nicomachean Ethics, or Plato's Republic.

HONOURS IN THE SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

(i.) Differential Calculus, Todhunter or Williamson.
(ii.) Integral Calculus, Todhunter or Williamson.
(iii.) Conic Sections, Salmon.
(iv.) Spherical Trigonometry, Todhunter.
(v.) Godfray's Astronomy, Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy.
(vi.) Dynamics of a Particle, Tait and Steele.
(vii.) Hydromechanics, Besant.
(viii.) Optics, Parkinson.

HONOURS IN THE SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

SCHEDULE OF SUBJECTS.

I. CHEMICAL PHYSICS.

The physical states of matter. Weighing and measuring. The different kinds of attraction existing between matter. Specific gravity. The physical properties of gases.

Solution; diffusion of liquids and of gases, diffusion and effusion of gases, adhesion of gases to solids. Crystallization, structure and measurement of crystals; is morphism, dimorphism. Allotropism. Separation of substances by crystallization.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.


Heat developed by chemical action. Calorimeters. Calorific equivalents.


MAGNETISM. General outline of the subject; the earth's magnetism, magneto-electricity.

II. CHEMISTRY.

Matter: definition of elements, chemical and mechanical compounds. Cohesion, chemical affinity.

Classification of the elements.

Definition of acid, base and salt. Monobasic and polybasic acids. Quantivalence.

Notation. Experimental and theoretic formulæ. Chemical identities or equations.


Sulphur. Allotropic states of sulphur. The principal compounds of sulphur.


Phosphorus. Allotropic modifications of phosphorus. Principal compounds of phosphorus.

The properties and the principal compounds of the following: Sodium, potassium and ammonium. Lithium, caesium and rubidium. Barium, strontium and calcium.

Aluminium, beryllium or glucinium, zirconium, cerium, lanthanum, didymium, yttrium and erbium.

The manufacture of glass, earthenware, and porcelain.

Magnesium, zinc, and cadmium.

Gold, silver, copper, tin, mercury, thallium, indium, gallium, titanium, and lead.

Antimony, arsenic, bismuth, vanadium, tantalum, and niobium or columbium.

Chromium, uranium, tungsten or wolfram, and molybdenum.

Iron, nickel, cobalt, and manganese.

Platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, ruthenium and osmium.

Boron and silicon. Compounds of these elements with oxygen, hydrogen, and fluorine.

Coal gas, structure of flame, principles of illumination.

Gunpowder and theory of its action.

Metallurgy of sodium, magnesium, zinc, tin silver, mercury, bismuth, antimony, copper, iron, steel, and lead.

Principal alloys of copper and of lead. Desilvering of lead. Cupellation.

Determination of combining weights of elements.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY. Qualitative analysis of mixtures and compounds containing any of the foregoing elements.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

mination of Equivalent of organic acids and bases; examination of products of Decomposition; determination of the Vapour-density of volatile bodies.


Diatomic Alcohols and their acids. Glycol and Oxalic Acid, and their homologues.


The principal Vegetable Acids and their compounds.


The chief constituents of the Vegetable organism. Cellulose.

Vegetable Fibrin. Albumin, Casein, Gluten, &c.


Decay, Putrefaction. Destructive Distillation.

The Chemical principles of the process of Nutrition and of Respiration in Plants and Animals.

III. MINERALOGY.

The same as is laid down in the Syllabus of Lectures on Mineralogy (see page 112), but fuller.

IV. GEOLOGY.

The same as is laid down in the Syllabus of Lectures upon Geology (see page 112), but fuller. The candidate will be expected to show a knowledge of the Geology of Australasia and of New Zealand.
NOTE.

1. Candidates for M.A. Honours in the Natural Science School, will be required to pass in the above subjects. The Examination will consist of five papers, and an exercise in Practical Chemistry.

2. Candidates for the Gold Medal will in addition have to pass a further Examination in any one or more of the above divisions. The additional Examination will in each subject consist of a paper and a Practical Exercise.

Successful Candidates will be arranged in classes and in order of merit.

Books Recommended for M.A. Honours in Natural Science.

Chemical Physics.

Ganot's Physics, Deschanel's Physics, Tyndall's Heat a Mode of Motion, Tyndall on Light, Clarendon Press Series of Scientific (Physical) Manuals.

Chemistry.


Mineralogy.

Dana's Manual of Mineralogy, Dana's Descriptive Mineralogy, Bristow's Glossary of Mineralogy, Bauermann's Mineralogy.

Geology.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B., 1882.

Stephen's Commentaries, Introduction.
Book I.
Book II. (Introduction).
Book III.
Book IV. (Part i.) Caps. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Book VI., Cap. 29.

Hallam's Constitutional History.
Broom's Maxims
All excepting—
Cap. 6, section 3.
Cap. 7.
Cap. 9.
Cap. 10.
Justinian's Institutes.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.D., 1882.
See By-Laws 82 and 83.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.B., 1882.
See By-Laws 84—91.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D., 1882.
See By-Laws 92—95.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Full particulars regarding these Examinations can be had on reference to the "Manual of Public Examinations" published by Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, & Co., Pitt Street, which contains the By-Laws, Subjects of Examination, Books recommended, Directions to Candidates, Examination Papers, &c.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th October, 1871.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in accordance with an Address of the Legislative
Assembly of the 17th February last, directs it to be notified for general information, that from and after the 1st proximo, all persons seeking employment to a clerical office in the Public Service of the Colony, must produce a certificate signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and by the Registrar of the Sydney University, showing that they have passed a satisfactory examination in Section I. of the subjects appointed by the University of Sydney for the Public Examinations held by the University, viz.:

- Reading aloud a passage from some standard English author.
- Writing from dictation.
- The rudiments of English Grammar.
- The first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and the Rule of Three.
- Geography.
- The outlines of English History since the Conquest, that is, the Succession of Sovereigns and the chief events of each reign.

Examinations for Candidates for employment in the Civil Service are held at the University on the first Monday in March, July, and October, and in the country districts on the first Monday in November.

EXTRACT FROM THE RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT RELATING TO THE ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

REGULÆ GENERALES.

Tuesday, the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Admission of Solicitors.

The following persons only shall be eligible to be admitted as Solicitors of the Court:

1. Persons having been articled to some practising Solicitor in New South Wales, and having served the term of five years clerkship, or if a Bachelor of Arts or Master of Arts as hereinafter
mentioned, previous to entering into articles, the term of three
years clerkship, and having passed the examination required by
these rules: Provided that such persons may serve for any
part of such term not exceeding one year with the Sydney Agent
of such Solicitor without assignment, and such service with such
Sydney Agent shall be equivalent to service for the same time
with such Solicitor under the original articles: Provided also
that such Sydney Agent shall be required to answer such ques-
tions and give such certificates as he would have been required to
answer and give if such person had actually served him under
articles of assignment.

2. Every person desirous of entering into articles of Clerk-
ship who shall not have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or
Master of Arts in the University of Sydney, or other University,
as provided, by the Act of the Legislature passed in the 22nd year
of Her Majesty, No. 23, shall, before approval of such articles,
produce to the Prothonotary a certificate of his having passed a
Matriculation Examination in the said University or in some
other University recognized by it; or a certificate from the
Registrar of the University of Sydney, of his having passed some
equivalent Examination before Professors or Examiners appointed
by the Senate thereof; or a certificate of his having passed, in
England, Scotland, or Ireland, the Preliminary Examination
which articulated Clerks may be there required to pass, and shall
lodge with the said Prothonotary a copy of such Certificate.

3. Every future Articled Clerk shall, after he shall have
entered into Articles, and during his term of Clerkship, pass two
intermediate examinations, with an interval of at least one year
between each, in the subjects of History and Law respectively—
such Examination in History to be by such Professor or Exa-
miner as the Senate of the University of Sydney or this Court
may appoint in that behalf; and such Examination in Law to be
by the Board of Examiners appointed under these Rules, and to
have relation to the Laws of Real and Personal Property as set
forth in the following works, that is to say, "Williams on Real
Property," and "Williams on Personal Property." Provided
that in the case of Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Arts, as herein-
before mentioned, no intermediate Examination otherwise than
in Law shall be required.
In addition to the Examination Fees which are, by the 22nd of the Rules of the 18th December, 1877, made payable by Articled Clerks, there shall be paid a fee of Five Pounds for any Matriculation Examination, or equivalent Examination, by the Professors or Examiners of the University of Sydney which any Candidate for Articles shall pass under the said Rules; and such fee shall be paid into the hands of the Prothonotary in time to enable him to transmit the same to the University Registrar, together with a list of Candidates for Examination not less than seven days prior to that appointed for the holding of any such examination: Provided that this Rule shall not apply to any University Student who shall have matriculated and shall have attended the University Course of Lectures for one whole Academic year.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE LAW.

Preliminary Examinations (equivalent to Matriculation) for Articled Clerks are held at the University in the months of March, July, and October, commencing on the first Monday in each case. The subjects are the same as those set for the Matriculation Examination of the year.

The examination in History is conducted by the Principals of the Affiliated Colleges, to whom application should be made.

EXTRACTS FROM RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF BARRISTERS.

(Under 11 Victoria No. 57 and 39 Victoria No. 32.)

Whereas by an Act, passed in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of Our said Lady the Queen, to amend the said recited Act it is enacted that after the passing of the said Act no Candidate for admission to practice as a Barrister of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, who shall have passed two annual examinations in the University of Sydney, shall be required to pass an examination in the Greek and Latin Classics, or in Mathematics, and that it shall not be obligatory on any Candidate whatsoever for such
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

admission who shall pass an Examination in the Latin Classics and in Logic, or in the Latin Classics and the French Language and Literature, to be examined in the Greek Classics; anything in the said recited Act to the contrary, notwithstanding. And that the Board constituted by the said recited Act shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of the said Act, and from time to time, as may appear to them expedient, make and promulgate rules for the examination of Candidates for admission to the Bar, in Logic and the French Language and Literature:

In any case in which it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Board, that any Candidate is a Graduate of an University within the meaning of the Acts 20 Victoria No. 14 and 22 Victoria No. 23, or either of them, he shall be at once entitled to be admitted as a Student at Law under these Rules: and if it be shown that he has passed two annual examinations in the University of Sydney, he shall, prior to being so admitted as a Student at Law, be examined in such branches of knowledge other than the Greek and Latin Classics, and Mathematics, French, or Logic, as the Board shall have required by any Rule under the authority of the first above recited Act.

Every other such Candidate shall before being admitted as a Student at Law, be examined in the following matters, that is to say, in the Greek and Latin Classics, and in Mathematics and History, or in the Latin Classics, Mathematics, and History, and either in Logic or in the French Language and Literature; and any Candidate applying to be examined accordingly shall be admitted to Examination in the subjects selected by him within the terms of this Rule; for which purpose direction shall be given by the Board at any meeting held under the second above Rule, or at some adjournment of the same.

The standard of proficiency to be required at such Examinations as last aforesaid shall be equal to that of the two Annual Examinations in the University of Sydney, mentioned in the second above recited Act, so far as such standard is capable of being applied to the subjects of examination under the said Appendix A.

Such Examinations in Law shall be by two or more practising Barristers, to be annually appointed for that purpose by the Board, as provided by Rule 6: Provided that the Board may in respect of any branch of such Examinations appoint also as Examiner, any Professor or Lecturer of the University of Sydney who may be conversant with the subjects thereof.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

APPENDIX A.

Classics, Mathematics, French Language and Literature, Logic, and History.

1. Greek. Translation from the Iliad, First 4 Books; The Antigone of Sophocles; Herodotus, 2nd Book; or French Language and Literature. Any two of the following Books to be selected by the Candidate—viz. Molière's Plays; Racine's Tragedies; Guizot's "Histoire de la Civilisation d'Europe"; Pascal's "Lettres Provinciales"; Montesquieu's "Esprit des Lois"; and Fenelon's "Telemaque"; or Logic. Whately's Logic, and Locke on the Human Understanding.

2. Latin. Translations from Cicero de Officiis; and 1st and 2nd orations against Cataline; the Germania of Tacitus; Odes of Horace.


4. Algebra. To Quadratic Equations inclusive.

5. History. Hallam's Constitutional History, and Middle Ages, 5th, 6th, and 8th Chapters; Creasy on the Constitution; Stephen's Commentaries, Introduction and Concluding Chapter.

(N.B.—As to questions in addition to translations, see Rule 21.)

APPENDIX B.

Examinations in Law.

FIRST BRANCH.

1. Roman Law—
The Institutes of Justinian.
Maine's Ancient Law.

2. Constitutional Law—
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

PRIZE COMPOSITIONS.

WENTWORTH MEDAL.—Awarded annually for an English Essay. The competition for this Medal is confined to Bachelors of Arts of not more than three years' standing.

Subject for 1882—The Greek, French, and British Drama compared.

NICHOLSON MEDAL.—Awarded annually for Latin Verse. The competition for this Medal is open to all Undergraduates and to Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years' standing.

Subject for 1882—Cæsar percussus—Hexameters.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL.—Awarded annually for English Heroic Verse. The competition for this Medal is open to all Undergraduates and to Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years' standing.

Subject for 1882—The Land of China.
# TABLE OF FEES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATRICULATION</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
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<tr>
<td>PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY</td>
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<td>GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY</td>
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<tr>
<td>LL.B.</td>
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<td>J.L.D.</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee for any <em>ad eundem</em> Degree</td>
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Fee for entering name on the books | £ | s. | d. |
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**YEARLY EXAMINATION Fee for Students who have obtained exemption from attendance on Lectures** | £ | s. | d. |
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**PUBLIC EXAMINATION FEES—**

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<table>
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**CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION** | £ | s. | d. |
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**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR ARTICLED CLERKS**

(to be paid to the Prothonotary) | £ | s. | d. |
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The Table of Fees for Students attending any course of Practical Chemistry other than that held in Lent Term can be had on application to the Registrar.
# Benefactions Bestowed by Private Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Object of Foundation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Sólon Levay, Esq.</td>
<td>£500</td>
<td>Scholarship. Originally for Education of Orphans in the Grammar School; now for Natural Science in Second Year in the University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Thomas Barker, Esq</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>&quot; For Proficiency in Mathematics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Hon, Sir E. Deas-Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>&quot; For Proficiency in Chemistry and Experimental Physics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>W. C. Wentworth, Esq.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Annual Prize. For English Essay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Sir D. Cooper, Bart.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Scholarship. For Proficiency in Classics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>S. K. Salting, Esq.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Exhibition. For a Student from the Sydney Grammar School.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>W. C. Wentworth, Esq.</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>Fellowship. For a Travelling Fellowship (amount to accumulate sufficiently).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Sir D. Cooper, Bart.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Scholarship. For Classics in Second Year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>W. Lithgow, Esq.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Annual Prize. For Latin Verse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>Educational Fund devised by Dr. Gilchrist, of Sydney, in which this University's interest is capitalized as</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>The right of the Presentation every other year to a Scholarship of £100 per annum, tenable for three years, and to be held at the University of London or of Edinburgh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>Sir G. W. Allen</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Towards the Foundation of a Prize at the Examination for L.L.B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Earl Belmore</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Annual Prize. For Agricultural Chemistry.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>Hon. John Fairfax</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>&quot; For Females at the Public Examination.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>Mrs. Maurice Alexander</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Bursary. To found one Bursary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Dr. John West</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>To assist young men in entering on a learned profession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Edwin Dalton, Esq.</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Scholarship. Bequest, subject to a tenure for one life, for Scholarships in memory of the Rev. Dr. Woolley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Hon. John Fraser</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Bursary. To found two Bursaries, in honour of his deceased sons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Fitzwilliam Wentworth, Esq</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>&quot; In honour of his father, William Charles Wentworth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Mrs. Burdekin</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>&quot; To found a Bursary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Mrs. Hunter Baillie</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>&quot; To found a Bursary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Mrs. Hunter Baillie</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>&quot; To found a Bursary for Sons of Ministers of Religion.</td>
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<td>1877</td>
<td>Hon. J. B. Watt</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Scholarship. Exhibition for Students from Primary Schools.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Arthur Rowland, Esq.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Scholarship. For Natural Science, with especial reference to Comparative Anatomy, when a School of Medicine shall have been established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>DONOR</td>
<td>AMOUNT</td>
<td>OBJECT OF FOUNDATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
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<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Andrew R. Cameron, Esq., M.D.</td>
<td>£1,100</td>
<td>SCHOLARSHIP.—For General Proficiency in the First Year.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Mrs. Hovell</td>
<td>£5,000</td>
<td>LECTURESHIP OF GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.</td>
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<td>1878</td>
<td>Hon. George Allen</td>
<td>£1,000</td>
<td>SCHOLARSHIP.—For Proficiency in Mathematics in the Second Year.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sir H. Robinson</td>
<td>£120</td>
<td>For purchase of book (&quot;Leipsius' Antiquities of Egypt and Ethiopia&quot;).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Justice Faucett</td>
<td>£100</td>
<td>For Prizes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Charles Nicholson</td>
<td>£80</td>
<td>For Prizes.</td>
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<td>A. Renwick, Esq.</td>
<td>£30</td>
<td>For Prizes.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Thos. S. Mort, Esq.</td>
<td>£50</td>
<td>For a Travelling Fellowship.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. Hamilton, Esq.</td>
<td>£50</td>
<td>For Prizes.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sir C. Nicholson</td>
<td>£20</td>
<td>For Prizes.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Merewether, Esq.</td>
<td>£25</td>
<td>For Prizes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R. C. Want, Esq.</td>
<td>£25</td>
<td>For Prizes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Pell</td>
<td>£150</td>
<td>Towards the establishment of Chair of Geology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Smith</td>
<td>£145</td>
<td>Towards the establishment of Chair of Geology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Charles Nicholson</td>
<td>£350</td>
<td>Towards the establishment of Chair of Geology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Smith</td>
<td>£700</td>
<td>Being the amount paid by him for the Library of the late Mr. Stenhouse, and presented to the University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sir H. Robinson</td>
<td>£1,000</td>
<td>To found a Scholarship for General Proficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>J. H. Challis, Esq.</td>
<td>£180,000</td>
<td>BEQUEST.—Subject to a tenure for one life, of Property of the estimated value of £180,000.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A. Moses, Esq.</td>
<td>£400</td>
<td>To provide a Screen for the Organ Gallery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sir C. Nicholson</td>
<td>£1,000</td>
<td>To found a Bursary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Fitzgerald, Esq.</td>
<td>£5,000</td>
<td>To found Bursaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Justice Faucett</td>
<td>£292,488</td>
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</table>

In addition to the above, it has been officially notified to the Senate, that the Hon. W. Macleay has by will devised to the University his valuable Museum of Natural History and Zoological Library, together with £6,000 for the foundation and maintenance of a Curatorship in connection with it.

**Note.**—Some of the above amounts were originally given in the form of Debentures, at a cost to the Donors in excess of the nominal amounts; and others, in like form of investment, have since increased in value. Accumulations have also arisen, to the amount of about £3,100, from changes of investment and other causes.
LIST OF THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS IN THE GREAT HALL.
WITH NAMES OF DONORS.

WESTERN WINDOW.—Subject—Founders of Colleges at Oxford, viz.:

Alfred the Great, University College, 1872.
John de Balliol, Balliol College, 1263.
Walter de Merton, Merton College, 1264.
Walter de Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, Exeter College, 1314.
Queen Phillippa, Queen's College, 1340.
William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winton, New College, 1386.
Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, Lincoln College, 1427.
Archbishop Chichele, All Soul's College, 1437.
William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winton, Magdalen College, 1456.
William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, Brazenose College, 1509.
Fox, Bishop of Winchester, Corpus Christi College, 1516.
Cardinal Wolsey, Christ Church, 1526.
Queen Elizabeth, Jesus College, 1571.
Richard Wightwick, B.D., Pembroke College, 1624.

Donor.—SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, BART.

EASTERN WINDOW.—Subject—Founders of Colleges at Cambridge, viz.:

Bishop H. De Balsham, Peterhouse, 1257.
Marie de S. Paul, Pembroke College, 1347.
Eliz. de Clare, Clare Hall, 1326.
John Caius, M.D., Caius College, 1348.
Bishop Bateman, Trinity Hall, 1350.
King Henry VI., King's College, 1441.
Queen Margaret of Anjou, Queen's College, 1446.
Robert Woodlark, D.D., St. Catherine's Hall, 1473.
Bishop Alcock, Jesus College, 1496.
Margaret, Countess Richmond, Christ's and St. John's Colleges, 1505—1511.
Baron Audley, Magdalen College, 1519.
King Henry VIII., Trinity College, 1546.
Sir W. Mildmay, Emanuel College, 1584.
Countess of Sydney, Sydney Sussex College, 1598.

Donor.—SIR DANIEL COOPER, BART.
**LIST OF STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, &c.**

**Bay Window.**—*Subject*—The line of English Sovereigns and their Consorts from the Conquest.

*Donor.*—J. H. CHALLIS, ESQ.

**Side Windows.**

*Subjects—Donor.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Donor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Bede, Alcuinus, Cadmon</td>
<td>HENRY O'BRIEN, ESQUIRE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Roger Bacon, Robert Grosseteste, John Duns Scotus</td>
<td>CHARLES NEWTON, ESQUIRE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Chaucer, Fortescue, James I., of Scotland</td>
<td>EDWARD KNOX, ESQUIRE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Sir Thomas More, Earl of Surrey, Spenser</td>
<td>WILLIAM LONG, ESQUIRE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Beaumont and Fletcher, Shakespeare, Massinger and Ford</td>
<td>JOHN DIBIE, ESQUIRE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Bacon, Sir P. Sydney</td>
<td>ROBERT FITZGERALD, ESQUIRE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Harvey, Milton, Selden</td>
<td>A. MOSES, ESQUIRE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. Addison, Pope, Dryden</td>
<td>JOHN REEVE, ESQUIRE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX. Locke, Sir I. Newton, Boyle</td>
<td>THOMAS BARKER, ESQUIRE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. Burke, Dr. Johnson, Gray</td>
<td>HENRY AND ALFRED DENISON, ESQUIRES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI. Captain Cook, Judge Blackstone, Dr. Black</td>
<td>THOMAS W. SMART, ESQUIRE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REPORT

OF THE

SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act of Incorporation, 14 Vic. No. 31.

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Victoria No. 31, has the honour to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1880, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and the Executive Council.

2. Out of a total of 72 students who presented themselves for Matriculation in June, 50 qualified themselves. Of this number 4 were allowed exemption from attendance upon lectures, it having been certified by the Examiners that in their case the concession was warranted by their attainments, and that the attending circumstances justified it.

3. Four students were admitted ad eundem statum as undergraduates from other Universities, proper evidence having been furnished of their alleged status, and of their good character.

4. The following is the list of honours obtained by Undergraduates:

   (i.) SCHOLARSHIPS.

   (a.) Awarded to First Year Students:

       Three University Scholarships for general proficiency.

       Tom Rolin
       John Woolcock  
       Albert B. Piddington.

   (b.) Awarded to Second Year Students:

       The Lithgow Scholarship for proficiency in Classics.
       Frederick R. Barlee,

       The George Allen Scholarship for proficiency in Mathematics.
       Charles A. Flint.

       The Levey Scholarship for proficiency in Natural Science.
       George E. Rennie
       George E. Sutherland
(c.) Awarded to Third Year Students:—

The *Cooper* Scholarship for proficiency in Classics.
Won by John G. Cribb, but awarded to R. U. King, Cribb being the holder of two other Scholarships.

The *Barker* Scholarship for proficiency in Mathematics.
Won by John G. Cribb, but awarded to J. F. Macmanamey and J. Elphinston, *æq.*, Cribb being the holder of two other Scholarships.

The *Deas-Thomson* Scholarship for proficiency in Natural Science.
Alexander G. Ralston.

The *Renwick* Scholarship for proficiency in Natural Science.
John G. Cribb.

(ii.) Prize Books, stamped with the University Arms, were awarded to all who obtained First Classes at the yearly Examinations. The list is as follows:—

(a.) **CLASSICS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Year</th>
<th>Second Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. R. Barlee</td>
<td>J. G. Cribb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. E. Rennie</td>
<td>R. U. King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Butler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Wilkinson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Ayers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. B. Somerville</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

(b.) **MATHEMATICS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Year</th>
<th>Second Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. A. Flint</td>
<td>J. G. Cribb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. Elphinston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J. F. Macmanamey</td>
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</table>

(c.) **NATURAL SCIENCE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Year</th>
<th>Second Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G. E. Rennie</td>
<td>J. G. Cribb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Sutherland</td>
<td>A. G. Ralston</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iii.) **HONOURS AT THE B.A. EXAMINATION.**

**CLASSICS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class 1.</th>
<th>Class 1.—None.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. H. Linsley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. L. Moore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. P. Cullen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Berry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. L. Campbell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. B. Badham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Dalton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. H. Lander</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATHEMATICS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class 1.—None.</th>
<th>Class 1.—None.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Bowman</td>
<td>W. J. Munro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. P. Cullen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Brennan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. J. G. Mann</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Awarded a Gold Medal.
(iv.) Special Annual Prizes were awarded as follows:

**Wentworth Medal**, for the best English Essay.
- W. H. Linsley.

- F. R. Barlee.

**Belmore Medal**, for proficiency in Geology and Practical Chemistry, with special reference to Agriculture.
- J. L. Campbell.

**Professor Smith’s Prize**, for proficiency in Experimental Physics.
- R. M. Fuller.

4. The following Degrees were conferred after examination:


5.—Bursaries were awarded as under:

**Burdekin Bursary**.—U. McEvilly.

**Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 1**.—J. Marrack.

**Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 2**.—C. F. Davis and A. B. Piddington.

6.—At the Public Examinations held in the month of November, in Sydney, and in the following sixteen centres—Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Brisbane, Burrowa, Goulburn, Grafton, Ipswich, East Maitland, Mittagong, Newcastle, Queanbeyan, Singleton, Tamworth, Toowoomba, and Yass—66 candidates presented themselves for the Senior Examination and 381 for the Junior Examination, of whom 54 Senior candidates and 209 Junior candidates were successful.

The prizes given for general proficiency at these Examinations were awarded as follows:

**University Prizes**, for Males:
- Senior Examination—Frank Leverrier.
- Junior Examination—James A. Hay.

**Fairfax Prizes**, for Females:
- Senior Examination—Eliza M. Holt.
- Junior Examination—Marion O’Brien.

**John West Medal**, for proficiency in the Senior Examination—Frank Leverrier.
A complete analysis of the Examinations will be found in the "Manual of Public Examinations" hereto appended.

The Rules and Regulations for conducting the Public Examinations have again been under consideration, and several changes have been made, by the most important of which, the number of subjects which a candidate is allowed to take up, is limited; Senior candidates being allowed to take not more than ten, and Junior candidates not more than seven.

7. Four Examinations for candidates for the Civil Service were held during the year, at which sixty-nine candidates obtained certificates.

8. Two vacancies having occurred in the Senate through the resignation, on account of failing health, of Sir Wm. Macarthur, and the non-attendance at the regular Senate meetings of the Hon. Wm. Forster, absent from the colony, convocations of the electors were held on the 3rd of March and the 10th of April, which resulted in the election of Edmund Barton, Esq., M.L.A., and the re-election of the Hon. Wm. Forster, to fill the vacancies.

9. Additional leave of absence for a period of twelve months from the meetings of the Senate has been granted to Sir Charles Nicholson, on account of the many eminent services which he has rendered to the University, both in the Colony and as its representative in England.

10. The Senate report, with great regret, that Mr. Hugh Kennedy, the Registrar, was at the close of the year incapacitated from carrying on his duties through mental illness. He has been granted twelve months’ leave of absence, and in the interim the duties of the Registrar are discharged by Mr. H. E. Barff.

11. The Senate has much pleasure in announcing the following donations to the University for the year:

(a.) A sum of £1,000 from the District Grand Lodge of Freemasons for the foundation of the "Freemasons’ Scholarship." This Scholarship is open to the sons of Freemasons belonging to the English Constitution, and who shall have belonged thereto for not less than five years; and is awarded, after competition, to a student who has passed the Matriculation Examination.

(b.) A second sum of £50, from Mr. Justice Faucett, to be awarded as a prize at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. The donor has signified his intention of giving a like amount during the year 1881, for the same purpose.
12. The Chancellor has already, in his letter of the 10th June, 1880, apprised the Minister for Public Instruction of the munificent bequest recently made to the University by the late John Henry Challis, Esq. That gentleman, by his will, dated in 1878, bequeathed his residuary estate (after certain legacies and annuities) amounting to about £180,000, as follows:—

First—To his widow for life or until marriage.

Secondly—To his children, if any such should exist and reach maturity, absolutely.

Lastly—On failure of children, then absolutely to this University, subject only to an instruction that the funds should be accumulated at interest for five years before final transfer.

The bequest is subject to a claim for legacy duty amounting to ten per cent. (£18,000); by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

13. In anticipation of a large increase in the number of students for the academic year 1880-81, application was made to the Government by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, in June, for increased means, to enable the Senate to appoint additional lecturers to assist the Professors in the various schools. The application was met by an advance which enabled the Senate to make the necessary appointments. Mr. Thomas Butler, B.A.; Mr. H. E. Barff, B.A., and Mr. Albert Helms, M.A., Ph.D., were accordingly chosen as assistant lecturers to the Professors in the Schools of Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science respectively.

14. A By-Law has been passed by the Senate, by which only Candidates for Honours in the Natural Science School are required to take up the subject of Mineralogy at the B.A. Examination.

Appended is an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the University during the year, certified by the Auditor, the Honourable Geoffrey Eagar.

H. E. BARFF, Acting-Registrar.
STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Civil

Receipts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1879</td>
<td>1,492 19 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received Annual Endowment:</td>
<td>5,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from the Government on account Philosophical Apparatus</td>
<td>1,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Government on account General Revenue</td>
<td>500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecture Fees, after paying Professors</td>
<td>289 9 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matriculation Fees</td>
<td>108 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Degree Fees</td>
<td>60 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>for Pasturage</td>
<td>457 9 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>from London Chartered Bank, by withdrawal therefrom of Fixed Deposit of £1,000 (Sir P. A. Jennings), with one year's interest on same</td>
<td>1,060 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from John Williams, Esq., to found a Scholarship for Sons of Freemasons</td>
<td>1,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Debentures and Fixed Deposits, and Rents of Properties</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>belonging to Private Foundations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lithgow Scholarship</td>
<td>70 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wigram Allen Scholarship</td>
<td>25 14 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Levey Scholarship</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wentworth Fellowship</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholson Medal</td>
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<td>Wentworth Prize Medal</td>
<td>16 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earl Belmore Medal</td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Fairfax Medal</td>
<td>30 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salting Exhibition</td>
<td>20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Bursary</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John West Prize</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 1</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burdekin Bursary</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. M. Frazer Bursary</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. E. Frazer Bursary</td>
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<td>Barker Scholarship</td>
<td>153 13 11</td>
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<td>Levy and Alexander</td>
<td>65 0 0</td>
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**£12,410 18 2**

G. EAGAR, Auditor.
### Disbursements

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Paid for Salaries</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; Improvement of Grounds</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Sundry charges, including Printing</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; Philosophical Apparatus</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>to Commercial Bank for Fixed Deposits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renwick Scholarship</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>Levey and Alexander</td>
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<tr>
<td>the following sums on account of Private Foundations:</td>
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<tr>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Levey Scholarship</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholson Medal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earl Belmore Medal</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Fairfax Medal</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salting Exhibition</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander Bursary</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>John West Prize</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burdekin Bursary</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowman Cameron Scholarship</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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- WILLIAM CLARK, Accountant.

### OF SYDNEY.

**Service and Public Examinations for the year ended 31st December, 1880.**

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<th>Description</th>
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**£1,012 7 0**
EXAMINATION PAPERS,
1881.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

PASS AND HONOURS.

A. Translate into English, Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus, extracts.

B. Parse εἰδῆ, μολεῖν, ἡζας, προσηρεύθης, γνώσει, εὐθύνων, φέρε, giving the principal parts of each verb.

C. and D. Translate into English, Livy, Books XXI. and XXII., extracts

TIME, THREE HOURS.

A.—Translate into Latin—

(a). He hastened to the river Po, in order to come to an engagement with the enemy before their forces were increased, but was met on the march by the Carthaginians and defeated with great loss.

(b). He said that he was grateful to me for having begged his father to spare him.

(c). Since the historians agree on this point, I wonder all the more that there is any doubt as to the route by which Hannibal crossed the Alps.

(d). When word was brought to the general that the enemy had set out and were now about nine miles from the camp, he sent out a troop of horse to reconnoitre.

(e). Even if Cato were to advocate this law, I do not think that he would induce the people to sanction it.
B.—Translate into Greek—

(a). If you had learnt that he was going to accuse me of murder, would you not have remained at Athens to speak in my behalf?

(b). The slave was afraid that he would be beaten if he confessed that he had stolen the cup.

(c). Before drinking the poison, Socrates conversed with his friends on the immortality of the soul.

(d). I could not persuade him to cease from slandering his uncle.

(e). We chanced to be walking about in the market place, when a messenger came with the report that the Thebans had gained the victory, but that their general was slain.

C.—Translate into Greek (for Honours)—

Agesilaus immediately marched to their assistance; but finding it too late, he returned to the temple of Juno, and acquainted the Boeotian ambassador that he was ready to give them audience. Glad of the opportunity to return the insult, they came, but made no mention of the peace. They only desired a safe-conduct to Corinth. Agesilaus, provoked at the demand, answered, "If you are desirous to see your friends in the elevation of success, to-morrow you shall do it with all the security you can desire."

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LATIN PROSE AND VERSE.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

HONOURS.

A. Translate into Latin Elegiacs—

Daughter of Jove, relentless power,
Thou tamer of the human breast,
Whose iron scourge, and torturing hour,
The bad affright, afflict the best!
Bound in thy adamantine chain
The proud are taught to taste of pain,
And purple tyrants vainly groan
With pangs unfelt before, unpitied, and alone.
When first thy sire to send on Earth
Virtue, his darling, child, design'd,
To thee he gave the heavenly birth,
And bade to form her infant mind.

Stern rugged nurse; thy rigid lore
With patience many a year she bore:
What sorrow was, thou bad'st her know,
And from her own she learn'd to melt at others woe.

B. Translate into Latin—
Pompey not discovering the manœuvre till it was too late,
did not dare to begin the attack, lest he should be surrounded.
And yet he was ashamed to leave the Lauronites in such extreme
danger. The consequence was, that, he was obliged to sit still
and see the town lost. The people, in despair of assistance,
surrendered to Sertorius, who was pleased to spare the inhabitants,
and let them go free; but he laid their city in ashes. This was
not done out of anger, or a spirit of cruelty, (for he seems to have indulged his resentment less than any other general whatever)
but to put the admirers of Pompey to the blush.

COMPARISON OF ENGLISH AND ANCIENT GRAMMAR.

A. Compare the constructions employed in the Greek, Latin,
and English languages for expressing oblique sentences, including
the dependent question. State the rules, and mention occasional
exceptions. Shew the defects inherent in certain of these con­
structions in one or other of the languages.

B. Compare thoroughly in Greek, Latin, and English, the
syntax of conditional sentences, including both the protasis and
the apodosis. When and why does si require the indicative?
Distinguish the instances of a supposition against a known fact,
and a supposition in a matter unknown. How would you express
in Greek and in English the difference of the Latin
si quis mihi pecuniam deferat accipiam, and
si quis mihi pecuniam deferrat acciperem.
Distinguish between si bibles and si bibertis.
C. How do you account for
   \[ \text{Hoc mihi adjumento est} \]
   \[ \text{Hoc mihi impedimento est, &c.} \]
Do concrete nouns, *used as concrete*, occur in this kind of dative? Does this consideration throw any light on the nature of the construction? Can you say in Greek, as you do in English, he is a  *comfort* to his parents, he is an *honour* to his country, &c.?

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**ARITHMETIC.**

**TIME, THREE HOURS.**

**PASS.**

(Full Work must always be shewn up).

1. Write down tables of Troy and Avoirdupois Weight. What is the ratio of 1 oz. troy to 1 oz. avoirdupois?

2. Resolve 1016064 and 617400 into their simplest factors, and hence find their greatest common measure and their least common multiple.

3. How many rods of fencing will it take to enclose a square block of land half an acre in area?

4. Which is the higher rent, 140 francs per hectare or £2 5s. 4d. per acre, reckoning 25 francs = £1 and a hectare = 2.471 acres?

5. Find the present value of £1000 payable 3 years hence, reckoning 5 per cent. per annum compound interest.

6. What per centage does a man get who invests in 3\% per cent. stock which is selling at 6\% premium?

7. Simplify \[
\frac{\frac{4}{11} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{11}}{\frac{1}{4\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{5\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{7\frac{1}{2}}} \]

8. Which of the following years will be leap years, 1900, 1902, 1904? If the true length of the year be 365.242264 days, prove that there is an average error of about 20 seconds per annum.

9. A bankrupt is expected to pay 17s. 6d. in the pound, a debt of £500 having been overlooked, but when this debt is included with the rest it is found that the dividend is reduced to 15s. in the pound. What are his assets?
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

10. How many cubic feet of timber will be required for a double line of railway, 18 miles long, the sleepers being placed 3 feet from centre to centre, and each sleeper being 9 ft. × 10 in. × 8 in. ?

ALGEBRA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Simplify \((x+y+z)^2 - (x^3 + y^3 + z^3) - 3(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)\).

2. Divide \(a^2b^2d^2 + 2abc^2d - a^2c^2 - b^2c^2d^2\) by \(abd + ac - bcd\).

3. Find the G.C.M. of \(2a^2 - 11a^2 - 9\) and \(4x^5 + 11x^4 + 81\).

4. Resolve into their simplest factors \(x^2 - xy - 30y^2, x^3 - 8y^3, 4x^4 + 4x^2 + 1, 4x^4 + 1, 4x^4 - 1\) and \(18x^2 + 77xy - 18y^2\).

5. Write down four quantities of which the L.C.M. shall be \((x-2) (x-3)^2 (x-4)^3\).

6. From the sum of \(\frac{1}{2a-3} \text{ and } \frac{2}{4a-5}\) subtract \(\frac{3}{3a-4}\) and multiply the result by \(24a^2 - 74a + 59\) and \(\frac{1}{a-1}\).

7. If \(a = 1\frac{1}{4}, \ b = 2\frac{1}{2}, \ x = 1\frac{1}{2}, \ y = 2\), find the numerical value of \((a + b)^2 - 3(a + b)(x + y) + 2(x+y)^2\).

8. Solve the equations—

   (i) \(\frac{x-4}{x-5} + \frac{x-7}{x-6} = 1\).  
   (ii) \(\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+2} = \frac{3}{x+3}\).
   (iii) \((a-2x)(2x-a) + (b-2x)(2x-b) = 2(c-2x)(2x-c) + 2(ab-c^2)\).

EUCLID.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Define a point, a line, a superficies, and an acute angled triangle.

2. What do you understand by the terms postulate and axiom? Give the axiom which refers to coincidence.
3. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of unlimited length from a given point without it.

Why must its length be unlimited?

4. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

5. The sides of a quadrilateral are together greater than the diagonals, and less than twice the diagonals.

6. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to each other, and the diameter bisects it.

7. The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.

8. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

9. Describe a square on a given straight line.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. If the interest on £A for a year be equal to the discount on £B for the same time, find the rate of interest.

2. In 1841 the population of Great Britain was three times that of Ireland; in 1851 the former had increased 8·45 per cent. and the latter had decreased 12·5 per cent. Find the increase per cent. in the population of the United Kingdom.

3. Simplify \( \frac{(1-yz)(1-zx)(1-xy)-xyz(1+x)(1+y)(1+z)}{1-yz-zx-xy-2xyz} \)

4. Prove that

\[
\frac{13(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{7 + 5\sqrt{3}} + \frac{3\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{7 + 2\sqrt{6}} - \frac{7(\sqrt{3} + 2)}{6 + \sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{2}} = 1
\]

5. Solve the equations

(i) \( 2x^4 + x^3 + 14x^2 + x + 2 = 0 \)
(ii) \( x^2 + y = y^2 + x = 6 \)

6. Transform 1592·3 from the decimal scale into duodecimals and thence to the scale whose radix is 6.
7. Investigate a formula for the sum of \( n \) terms in Geometrical Progression; and find the value of an annuity of £1 per annum, perpetual, terminating in \( n \) years, or deferred \( n \) years, allowing compound interest.

A perpetual annuity is worth twice as much as an annuity for \( n \) years of the same amount. Find the rate of interest, and show that an annuity for \( n \) years, deferred \( n \) years, is worth \( \frac{1}{4} \) as much as the perpetual annuity.

8. Assume the Binominal Theorem to hold for a positive integral index, and extend it to the case of a fractional or negative index.

Find the sum of the first \( r + 1 \) coefficients of the expansion of \((1-x)^{-a}\).

9. Prove that the logarithm of a product is equal to the sum of the logarithms of its factors. What is the logarithm of \( \sqrt[3]{128} \) to the base \( 4 \sqrt[2]{2} \), and of \( 3 \sqrt[3]{3} \) to the base \( 9 \sqrt[3]{1} \)?

10. What is the Napierian base of logarithms? Prove the Exponential Theorem.

If \( a \) be the sum of the odd terms and \( b \) the sum of the even terms in the expansion of \( e^x \) in ascending powers of \( x \), prove that \( a^2 + b^2 = 1 \).

GEOMETRY AND GEOMETRICAL CONICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. In every triangle, the square on the side subtending an acute angle is less than the squares on the sides which contain that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides, and the part of it intercepted between the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle and the acute angle.

If \( A, B, C \) be three fixed points, and if \( P \) be another point which moves so that \( PB^2 + PC^2 = 2PA^2 \), prove that the locus of \( P \) is a straight line.

2. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle; the angles which this straight line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.
Two circles cut one another in $A$ and $B$; $AC$, $AD$ are tangents meeting the circles again in $C$ and $D$; $CB$, $DB$ are produced to meet the circles in $E$ and $F$; prove that $DE$ is parallel to $AC$ and $CF$ to $AD$.

3. Equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides.

4. If an angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base, together with the square on the straight line which bisects the angle.

5. The tangents to a conic at $P$ and $Q$ intersect in $T$; prove that $TP$, $TQ$ subtend equal angles at the focus $S$.

If the tangents at $P$ and $Q$ and the chord $PQ$ meet the directrix in $U$, $V$ and $R$, shew that $UR$, $RV$ subtend equal angles at the focus.

6. Prove that if $PN$ be the ordinate of a point on a parabola, $P_2N^2 = 4SA \cdot AN$.

If from the middle point of any chord of a parabola two straight lines be drawn, respectively perpendicular to the axis and to the chord, they intercept a length on the axis equal to the semi-latus rectum.

7. The foot of the perpendicular drawn from the focus to any tangent to a parabola, lies on the tangent at the vertex.

The diameter through a point $P$ of a parabola meets the tangent at the vertex in $Z$; prove that the normal at $P$ and the line joining the focus to $Z$ intersect in a point equi-distant with $P$ from the tangent at the vertex.

8. The tangent at any point on an ellipse is equally inclined to the focal distances of the point.

If two ellipses have their foci coincident, they can have no common normal other than the axes.

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TRIGONOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Turn $1^\circ 1' 1''$ into centesimal measure. An angle contains as many degrees as there are grades in its supplement; find the angle.
2. Trace the changes which occur in \( \sec \theta \), as \( \theta \) increases from zero to four right angles.

3. Find a general formula to include all the angles which have the same secant as the angle \( \alpha \).

4. Find \( \sec 600^\circ \), \( \sec 650^\circ \), and the smallest positive angle whose secant is \(-2\).

4. Prove the following formulae:
   
   (i) \( \cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} \)
   
   (ii) \( \cos^2 B - \cos^2 A = \sin (A + B) \sin (A - B) \)
   
   (iii) \( \tan \theta = \csc 2\theta - \cot 2\theta \).

5. Find \( \sin 9\theta \) in terms of \( \sin \theta \) and its powers.

6. Shew that the characteristics of common logarithms may be determined by inspection. Find to three decimal places the number whose common logarithm is \( 1.5 \). If the logarithms of a number to three separate bases are in H.P., prove that the bases must be in G.P.

7. Prove that in any triangle \( ABC \),

   \[ \tan \frac{A}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} = \frac{1 + \sin \frac{A}{2}}{\sin \frac{B}{2}} \cdot \frac{1 + \sin \frac{B}{2}}{\sin \frac{C}{2}} \]

8. If \( \angle A = 60^\circ \), \( a = 9 \), \( c = 10 \), find the other angles, having given

   \[
   \begin{align*}
   \log 2 &= .3010300 \\
   \log 3 &= .4771213 \\
   \text{L sin 74° 12' } &= 9.9832735 \\
   \text{L sin 74° 13' } &= 9.9833092.
   \end{align*}
   \]

9. Prove that the area of any quadrilateral is equal to one-half the product of the two diagonals into the sine of the angle between them, or to the product of the lines joining the middle points of opposite sides into the sine of the angle between them.

10. Prove that \( 2 \cos^{-1} x = \cos^{-1} (2x^2 - 1) \)
    and \( 3 \tan^{-1} x = \tan^{-1} \frac{3x - x^3}{1 - 3x^2} \).

   Use the latter formula to find the tangent of \( 15^\circ \).
11. The three perpendiculars of the triangle $ABC$ meet in the point $O$, prove that the circles circumscribing $OAB$, $OBC$, $OCA$ are equal to one another and to the circle circumscribing $ABC$; and that the lines joining their three centres form a triangle equal in every respect to the triangle $ABC$.

12. Find the value of $\sin^2\theta (1-\sec^2\theta) + \frac{1}{2} \sin^4\theta (1+\sec^4\theta) + \frac{1}{3} \sin^6\theta (1-\sec^6\theta) + \ldots$ to infinity.

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**NATURAL SCIENCE.**

**TIME, THREE HOURS.**

(A Candidate is not allowed to take more than one group of Questions).

I.—**Chemistry.**

1. How would you prove that carbonic acid and water are produced when a candle is burnt?
2. What are the chief properties of ammonia gas; how would you prepare it?
3. What is coal gas—how is it manufactured?
4. What is the chemical composition of the diamond, graphite, Glauber salts, nitre, galena and tinstone?
5. What is meant by the following terms, viz.:—Element, compound, and combining weight?
6. What is soap, and how is it made?
7. Calculate the percentage composition of $HCl$ and of $KNO_3$. 
   \[ H = 1. \quad Cl = 35.5. \quad K = 39. \quad N = 14. \quad O = 16. \]
8. How would you show that bleaching powder contains chlorine?

II.—**Physics.**

1. Define a solid, a liquid and a gas.
2. How would you ascertain the specific gravity of a solid?
3. Describe the common mercurial barometer; why does the column vary in height?
4. How can the number of vibrations per second in a musical note be ascertained?
5. Give an instance of the distribution of heat by radiation, by conduction and by convection.
6. What is the action of a prism upon light? Add a sketch.
7. Give a sketch of the gold leaf Electroscope, and explain its action.
8. What is the action of an electric current upon water?

III.—Geology.

1. How would you distinguish between limestone, marble, slate, shale and sandstone?
2. How do you account for the presence of the remains of animals and plants which are found in rocks?
3. What is a peat moss?
4. What is a volcano; what are the principal effects of volcanic action?
5. How does a series of coal beds prove former oscillations in the earth's crust?
6. Show that the present forms of hills and valleys are not merely due to fractures.
7. Why is "geological history" imperfect?
8. What are the principal signs by which we know that certain stratified rocks have been disturbed?

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Time, Three and a Half Hours.

PASS.

A. When Dionysius arrived at Corinth, there was hardly a man in Greece who was not desirous to see him and discourse with him. Some hating the man, and rejoicing at his misfortunes, came for the pleasure of insulting him in his present distress: others, whose sentiments with respect to him were somewhat changed, and who were touched with compassion for his fate, plainly saw the influence of an invisible and divine power, displayed in the affairs of feeble mortals.
B. Marcellus, moved with compassion, wrote to the Senate, desiring leave to recruit his army with these exiles, as he should find occasion. After much deliberation, the Senate signified by a decree, "That the commonwealth had no need of the service of cowards: that Marcellus however might employ them if he pleased, but on condition that he did not bestow upon any of them crowns or other honorary rewards." This decree gave Marcellus some uneasiness, and after his return from the war in Sicily, he expostulated with the Senate, and complained, "That for all his services they would not allow him to rescue from infamy those unfortunate citizens."

FOR HONOURS.

(Nothing but Candidates for Honours are at liberty to undertake this Exercise).

C. Æmilius having assembled the citizens on this occasion, told them, "he had applied for his former consulship, because he wanted a command; but in this, they had applied to him, because they wanted a commander: and therefore, at present, he did not hold himself obliged to them. If they could have the war better directed by another, he would readily quit the employment; but if they placed their confidence in him, he expected they would not interfere with his orders, or propagate idle reports, but provide in silence what was necessary for the war. For, if they wanted to command their commanders, their expeditions would be more ridiculous than ever."

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

A. Translate into English extracts from Cicero, 'pro Milone.'

B. Translate and explain:
   a. Divisa sententia est postulante nescio quo.
   b. Actionem mihi perduellionis intenderat.
   c. Facti enim in eculeo questio est, iuris in iudicio.

C. Translate into Latin:
   a. He admitted that he had been supported by you in his suit for the praetorship.
b. Who is so mad as to think that this could have taken place in the lifetime of Clodius?

c. It is the part of a brave man not to be moved even by punishments to regret having acted bravely.

D. Translate into English extracts from Virgil, Georgics, Bk. I.

E. Translate and explain:


b. Mystica vannus Iacchi.

c. Hiems ignava colono.

d. Nunquam imprudentibus imber obsuit.

F. Turn the following into Virgil's Latin, supplying epithets where omitted:

a. Disdain not to glut the ground with manure.

b. Persistent labour overcomes all things.

c. The blind moles have dug their sleeping-places.

d. The heifer with gaping nostrils has sniffed the breeze.

e. The sickles are forged into swords.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

A. FOR PASS.

However, the fury of the people was not so satisfied; but turning from the persons who had disfigured the Hermæ, as if it had reposed a while only to recover its strength, it fell totally upon Alcibiades. At last they sent the Salaminian galley to fetch him, artfully enough ordering their officer not to use violence, or to lay hold on his person, but to behave to him with civility, and to acquaint him with the people's orders that he should go and take his trial, and clear himself before them.

B. Yet upon seeing a tragedian act the Troades of Euripides, he went hastily out of the theatre, and at the same time sent a message to the actor "not to be discouraged, but to exert all his skill in his part; for it was not out of any dislike that he went out, but he was ashamed that his citizens should see him, who never pitied those he put to death, weep at the sufferings of Hecuba and Andromache."
Indeed, he was capable of resisting the suggestions not only of favour and affection, but of resentment and enmity too, wherever justice was concerned. For it is said that when he was carrying on a prosecution against his enemy, and, after he had brought his charge, the judges were going to pass sentence without hearing the person accused, he rose up to his assistance, intreating that he might be heard, and have the privilege which the laws allowed. Another time, when he himself sate judge between two private persons, and one of them observed "that his adversary had done many injuries to Aristides," "Tell me not that," said he, "but what injury he has done to thee, for it is thy cause I am judging, not my own."

**GREEK AUTHORS.**

**Time, Three Hours.**

**PASS.**

A. Translate into English extracts from Homer's Iliad, Book VI.

B. Parse the words underlined in the above extracts, viz., πεφνεμεν, δυμεναι, εϊσε, ενθεο, ἀμφιδέδϊε, σύνθεο, κιχήσεσθαι.

B. Translate into English extracts from Herodotus, Book III.

C. Turn into Ionic Greek—

a. The Egyptians claim Cambyses as theirs, pretending to be of kin to the house of Cyrus.

b. He has long wanted to take hold of some occasion against you.

c. He acted with more haste than wisdom.

d. They replied that for no amount of money would they do such a thing.

e. ὁ βασιλεύς δῶρα ταύτα σοι δίδωσι οἷς καὶ αὐτὸς ἥδεται χρώμενος. ἐκφαίνειν ἑώκας σαυτὸν ὁντα τοῦ πατρὸς ὑδέεν ἡσσω.
A. Translate into English extracts from Euripides, 'Ion.'

B. Translate, and explain whatever is peculiar in the construction, &c.

a. πάρις εἰς θυμέλας, ἐπὶ δὲ ἀσφάκτοις μήλοις δόμων μὴ πάρις εἰς μνχόν.

b. ὃ ξένε, τὸ μὲν σὸν οὐκ ἀπαιδεύτως ἔχει ἐς θαύματ' ἐλθεῖν δακρύων ἐμῶν πέρι.

c. τὰ κοινὰ χαίρων οὐ δίκαια δρᾷ μόνος.

d. ἐμοὶ γενέσθαι τάντα μᾶλλον ἀν ποτε, μῆτερ, παρέστη τῶνδ' ὅπως σός εἰμ' ἐγώ.

e. ἦ θίγω δὴ οἱ μ' ἐφύσαν;

C. Explain the force and usage of the particles underlined in the following extracts:

οὗ τὰρα πράξεις οὐδὲν' ἀργὸς ἡ θεός.

οὐκ οὖν εὗ ἄλλον γ' ὑστερον τίκτει γόνον.

tίς γὰρ νιν ἐξῆθηκεν; οὗ γὰρ δὴ σὺ γε.

καὶ μὴν ἔχω γε δόλια καὶ δραστήρια.

D. Translate into the Greek of Euripides:

a. Some other woman is in the same case with your mother.

b. Intent upon the pleasures of Bacchus.

c. To rejoice in great things and to be content with small things.

d. To celebrate the birthday feast.

e. Do you know him?—but of course you do.

f. Do you know what you must do?

g. He has a right to rule this land.
FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

A. Translate into English—Ovid, Fasti, Book I. Extracts.
B. Translate into English:—Cicero de Officiis, Book I. Extracts.
C. Translate and explain:—
   a. Sed incidunt sepe tempora quum ea quæ maxime videntur
digna esse justo homine eoque quem virum bonum dicimus com-
mutantur siuntque contraria.
   b. Illud forsitan quaerendum sit num hæc communitas, quæ
maxime est apta naturæ, sit etiam moderationi modestiæque semper
anteponenda.
D. a. What is meant by bonorum et malorum fines?
   b. In what different aspects may officia be regarded? Under
what several heads does the examination of particular cases fall—
as stated by Panætius?—as stated by Cicero?
   c. State the fourfold origin of the honestum.
   d. What principle does Cicero name as the fundamentum
justitiae? and how does he define it?
   e. Give the twofold definition of the decorum.
   f. What observations does Cicero make about the words
perduellis and hostis?

VERSE.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

HONOURS.

A.—Retranslate into Latin Elegiac verse:—
When first I read my youthful poems to the people,
My beard was clipped or twice or once;
Many things indeed I wrote; but what I thought faulty
I myself gave to the fires that should correct them.
To me almost a boy a wife neither worthy nor useful
Was given, who was espoused during a short time.
B.—For Latin Elegiac verse:—

Noonday and midnight shall at once be seen;
Trees at one time shall be both sere and green;
Fire and water shall together lie
In one self-sweet conspiring sympathy;
Summer and winter shall at one time shew
Ripe ears of corn and up to th' ears in snow;
Seas shall be sandless, fields devoid of grass,
Shapeless the world as when all chaos was;
Before, my dear Perilla, I will be
False to my vow, or fall away from thee.

C.—Name the metres and give the scansion of the following:—

1. τάδε τορώς ες σος γεγωνήσομεν;
2. οὐ φιλω φρενοῦν ἀμοῦσοι καὶ μεμνότας ξένους
3. Tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut siet,
   Ut malis gaudeant atqè ex incommodis—
4. Deprensa navis in mari vesaniente vento.
5. Clepsisse dolo, pœnasque Jovi
   Fato expendisse supremo.
6. ὡ θεοὶ· τί τοὺς θεοὺς ἀνακαλεῖς ἐν τοῖς ἐμοῖς;

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. The flooring of a room 14 ft. 3 ins. × 13 ft. 4 ins. is com-
posed of planks 10 ft. × 8 ins. × 1½ ins. How many planks
will be required, and what will be the total weight if 1 cubic inch
weighs half an ounce?

2. Find the present value of a scholarship of £50 per annum
for three years, the first payment being due in 3 months, allowing
4 per cent. per annum compound interest.

3. A grocer buys 2 cwt. of tea; the first cwt. he sells at
5 per cent. profit, and the second, which cost £1 more, at 12 per
cent. profit. The difference in the retail price being 4d. per lb.,
find the cost price of each.
4. A invests in 3\% per cent. stock at 91, B, who has £100 more than A, in 3 per cent. stock at 87\%, and they each get the same income. How much money had each?

5. Find the G.C.M. of \(2a^2b^2 + 3a^5b^3 - 3a^4b^4 - 2a^3b^5 + a^2b^6 - ab^7\) and \(2a^7b + 3a^6b^2 + a^5b^3 + 4a^4b^4 - a^3b^5 + a^2b^6\).

6. Prove that
\[
a^2\left(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{c}\right) + b^2\left(\frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{a}\right) + c^2\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}\right) = a + b + c.
\]

7. What are the factors of \(16x^4 - 40x^2 + 9\)? Prove that if \(x\) be a whole number, this represents the product of any four consecutive odd numbers. Prove the following theorem: If the number 16 be added to the product of any four consecutive odd numbers, the result is the square of another odd number.

8. If \(x = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}\), \(y = \frac{(c + a - b)(a + b - c)}{(a + b + c)(b + c - a)}\), prove that \((x+1)(y+1) = 2\).

9. Solve the equations

(i) \[
\begin{align*}
3x + \frac{1}{4}y &= 13, \\
\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{8}y &= 3.
\end{align*}
\]

(ii) \[
\frac{2x}{x-3} - \frac{x-5}{2-x} = \frac{17}{4}.
\]

(iii) \((x-a)^3 + (x-b)^3 + (x-c)^3 = 3(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)\).

10. A purse contains 28 coins, which together amount to £7. A certain number of them are shillings, one-fifth of that number are half-sovereigns, and the rest are sovereigns. Find the number of each.

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**EUCLID.**

**TIME, THREE HOURS.**

**PASS.**

1. In any right angled triangle the square on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides which contain the right angle.
2. Divide a straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one part shall be equal to the square on the other part.

3. Prove that the square on any straight line drawn from the vertex of an isosceles triangle to the base is less than the square on a side of the triangle by the rectangle contained by the segments of the base.

4. Draw a straight line from a given point, either without the circle or on the circumference, which shall touch a given circle.

5. If from a point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the others touches it; the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle shall be equal to the square on the line which touches it.

6. The common chord of two intersecting circles, if produced, will bisect the common tangents.

7. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle.

If ABCDE be a regular pentagon, and if AC, BD be joined and intersect in F, prove that FAE, FED are isosceles triangles.

8. If from any point in the base of an isosceles triangle straight lines be drawn perpendicular to the sides, the sum of these lines will be the same for all positions of the point.

TRIGONOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. The number of centesimal minutes in a certain angle is 23 more than the number of sexagesimal minutes; find the angle.

2. Prove that \( \sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta \).

3. If \( \tan x = \frac{5}{2} \), find the other trigonometrical functions of \( x \).

4. Prove that \( \cos (A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B \).

5. Write down the sine, cosine and tangent of 30° and 45°, and deduce the value of \( \sin 75^\circ \) and \( \tan 75^\circ \).
6. Prove that \( \sin 9\theta + \sin 7\theta + \sin 5\theta + \sin 3\theta = 4 \sin 6\theta \cos 2\theta \cos \theta \).

7. Simplify \( (1 - \tan \theta \sin 2\theta)^2 + \cos \theta (\cos \theta - \cos 3\theta) \).

8. Prove that the sides of a triangle are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.

Two angles of a triangle are 105° and 45° and the smallest side is one foot; find the other sides.

9. The angular elevation of the top of a tower is observed from a point in the horizontal plane on which it stands, and its tangent is found to be 1.5; on walking 10 feet nearer, the tangent of the new elevation is 1.75. Find the height of the tower.

**ALGEBRA.**

**TIME, THREE HOURS.**

**HONOURS.**

1. Prove that whatever real value \( x \) may have, \( ax^2 + bx + c \) and \( a \) never differ in sign except when the roots of the equation \( ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \) are possible and different, and \( x \) is taken so as to lie between them.

If \( p \) be greater than \( m \), then for all real values of \( x \) the expression \( \frac{x^2 - 2mx + p^2}{x^2 + 2mx + p^2} \) lies between \( \frac{p - m}{p + m} \) and \( \frac{p + m}{p - m} \).

2. Solve the equations
   
   (i) \( a^2 \frac{x - b}{a - b} + b^2 \frac{x - a}{b - a} = x^2 \),
   
   (ii) \( 2x^2 - 3x - 21 = 2x \sqrt{(x^2 - 3x + 4)} \),
   
   (iii) \( ax^2 + by^2 = a^2x + b^2y = a^2 + b^2 \).

3. If the equations \( x^2 + px + q = 0 \), \( x^2 + rx + s = 0 \) have a common root, form a quadratic whose roots shall be their other roots.

4. Shew that the result of eliminating \( x \), \( y \) from
   
   \[
   \begin{cases}
   px^2 + qy^2 = 0 \\
   ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + dy^3 = 0
   \end{cases}
   \]

   is
   
   \( p(pd - qb)^2 + q(qa - pc)^2 = 0 \).
5. A number consists of two digits, and is equal to the product of the two digits increased by the sum of the two digits. If the two digits be interchanged, a new number is formed which exceeds the original number by twice the largest digit. Find the original number.

6. Define a geometrical progression, and find the sum of any number of terms of such a series.

Find the sum of \(2n\) terms of a series of which every even term is \(a\) times the term before it, and every odd term is \(b\) times the term before it, the first term being unity.

7. If \(a_n\) denotes the present value of an annuity of 1 to continue for \(n\) terms, prove that
\[
a_n = v (1 + a - v)
\]
where \(v\) is the present value of 1 due at the end of one term.

8. Shew that a series whose \(n\)th term is \(u\) is convergent if either of the following conditions holds
\[
(1) \quad u_{n+1} < ku_n, \quad (2) \quad (u_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} < k
\]
where \(k\) is a fixed quantity less than unity.

9. Sum to infinity, for values of \(x\) which make it convergent, the recurring series
\[
5 + 12x + 30x^2 + 78x^3 + \&c.,
\]
and find its general term.

10. Expand \[
\frac{1}{(1 + x)(1 - x^3)}\] in ascending powers of \(x\).

11. Sum to \(n\) terms the series whose \(n\)th term is
\[
1.2.3 + 2.3.4 + 3.4.5 + \ldots + n (n+1) (n+2),
\]
and prove that
\[
(1.2)^2 + (2.3)^2 + (3.4)^2 + \ldots + \{n(n+1)\}^2
= \frac{1}{3}n^5 + \frac{5}{2}n^4 + \frac{5}{3}n^3 + n^2 + \frac{2}{15}n.
\]

12. Prove that if a determinant has two rows or columns identical its value is zero.

Write down the determinant solution of three equations of the form
\[
ax + by + cz = d.
\]
FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. \( AQRL, BRPM, CPQN \) are straight lines drawn from the angles of a triangle \( ABC \) to meet the opposite sides in \( L, M \) and \( N \), forming by their intersections an interior triangle \( PQR \). Prove that \( \frac{BL}{LC} = \frac{sin Q}{sin R} \) and that \( \frac{BL}{LC} \cdot \frac{CM}{MA} \cdot \frac{AN}{NB} = \frac{AQ}{AR} \cdot \frac{BR}{BP} \cdot \frac{CP}{CQ} \).

2. Shew how to divide a given straight line \( AB \) internally and externally in the same given ratio. If \( C \) and \( D \) be the internal and external point of division, prove that either \( AC, AB, AD \), or \( BC, BA, BD \) are in harmonic progression.

3. Two equal intersecting chords in a circle cut off equal segments from each other.

4. A circle \( A \) has its centre on the circumference of a circle \( B \), a tangent to \( A \) meets \( B \) in \( P \) and \( Q \), from \( P \) and \( Q \) other tangents are drawn to \( A \), meeting \( B \) again in \( p, q \); shew that \( pq \) is a tangent to \( A \).

5. Prove that \( \cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\beta + \cos 2\gamma = 4 \cos (\alpha + \beta) \cos (\beta + \gamma) \cos (\gamma + \alpha) - \cos 2(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \).

6. Describe the ambiguous case in the solution of triangles. Prove that the radius of the circumscribing circle is the same for both solutions.

7. Solve the equation \( \tan^{-1}(x+1) + \cot^{-1}(x-1) = \sin^{-1}\frac{4}{5} + \cos^{-1}\frac{3}{5} \).

8. Lines are drawn cutting off the angular points of a regular polygon of \( n \) sides so as to form another regular polygon of \( 2n \) sides. Prove that the ratio of a side of the second polygon to a side of the first = \( \tan \frac{\pi}{2n} : \tan \frac{\pi}{n} \).

9. Find an expansion for \( \sin^3 \theta \) in ascending powers of \( \theta \). What is the limiting value of \( (\frac{\sin \theta}{\theta})^{\cosec^2 \theta} \) when \( \theta \) becomes zero?
10. Shew how to obtain the exponential values of \( \sin \theta \) and \( \cos \theta \), and prove that \( \tan^{-1}x = \frac{1}{2i} \log \frac{1+ix}{1-ix} \) where \( i \) is the imaginary square root of \(-1\).

11. Prove that
\[
\sin^2x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2x \sin 4x + \frac{1}{4} \sin^2x \sin 8x + \ldots \text{ to } n \text{ terms} = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \sin 2^{n+1}x.
\]

12. Shew that
\[
\sin x, \sin x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 3x \sin^2x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 5x \sin^5x + \ldots \text{ to } \infty = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} (\tan^2x).
\]

And that
\[
1 + n \cos x \cos x + \frac{n(n+1)}{1 \cdot 2} \cos 2x \cos 2x + \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} \cos 3x \cos 3x + \ldots \text{ to } \infty = \cos n(x + \frac{\pi}{2}). \ \cosec \ n \ x.
\]

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**GEOMETRICAL AND ANALYTICAL CONICS.**

**TIME, THREE HOURS.**

**HONOURS.**

(The first five questions are to be treated geometrically).

1. What property have the focus and the directrix of a conic? Prove that any straight line perpendicular to the directrix meets the curve in one point if it be a parabola, in two points if it be a hyperbola, and in two points or not at all if it be an ellipse.

2. If \( PQ \) be a chord of a conic passing through the focus \( S \), prove that \( T \), the intersection of tangents at \( P \) and \( Q \) lies on the directrix. If \( ST \) meet the conic in \( V \), and \( PV, QV \) be produced to meet the directrix in \( p \) and \( q \) respectively, prove that \( pS = q \) is a right angle and that \( ST \) bisects it.

3. If \( QV \) be the ordinate and \( PV \) the abscissa of any point \( Q \) on a parabola measured along any diameter \( PV \), then \( QV^2 = 4SP \cdot PV \).

\( TP, TQ \) are two tangents to a parabola, the tangent at \( R \) meets them in \( U \) and \( V \) and the diameter through \( R \) meets the chord \( PQ \) in \( K \); prove that \( TUKV \) is a parallelogram.

4. The rectangle under the focal perpendiculars upon any tangent to an ellipse is equal to the square on the semi-minor axis.

Tangents to an ellipse which include a right angle intersect on a fixed circle.
5. If tangents be drawn to a hyperbola and its conjugate from a point on either asymptote, the points of contact will lie at the extremities of conjugate diameters.

6. Shew that the equation \( ax + by + c = 0 \) represents a straight line. Find the length of the perpendicular on the straight line from the point \( h, k \).

If \( x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha - p = 0 \), \( x \cos \beta + y \sin \beta - q = 0 \), \( x \cos \gamma + y \sin \gamma - r = 0 \) be the sides of a triangle, prove that the radius of the inscribed circle is equal to

\[
\begin{vmatrix}
\cos \alpha & \sin \alpha & p \\
\cos \beta & \sin \beta & q \\
\cos \gamma & \sin \gamma & r
\end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix}
\cos \alpha & \sin \alpha & 1 \\
\cos \beta & \sin \beta & 1 \\
\cos \gamma & \sin \gamma & 1
\end{vmatrix}
\]

7. Find the condition that the line \( \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1 \) may touch the circle \( x^2 + y^2 = 2ax \).

Straight lines are drawn so that the portions intercepted between the axes are bisected by the curve \( \frac{c}{x} + \frac{c^2}{4y^2} = 1 \). Shew that these straight lines all touch the circle.

8. If two tangents be drawn to the parabola \( y^2 = 4a(x + a) \) from any point in the latus rectum produced, prove that the difference of the squares of their lengths is equal to the difference of the squares of the abscissae of their points of contact.

9. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of an ellipse. If \( PN \) be the ordinate of a point \( P \) on an ellipse, and if the tangent at \( P \) meet the major axis in \( T \), prove that \( CN \cdot CT = CA^2 \).

10. Tangents at the end of conjugate diameters of an ellipse intersect on a similar ellipse.

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EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

1. What do you understand by substance as distinct from properties? Why is it not possible to demonstrate such a distinction?
2. What is meant by specific gravity? How are the qualities of bulk, weight, and density related to each other, and from what ratio of these qualities may we deduce a rule for specific gravity? State the practical rule for determining the specific gravity of a solid heavier than water and not soluble in it.

3. What is the origin of the term "poles" as applied to a magnet? When is a force said to be "polar"?

4. State the most obvious resemblances and differences between magnetism and common electricity.

5. Describe the construction and some of the characteristics of De La Rue's chloride of silver battery.

6. Describe the construction of a Tangent Galvanometer, and prove that the strength of a current passing through it is proportional to the tangent of the angle of deflection.

7. What is the difference in construction and mode of use between a Tangent Galvanometer and a Sine Galvanometer?

8. Write the formula by which the resistance of a given wire to the passage of a voltaic current may be calculated. Arrange the following metals in the order of their resistance, beginning with that of greatest—Silver, Platinum, Iron, Lead, Mercury.

9. Under what conditions is a voltaic current capable of exciting or inducing a current in a neighbouring closed circuit? Describe the character and direction of the induced currents.

10. In the production of magneto-electric currents by the relative movements of a magnet and a closed circuit how is the direction of the currents determined?

11. Describe the mode of working the Atlantic telegraph cable by means of a condenser. What advantages are gained in submarine telegraphy by the use of condensers?

12. Compare the solar spectrum with the spectra of a candle flame, incandescent platinum, and an incandescent gas such as hydrogen. Point out their resemblances and differences. What inference might be drawn from the candle spectrum as to the source of the luminosity?

13. What effect is produced on the spectrum of a luminous solid when its rays pass through a luminous gas?

14. State the rules for correcting the bulk and weight of a gas for temperature and pressure.

15. Give examples of solids, liquids, and gases of great and of small diathermancy.

16. Describe and explain Monsoons; also sea and land breezes.
SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

PASS AND HONOURS.

A.

1. Horace says that the youth of Alcinous was too much occupied in pampering itself.

2. Nothing is truer than that passion, if it does not obey us, governs us, and is therefore to be confined as with a chain.

3. When the flock of birds came to demand its own feathers, the jay, stripped of its stolen finery, excited laughter.

4. He promised that after business was over he would play at quoits with me in the Campus Martius.

5. His mind was abroad and enquiring into heavenly things, so that he cared nothing for those which produce fear or desire in the minds of ordinary men.

B.

Whenever he made an excursion, he lodged in the temples most renowned for sanctity: and whereas on many occasions we do not choose that men should see what we are about, he was desirous to have the gods inspectors and witnesses of his conduct. Among so many thousands of soldiers as he had, there was scarce one who had a worse or harder bed than he. He was so fortified against heat and cold, that none was so well prepared as himself for whatever seasons the climate should produce.

FOR HONOURS

At present therefore an unconstrained carriage, and a certain openness of behaviour, are the height of good breeding. The fashionable world is grown free and easy; our manners sit more loose upon us: nothing is so modish as an agreeable negligence. In a word, good breeding shews itself most where to an ordinary eye it appears the least. If after this we look on the people of mode in the country, we find in them the manners of the last age. They have no sooner fetched themselves up to the fashion of the
polite world, but the town has dropped them, and are nearer to the first state of nature than to those refinements which formerly reigned in the court, and still prevail in the country. One may now know a man that never conversed in the world, by his excess of good breeding. A polite country squire shall make you as many bows in half an hour, as would serve a courtier for a week.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS AND HONOURS.

Translate into English, explaining any allusions or idioms which occur.

A. Extracts from Livy, Book III.
B. Extracts from Horace's Epistles, Book I.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

PASS.

1. If the city of the Lacedæmonians were destroyed, but the foundations of the houses left, I think there would be much incredulity among posterity as to its power.

2. Greece seems to have achieved nothing in common before the Trojan war.

3. Earthquakes prevailed over a great extent of Greece, and those too very powerful. Moreover, more frequent eclipses of the sun took place than were remembered in former times.

4. And now you are neglecting the Athenians, who will not come from the ends of the earth to attack you, but are close by; and in place of attacking them you choose rather to repel them when they attack you. And indeed the hopes they had in you have ruined many, who because of their reliance on you were unprepared, and others have escaped rather through the blunders of their enemies than through your championship.
We may conclude that modesty to be false and vicious, which engages a man to do anything that is ill or indiscreet, or which restrains him from doing anything that is of a contrary nature. How many men, in the common concerns of life, lend sums of money which they are not able to spare, are bound for persons whom they have but little friendship for, give recommendatory characters of men whom they are not acquainted with, bestow places on those whom they do not esteem, live in such a manner as themselves do not approve, and all this merely because they have not the confidence to resist solicitations, importunity, or example.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

Translate into English—explaining allusions and pointing out idioms—

A. Extracts from Aristophanes, "Nubes."

B. Extracts from Thucydides, Book I.

C. (For Honours only). Explain the drift of the following passages, and mention proposed corrections:

Καὶ οὕκ ἀσφαλές ἐτι ἔδοκει εἶναι τοῖς πολλοῖς ἀπηχθήμενοι, καὶ τινῶν καὶ ἦδη ἀποστάντων κατεστραμμένων, ὑμῶν τε ἡμῖν οὐκέτι ὁμοίως φιλῶν ἀλλὰ ὑπόπτων καὶ διαφόρων ὄντων, ἀνέντας κινεύεσθαι καὶ γὰρ ἄν αἱ ἀποστάσεις πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐγίγνοντο. πάσι δὲ ἀνεπίφθονον τὰ ξυμφέροντα τῶν μεγίστων πέρι κινδύνων εὐ τίθεσθαι.

Τὸ γὰρ βραχὺ τι τοῦτο πᾶσαν ὑμῶν ἔχει τὴν βεβαιωσιν καὶ πείραν τῆς γνώμης, οἷς εἰ ἑιναὶ συνήθεσεν, καὶ ἄλλο τι μεῖζον εὐθὺς ἔπειτα θήσεθεν, ὡς φόβῳ καὶ τούτῳ ὑπακούσαντες ἀπισχυρισάμενοι δὲ σαφές ἐν καταστήσατε αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἕσον ὑμῖν μᾶλλον προσφέρεσθαι, αὐτοθεν δὴ διανοήθητε ἡ ὑπακούειν πρὸς τι βλαβὴναι, ἢ εἰ πολεμήσομεν, ὡς ἐμοὶ ἐμένοιν δοκεῖ εἶναι, καὶ ἐπὶ μεγάλη καὶ ἐτὶ βραχεία ὁμοίως προφάσει μὴ ἐξοντες, μηδὲ ἐξοντως φόβῳ ἐξοντες ἀ κεκτήμεθα.
SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

HONOURS.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

Translate into English, make observations when required on the text, and explain any remarkable idiom or allusion.

A. Extracts from Sophocles, "Ædipus Rex."
B. Extracts from Thucydides, Book II.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate into English and scan the quotations in A.

A.

Redeo nunc ad te, Caeli, vicissim, ac mihi auctoritatem patriam severitatemque suscipio; sed dubito quem patrem, potissimum sumam: Caecilianumne aliquem, vehementem atque durum?

‘nunc enim demum mi animus ardet, nunc meum cor cumulatur ira,’

aut illum: ‘o infelix, o scelestis! ferrei saut isti patres:

‘egone quid dicam? [egone] quid velim? quae tu omnia tuis foedis factis facis, ut nequiquam velim’:

vix ferendi. diceret talis pater: ‘cur te in istam vicinitatem meretriciam contulisti? cur inlecebris cognitis non refugisti?

cur alienam ullam mulierem nosti? dide ac dissice! per me licebit: si egebis, tibi dolebit; mihi sat est, qui aetatis quod reliquum est oblectem meae.’ huic tristi ac derecto seni responderet Caelius se nulla cupiditate inductum de via decessisse. quid signi? nulli sumptus, nulla iactura, nulla versura. ‘at fuit fama.’ quotus quisque est qui istam effugere possit in tam maledica civitate? vicinum eius mulieris miraris male audisse, cuius frater germanus sermones iniquorum effugere non poteuit?

leni vero et clementi patri, cuius modi ille est:

‘foris effregit? restituentur; discidit vestem? resarcietur;’

filii causa est expeditissima. quid enim esset in quo se non facile defenderet? nihil iam in istam mulierem dico: sed, si esset,
aliqua dissimilis istius quae se omnibus pervolgarét, quae haberet 
palam decretum semper aliquem, cuius in hortos; domum, Baias 
iure suo libidines omnium commearent, quae etiam aleret adules-
centis et parsimoniam patrum suis sumptibus sustentarét; si vidua 
libere, proterva petulantem dives effuse, libidinosa meretricio more 
viveret, adulterum ego putarem, si quis hanc paulo liberius 
salutasset?

B. and C. Other extracts from Cicero pro Caelio.

LATIN AND GREEK VERSE.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

HONOURS.

A.—Into Elegiac Verse.

Eftsoones her shallow ship away did slide
More swift than swallow sheres the liquid skye,
Withouten care or pilot it to guide,
Or winged canvas with the wind to fly:
Onely she turnd a pin, and by and by
It cut away upon the yielding wave,
(Ne cared she her course for to apply,)
For it was taught the way which she would have,
And both from rocks and flats it selfe could wisely save.

B.—Into Greek Iambics.

"Why then doest thou, O man, that of them all
Art lord, and eke of nature soveraine,
Wilfully make thyselfe a wretched thrall,
And waste thy joyous howres in needlesse paine,
Seeking for daunger and adventures vaine?
What bootes it al to have and nothing use?
Who shall him rew that swimming in the maine
Will die for thirst, and water doth refuse?
Refuse such fruitlesse toile, and present pleasures chuse."

N.B.—Those who decline Latin and Greek Verse can render B into 
Greek Prose.
SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

ALGEBRA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Resolve \(4(ad - bc)^2 - (a^2 - b^2 - c^2 + d^2)^2\) into four factors.

2. Find the highest common divisor of
\[mn(x^2 + y^2) + xy(m^2 + n^2)\]
and \[mn(x^3 + y^3) + xy(m^2y + n^2x)\].

3. Prove the rule for transposing in the solution of equations.

4. Solve the equations
\[
\begin{align*}
(i) & \quad \frac{2(3x - 4)}{2x + 1} + \frac{9(x - 1)}{3x + 1} = \frac{2(3x - 2)}{2x + 3} + \frac{3(x - 2)}{x - 1} \\
(ii) & \quad \frac{(x + a)(x + mb)}{(x - ma)(x - b)} = \frac{(mx + a)(x + b)}{(x - a)(mx - b)}
\end{align*}
\]

5. A can run a mile in half a minute less time than B. In a mile race B gets 150 yards start and loses by 26 yards; find the time A and B take to run a mile.

6. Prove that \(a, b, c\), are in A.P., in G.P., or in H.P. according as
\[
\frac{a - b}{b - c} = \frac{a}{b} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{a}{c}
\]

Insert an arithmetic, a geometric, and a harmonic mean between 1 and 2.

7. Simplify \(\sqrt{3 - \sqrt{2}} \times \frac{3 + \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{2}}} \times \sqrt{6}\)

8. Given that \(\log 27 = 1.4313638\) find \(\log 30\) and \(\log 33\).

9. Find the sixth root of 625 to six place of decimals, using the following logarithms:
\[
\begin{align*}
\log 2 &= 0.3010300 \\
\log 2.9240 &= 0.4659774 \\
\log 2.9241 &= 0.4659922
\end{align*}
\]

10. Find the present value of £1,000 due 10 years hence, at 5 per cent. per annum, compound interest.
\[
\begin{align*}
\log 1.05 &= -0.211893 \\
\log 6.1391 &= 0.7881047 \\
\log 6.1392 &= 0.7881118.
\end{align*}
\]
SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them shall be equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

2. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about two other angles proportionals; then, if each of the other angles be less, or not less, than a right angle, or if one of them be a right angle the triangles shall be equiangular to one another, and shall have those angles equal about which the sides are proportionals.

3. Find a mean proportional between two given straight lines.

4. Find the relations which exist between the sines and cosines of an angle, its complement and its supplement.

5. Prove the formula for the expansion of \( \sin (A - B) \).

6. Prove that \( \tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} \). Find \( \tan 30^\circ \), and deduce the value of \( \tan 15^\circ \) from the above written formula. Prove that the negative root of the equation is \( \tan 105^\circ \).

7. Prove that

\[
(1 + \cot A + \cosec A)(1 + \cot A - \cosec A) = \cot \frac{A}{2} - \tan \frac{A}{2}.
\]

8. Find the greatest angle of a triangle in which \( a = 313 \), \( b = 215 \), \( c = 416 \), using the formula for the tangent of the half-angle

\[
\log 56 = 1.7481880 \\
\log 159 = 2.2013971 \\
\log 257 = 2.409331 \\
\log 472 = 2.6739420 \\
L \tan 51^\circ 11' = 10.0944741 \\
L \tan 51^\circ 12' = 10.0947328.
\]

9. Find the radius of the circle inscribed in a triangle. The area of a certain triangle is double that of its inscribed circle, prove that the perimeter of the triangle is double that of the circle.
1. Prove the parallelogram of forces, as far as direction is concerned, for commensurable forces. Are $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ lbs. and $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$ lbs. commensurable in this sense?

2. What is meant by resolving a force in a certain direction? Prove that if a particle is at rest under the action of certain forces, the algebraic sum of the components of the forces in any chosen direction is zero.

Two smooth inclined planes whose angles are 60° and 30° are placed with their lower ends together, and support between them a sphere weighing 2 lbs.; find the pressure on each plane.

3. Find the centre of gravity of a triangular lamina.

Two isosceles triangles are drawn on opposite sides of the same base, their heights being as 2 : 1; prove that the line joining the centres of gravity of the two triangles is trisected by the base and by the centre of gravity of the whole figure.

4. Shew that the moment of a force about a point may be conveniently represented in magnitude by twice the area of a triangle.

Use the figure of the parallelogram of forces to prove that, if we take moments about a point in one of two components whose lines of action meet, then the moment of the other component is equal to the moment of the resultant.

5. A ladder standing on a smooth floor leans at an angle of 45° against a smooth wall, and is kept from slipping by rope fastened horizontally from the foot of the wall to the lowest part of the ladder; the ladder weighs 1 cwt. and its C.G. is at its middle point; find the pressures on the wall and on the ground and the tension of the rope.

6. Shew how to graduate the common steelyard.

7. Draw figures of two distinct kinds of pulley by means of which 1 cwt. will support 5 cwt., if the weight of the pulleys be neglected.

8. Shew how we may consider the screw as a kind of inclined plane.

Find the ratio of the power to the weight in the case of a smooth screw, and shew that it is the inverse of the ratio of the distances through which they move.
SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Shew that the equation \( ax + by + c = 0 \) represents a straight line. Find the condition that it may pass through the intersection of the two other straight lines \( bx + cy + a = 0 \), \( cx + ay + b = 0 \).

2. Define the terms pole and polar with reference to a conic section. Find the polar of \( h, k \) with regard to the ellipse \( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \); and the co-ordinates of the pole of \( Ax + By + C = 0 \).

3. What curve is represented by the equation \( xy = \frac{ab}{2} \)? Find its tangent in the form \( mx + \frac{y}{m} = \sqrt{2ab} \), and prove that this curve is the locus of poles of its own tangents with regard to the ellipse in the preceding question.

4. Find the polar equation to a conic in the form \( \frac{l}{r} = 1 + e \cos \theta \). In any focal chord \( PSQ \) of this conic a point \( R \) is taken such that \( SR \) is the harmonic mean between \( m \times SP \) and \( n \times SQ \); prove that the locus of \( R \) is a conic whose focus is \( S \) and whose eccentricity \( = \frac{m - n}{m + n} \).  

5. Find the co-ordinates of the centre, and the tangent of the angle between the asymptotes of the curve given by the most general equation of the second degree.

If in the equations to two conics the terms of the second degree are identical, prove that the conics are similar and similarly situated.

Similar and similarly situated conics are drawn, all passing through two fixed points; shew that their centres lie upon a fixed straight line.

6. Prove that any ellipse may be orthogonally projected into a circle. To what lines in the circle do conjugate diameters correspond? Define the eccentric angle of a point on an ellipse.
SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

A tangent to an ellipse at P meets any pair of conjugate diameters in T, T'; shew that \( PT \cdot PT' = CD^2 \), where \( CD \) is the semi-diameter conjugate to \( CP \).

7. \( AB, CD \) are two fixed diameters of a circle at right angles to each other; \( BK \) is drawn cutting \( OC \) in \( K \) and the circle in \( P \); \( OP \) and \( AK \) intersect in \( Q \): find the locus of \( Q \).

8. Find the length of the equal conjugate diameters of an ellipse.

A circle is described passing through the four extremities of the equal conjugate diameters of an ellipse; shew that the distance between the poles of any line, taken with regard to the ellipse and the circle respectively, varies inversely as the distance of that line from the centre.

9. Prove that if the equation to a straight line involve an arbitrary parameter to the second degree, its envelope is a conic section.

Find the envelope of a line, having given that the sum of the squares of the reciprocals of its intercepts on the co-ordinate axes is constant.

10. Through how many arbitrarily chosen points can a conic be drawn?

If \( a = 0, \beta = 0, \gamma = 0 \) be the equations to the sides of a triangle, prove that \( \frac{l}{a} + \frac{m}{\beta} + \frac{n}{\gamma} = 0 \) represents a circumscribing conic. Find the tri-linear equations to the tangents at the angular points, and the conditions that the conic may be a circle.

MECHANICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Assuming the parallelogram of forces, shew that if three forces acting at a point are in equilibrium, each force is proportional to the sine of the angle between the other two.

Forces acting at the middle points of the sides of a plane polygon are perpendicular and proportional to the sides respectively. Shew that they form a system in equilibrium.
2. Find, in any form, the conditions of equilibrium of a system of forces acting in one plane.

Two uniform rods, equal in length but unequal in weight, are connected at one extremity by a fixed hinge; their other extremities are connected by a string of given length which passes over a smooth peg in the same vertical line with the hinge and at a distance above it equal to the length of either rod. Find the position of equilibrium and the action of the hinge on each rod.

3. Define the Centre of Gravity of a material system, and obtain formulæ for determining its position in the case of a system of heavy particles in one plane.

Find the C. G. of a uniform circular arc.

4. State the laws of limiting friction.

A small heavy ring of weight \( W \) slides on a rough elliptic wire, whose plane is vertical and axis horizontal, and has attached to it two strings, which, passing through smooth small rings at the foci, support equal weights \( P, P \). Shew that in a position of limiting equilibrium

\[
\mu^2(2P \cos \theta \pm W \sin \theta)^2 = W^2(e^2 - \sin^2 \theta)
\]

where \( \mu \) is the co-efficient of friction, \( e \) the eccentricity and \( 2\theta \) the angle between the strings.

5. State the Principle of Virtual Velocities, and apply it to find the position of equilibrium of a uniform heavy rod which rests in a vertical plane, with its extremities on two smooth inclined planes which are at right angles to one another and to the vertical plane through the rod.

6. Define velocity and acceleration, explain how they are measured, and shew how their measures are affected by a change in the units of space and time.

If the velocity of a falling body at the end of 3 seconds be the unit of velocity and the space described in 2 seconds be the unit of space, find the measure of the acceleration of gravity.

7. Find the space described in a given time by a particle projected with a given velocity under the action of a constant acceleration in the direction of projection. A stone is thrown down a well and takes \( n \) seconds to reach the bottom; it would have taken \( m \) seconds if it had been simply dropped; find the velocity at the top and bottom of the well.

8. Shew that there are in general two directions in which a particle may be projected with given velocity so as to strike a given object, and give a geometrical construction for the path.
9. Explain the nature of the reaction which takes place in the direct impact of smooth spherical bodies and obtain formulae for the velocities after impact in terms of the velocities before impact.

If the ratio of the masses be equal to the co-efficient of restitution and the smaller body be initially at rest, prove that the velocity imparted to it will be equal to the initial velocity of the larger body.

10. A system of particles move with constant accelerations in straight lines; shew how to find the motion of their centre of gravity.

Of two particles fastened to the ends of a string, one lies on a smooth table and the other hangs over the edge; the string being tight and in a vertical plane, the system is set free; find the motion of the centre of gravity of the particles.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Define a differential co-efficient, and give a geometrical illustration of the definition.

2. Find from the definition the differential co-efficients of

\[
\frac{x}{a+x}, \sqrt{a+x}, \sin x^2.
\]

3. Differentiate \(\log \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right), x \tan^{-1} x, \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}}\).

4. Prove that the \(n\)th differential co-efficient of \(\frac{1}{a+x}\) is

\[
\frac{(-1)^n}{(a+x)^n+1},
\]

and hence find the \(n\)th differential co-efficients of

\[
\frac{2a}{a^2-x^2} \quad \frac{2x}{a^2-x^2}.
\]
5. If \( y = \tan^{-1}x \), prove that \((1 + x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0\), and hence shew that
\[
(1 + x^2) \frac{d^{n+2}y}{dx^{n+2}} + 2(n + 1) x \frac{d^{n+1}y}{dx^{n+1}} + n(n + 1) \frac{d^ny}{dx^n} = 0.
\]

6. State and prove Maclaurin's Theorem, and apply it to expand \( \tan^{-1}x \) in powers of \( x \).

7. Show how to find the value of a fraction which takes the indeterminate form \( \frac{0}{0} \).

Find the limits when \( x = 0 \) of
\[
\frac{x^2 - \sin^2x}{x^2 - x^2\cos x} \quad \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{1 - \cos x} \quad \frac{1 - \cos (m \sin^{-1}x)}{\log (1 + x^2)}.
\]

8. Find the conditions which must be satisfied when a function of one independent variable is a maximum or a minimum.

Find the cylinder of greatest convex surface which can be inscribed in a given sphere.

9. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of the curve \( \phi (x, y) = 0 \).

Find the equation to the tangent to the curve
\[
\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^n + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^n = 2, \text{ at the point } a, b.
\]

10. If \( \phi \) be the angle between a tangent to a curve and the radius vector of the point of contact prove that \( \tan \phi = r \frac{d\theta}{dr} \).

Find the points in the curve \( r = a \sin 2\theta \), at which the tangent is parallel to the initial line.

11. Define the circle of curvature at any point of a curve, and find its radius.

Find the radius of curvature of the curve \( a^2y = x^3 \), at the point where \( x = a \).

12. Trace the curves—
(i) \( (x^2 - a^2) y = x^3 \).
(ii) \( y = x \sin x \).
SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

1. Give two processes for the preparation of hydrogen. Describe its leading physical and chemical properties.
2. Write an equation to illustrate the production of nitric oxide by dissolving copper in nitric acid. State the leading properties of nitric oxide.
3. Give a process for the preparation of chlorine. Describe its leading properties. What views have been successively held as to the nature of chlorine?
4. State the First Law of Combination. Is it a proposition that can be accurately proved; or, if not, what is the nature of it? What would be the converse of the proposition, and to what extent is it true?
5. Give a diagram with atomic weights to shew the double decomposition of calcium nitrate and sodium carbonate.
6. What conditions ought to be fulfilled by the number adopted as the atomic weight of an element?
7. State and exemplify the law that regulates the combination of gases by bulk; and compare the bulk of gaseous compounds with the bulk of their constituents.
8. Give a process for the preparation of microcosmic salt. Write its formula, and describe the changes it undergoes when heated.
9. Give a brief general description of the leading characters of metals, both physical and chemical.
10. How would you distinguish and identify, by physical and chemical characters, small beads of lead, silver, tin, and antimony?

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR DEAS-THOMSON AND BENWICK SCHOLARSHIPS.

11. Give a process for the preparation of peroxide of hydrogen. Describe its leading properties; and write an equation to shew its action on oxide of silver.
12. Describe the mode of testing for nitric acid by means of ferrous sulphate. What produces the characteristic colour? Write an equation to shew the reaction.
13. Describe the experiment that produces what is known as ammonium amalgam; also the characters of this amalgam, and the inferences that may be drawn from it.
SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

14. In the manufacture of sodium carbonate, what are the processes known by the names of their inventors—Leblanc and Solway?

15. Describe Weldon’s process for the recovery of black oxide of manganese from the residue in the preparation of chlorine.

16. Write the formulas of chloral and chloroform, and give processes for their preparation.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. What are the distinguishing characteristics of quartz, orthoclase, felspar, muscovite mica, and augite?

2. Give an account of five of the principal crystalline rocks.

3. What are mineral concretions? Give examples of different kinds.

4. Give Darwin’s theory of coral reefs and islands; illustrate your answer with sketches.

5. What are the principal differences between the sedimentary and the crystalline or igneous rocks?

6. What evidences are there of slow movements of upheaval and of depression in the earth’s crust?

7. What is meant by the terms dip, strike, unconformability, and overlap? Show each by a sketch.

8. How have such valleys as Govett’s Leap and the Weatherboard been formed?

9. Name the accompanying six specimens.

DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

1. What is meant by a dielectric? State Faraday’s chief reasons for supposing that in electric induction the dielectric is active and not passive.
SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION

2. What was the nature of Galvani's original experiments on frogs' legs? What explanation was given of the phenomena by Galvani, Volta, and Wollaston?

3. Give a sectional diagram of a Ruhmkorff's coil with hammer break, and describe the different parts. Give also a diagram and description of Foucault's break.

4. The spectra of different elements have sometimes coincident lines, which may or may not depend on impurities; how does Lockyer propose to decide the question?

5. Explain the terms Calorescence, Fluorescence, Phosphorescence; and give examples.

6. What weight of dry air is contained in a cubic foot of air of which the temperature and pressure are 80° F. and 30 inches, and in which a wet bulb thermometer stands at 60° F.? State also the relative humidity of such air.

RENWICK SCHOLARSHIP.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

Time, Three Hours.

1. What are the various movements of the earth?

2. What is meant by the 'throw of a fault'? Show by a sketch the effect of a longitudinal fault (or fault along the strike) upon a series of inclined beds.

3. Give an account of the principal phenomena presented by volcanoes. How are volcanoes distributed?

4. How do you account for the formation of prismatic and other joints in rocks?

5. Give an account of the origin and characteristics of the chief metamorphic rocks.

6. How have river terraces been produced; what is a delta; why do not all rivers form deltas?

7. What evidence is there to show that the earth was once in a fluid condition?

8. Name the accompanying six specimens.
Yet these honours and this high veneration for the man, were mixed with some fears and jealousies that he would not disband his army, but, treading in the steps of Sylla, raise himself by the sword to sovereign power, and maintain himself in it, as Sylla had done. Hence, the number of those that went out of fear to meet him and congratulate him on his return, was equal to those who went out of love. But when he had removed this suspicion, by declaring that he would dismiss his troops immediately after the triumph, there remained only one more subject for envious tongues; which was, that he paid more attention to the commons than to the senate; and whereas Sylla had destroyed the authority of the tribunes, he was determined to re-establish it, in order to gain the affections of the people.

At present therefore an unconstrained carriage, and a certain openness of behaviour, are the height of good breeding. The fashionable world is grown free and easy; our manners sit more loose upon us: nothing is so modish as an agreeable negligence. In a word, good breeding shews itself most where to an ordinary eye it appears the least. If after this we look on the people of mode in the country, we find in them the manners of the last age. They have no sooner fetched themselves up to the fashion of the polite world, but the town has dropped them, and are nearer to the first state of nature than to those refinements which formerly reigned in the court, and still prevail in the country. One may now know a man that never conversed in the world, by his excess of good breeding. A polite country squire shall make you as many bows in half an hour, as would serve a courtier for a week.
B.A. EXAMINATION.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME. THREE HOURS.

PASS AND HONOURS.

Translate into English, explaining allusions and pointing out idioms—

A. Extracts from Sallust, Jugurtha.
B. Extracts from Horace, Epistles, Book II.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

FOR PASS.

A.—Translate into Greek.
1. If I had attended such a teacher, it would have done more harm than good.
2. Socrates was delighted with the youth because he answered with boldness and was not angry when he was refuted.
3. It was expedient for the Greeks in Sicily to agree among themselves rather than give to the Athenians an excuse for visiting the island.
4. If I had not myself seen them fighting I should never have believed that either of them was zealous about the matter in dispute.
5. Not knowing how to get out of what had been said by him, he undertakes the voyage.
6. Before the morning all the heavy-armed had been embarked in a few ships, and sailed towards the islands.
7. The gates being opened upon a signal, they ran in haste out of their ambush, wishing to be in time before they were again shut.
8. There is every probability that some excuse is made by the gods for those who are constrained by war or any danger.
9. Uncertainty is to a great extent the master of the future, and while it is of all things the most treacherous, it appears also the most useful, for when we are equally afraid we attack each other with more caution.
10. Let the experiment be made in my person as in one of no value; let the stranger chop me small and boil me and do what he likes with me, only let him make me a better man.
B. We may conclude that modesty to be false and vicious, which engages a man to do anything that is ill or indiscreet, or which restrains him from doing anything that is of a contrary nature. How many men, in the common concerns of life, lend sums of money which they are not able to spare, are bound for persons whom they have but little friendship for, give recommendatory characters of men whom they are not acquainted with, bestow places on those whom they do not esteem, live in such a manner as themselves do not approve, and all this merely because they have not the confidence to resist solicitations, importunity, or example.

N.B. — Neither Honour nor Pass Students are expected to do more than six of the sentences under A.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS AND HONOURS.

Translate into English—explaining allusions and pointing out idioms—

A. Extracts from Plato, Euthydemus.
B. Extracts from Thucydides, Book IV.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate and explain—

A. Extracts from Aristophanes, Acharnians.
B. Extracts from Plato, Phaedo.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate into English—

A. Extracts from Cicero in Verrem, Act II., Book III.
B. Extracts from Horace, de Arte Poetica.
A.—Into Elegiac Verse.

Eftsoones her shallow ship away did slide
More swift than swallow sheres the liquid skye,
Withouten care or pilot it to guide,
Or winged canvas with the wind to fly:
Onely she turned a pin, and by and by
It cut away upon the yielding wave,
(Ne cared she her course for to apply,)
For it was taught the way which she would have,
And both from rocks and flats itselfe could wisely save.

B.—Into Greek Iambics.

"Why then doest thou, O man, that of them all
Art lord, and eke of nature soveraine,
Wilfully make thyselfe a wretched thrall,
And waste thy joyous howres in needlessse paine,
Seeking for daunger and adventures vaine?
What bootes it al to have and nothing use?
Who shall him rew that swimming in the maine
Will die for thirst, and water'doth refuse?
Refuse such fruitlesse toile, and present pleasures chuse."

N.B.—Those who decline Latin and Greek Verse can render B into Greek Prose.

MECHANICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. If a plane figure move in its own plane from any one position to any other, prove that it may be brought from the first position to the second by simple rotation about a point.

A triangle moves in its own plane, two of its sides passing each through a fixed point; find the instantaneous centre of rotation and show that it lies somewhere on a fixed circle.
2. A is a ship due north of another ship B and \( x \) miles distant. If A sail due east at \( u \) miles per hour, in what direction must B sail at \( v \) miles per hour so that a collision may take place, and how long will it be before this happens?

3. What is a simple harmonic vibration? Draw figures to show the actual motion of a point which oscillates harmonically in one direction, while it moves uniformly in a perpendicular direction, and of a point which performs two harmonic vibrations in directions at right angles to each other, having equal amplitudes, but periods in the ratio \( 3:2 \).

4. What is meant by uniform acceleration? Prove the formula \( s = \frac{1}{2} ft^2 \).

Shew that the spaces described in successive seconds by a point which is uniformly accelerated from rest are as the odd numbers \( 1 : 3 : 5 : \) etc.

5. Distinguish between mass and weight. Why is \( g \), the acceleration of a freely falling body, different in different latitudes?

6. Describe Atwood's Machine. How would you use it to verify the law that when the mass is the same, the acceleration is proportional to the force?

7. The times of sliding down smooth chords of a vertical circle from rest at the highest point, are equal.

8. Describe what takes place at a collision between two imperfectly elastic spheres.

A sphere \( P \) strikes another sphere \( Q \), of twice its mass, which is at rest, and \( P \) itself is brought to rest by the collision; find the co-efficient of restitution and the velocity acquired by \( Q \).

9. Find the range and time of flight of a projectile on a horizontal plane, the initial velocity being 6,400 feet per second, and the angle of elevation 60°.

10. What is the time of vibration of a simple pendulum? Describe Blackburn's compound pendulum and show how to adjust it (or any similar contrivance) so as to get Lissajous' curves for the octave \( 2:1 \), the fifth \( 3:2 \), and the fourth \( 4:3 \).
1. Prove that in a heavy liquid at rest the pressure is the same at all points in the same horizontal plane.

Find the pressure at any point of a liquid which is covered with a known depth of a lighter liquid.

A uniform U shaped tube open at the ends, contains water below, and equal depths of two lighter liquids, one in each arm; find their difference of level in terms of their specific gravities and their depth.

2. What are the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body? If incompressible and partly immersed, prove that the equilibrium is stable for vertical displacement. Prove also that a diving bell, while floating totally immersed, cannot be in stable equilibrium.

3. Describe and account for the shape of the free surface of a liquid close to the side of the vessel which contains it. Take as examples mercury, water and alcohol.

4. Explain the action of the Hydraulic Ram and illustrate with a figure.

5. What is the boiling point of a liquid? Give an explanation of a geyser eruption.

6. Give examples of progressive wave motion where the displacement is (i.) transverse, (ii.) longitudinal.

7. Shew that two contrary waves meeting each other form a node, and that two series of contrary waves form a series of nodes at half wave intervals.

8. What determines a musical interval? Three tuning forks, vibrate 200, 250, and 300 times, per second respectively; what are the intervals between the tones which they give?

9. Explain how compound sounds may be analysed by means of a manometric flame and a rotating mirror.

10. Where are nodes formed in open and in stopped organ pipes? How are such pipes tuned? What harmonics do they give when strongly blown?

11. Describe any experiment to shew the phenomenon of interference between two sounds.
1. State reasons for the law which gives the relative amounts of illumination at different distances from a luminous point. Shew how to calculate the relative intensity of two lights by comparing two shadows formed by a thin rod.

2. Describe any form of heliostat.

3. Prove the formula connecting the distances of conjugate foci from the surface of a spherical mirror, and deduce the formula which connects their distances, measured from the centre of the sphere.

A small rod is placed upright in front of a spherical mirror at a distance from the mirror equal to the diameter of the sphere; prove that the geometrical image is concave towards the centre.

4. Explain why an object under water appears to change its position and size as the observer changes the position of his eye.

Suppose the law of refraction to be that the tangents of the angles of incidence and refraction are in a constant ratio; shew that these apparent changes will no longer take place.

5. Explain how achromatic combinations of prisms are possible, producing deviation without dispersion.

6. How would you practically determine the focal length of a convex or a concave lens?

The image of a man 6 feet high is formed by a convex lens of 12 in. focal length and 10 feet distant. How high will the image be, and where must the screen be placed to receive it?

7. Explain how the colours which most natural bodies shew are generally due to absorption. Shew how to consider the case of a metal, such as gold or copper, or of an aniline ink, or of the substance chlorophyll.

8. Draw a section of an astronomical telescope and trace the course of a pencil of rays through it.

9. What is meant by polarized light? How would you find out the plane of polarization? What is a polariscope? Describe Norremberg's polariscope.

10. Explain the formation of dark bands when a plate of selenite, or of quartz cut perpendicular to its axis, is placed in a polariscope, and the emergent beam of parallel rays is resolved into a spectrum by means of an ordinary prism.

What is the effect of rotating the analyser in the two cases?
1. Define the acceleration of a point moving in a line straight or curved, explain how it is measured, and show that it may be resolved into components in the same way as a force.

2. Show that the time of descent down all smooth chords of a sphere, drawn through the lowest point, is the same.

A number of particles start at the same time from various points of a sphere and slide down smooth chords to the lowest point; prove that at any one instant they all lie on the surface of a sphere.

3. A point moves in a straight line under the influence of a uniform force; find the space passed over in a given time.

4. P, Q, R are three points on the path of a projectile such that the directions of motion at P, R each makes an angle $\beta$ with the direction of motion at Q. If $u, v, w$ be the velocities at P, Q, R prove that $\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{w} = \frac{2 \cos \beta}{v}$.

5. A heavy body Q is drawn up a smooth inclined plane by another body P which descends vertically, P being connected with Q by an inextensible string passing over a small smooth pulley at the top of the plane. Find the acceleration of Q and the tension of the string.

If P be equal to Q, find the inclination of the plane that the time of drawing Q up a given vertical height from rest may be the least possible.

6. A body slides down a smooth curve in a vertical plane, find the velocity in any position.

Explain how it is that a boy in a swing can increase his arc of swing by crouching when at the lowest point.

7. Find the time in which a particle will fall down any arc of an inverted cycloid. What is the fundamental property of a
cycloid which makes all oscillations in it tautochronous? Determine the time of describing a given arc when the particle is projected down the cycloid with a given velocity.

8. A particle moves in a plane curve; find an expression for the acceleration at any point of its path in the direction of the normal.

Investigate the effect of the earth's rotation upon the apparent weight of a body at the equator.

9. A body impinges obliquely against a fixed plane; determine the motion after impact.

A body is projected from a point on a horizontal plane so as after one rebound from the plane to strike directly against a vertical wall, and after two more rebounds to return to the point of projection. If $e$ be the elasticity prove that $2e^3 + e = 2$.

10. A heavy uniform chain hangs vertically from its upper extremity with its lower end just in contact with an inelastic table. If the chain be allowed to fall, shew that the whole pressure on the table at any instant during the fall is three times the weight of the portion of the chain on the table.

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**DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.**

**TIME, THREE HOURS.**

**HONOURS.**

1. Differentiate $uv^w$; $u$, $v$, $w$ being functions of $x$, and apply the result to the case in which $u = v = w = x$.

2. If $y = a \sin^{-1} \frac{a \sin x}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} - b \tan^{-1} \frac{b \sin x}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 x - b^2}}$, prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \sec^2 x$.

3. If $y = \cot^{-1} x$, prove that $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = (-1)^n \frac{n! - 1}{n!} \sin^ny \sin ny$, and hence find the $n^{th}$ differential co-efficients of $\frac{1}{1 + x^2} = \frac{x}{1 + x^2}$.

4. Give Cox's proof of Taylor's Theorem.

Find the expansion of $\sin x$ in powers of $x$, giving the remainder after $n$ terms.
B.A. EXAMINATION.

5. If \( f(x) = e^x \log (1 + x) \) prove that 
   \[ f^{n+1}(0) = 1 + n f^{n-1}(0) - (n-1) f^n(0) \]
and hence find the first five terms of the expansion of \( e^x \log (1 + x) \)
in powers of \( x \).

6. Show how to find the value of an expression which takes
   the intermediate form \( 1^\infty \).

   Show that the limit when \( x = 0 \) of \( \left( \tan \frac{x}{x} \right)^{x^n} \) is 1, \( e^\frac{1}{x} \)
or \( \infty \), according as \( n < > 2 \).

7. Transform the expression \( \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2u}{dy^2} \) into one in which \( \rho, \theta \)
   shall be the independent variables, having given that \( x = \rho \cos \theta, \) \( y = \rho \sin \theta \).

8. Explain the method of indeterminate multipliers used in
   certain questions of maxima and minima.

   Find a point such that the sum of the squares of the perpen-
   diculars drawn from it to the sides of a given triangle shall be a
   minimum, and show that the sum really is a minimum.

9. Show how to find the asymptotes of a curve referred to
   polar co-ordinates, and find the asymptotes of the curve
   \( r \sin (\theta - a) \sin (\theta - b) = c \).

10. Define the radius of curvature at any point of a plane
    curve, and prove the formula \( \rho = \frac{ds}{d\Phi} \).

    If equal constant lengths \( PQ, P Q \) be measured in opposite
    directions along the tangent at \( P \) to a curve, and \( \rho_1, \rho_2 \) be
    the radii of curvature of the loci of \( Q \) and \( Q \), prove that
    \[ \frac{1}{\rho_1} + \frac{1}{\rho_2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + a^2}} \]
    where \( a \) is the constant length \( PQ \), and \( \rho \) is
    the radius of curvature of the curve at \( P \).

11. Obtain polar formulæ for determining the evolute of a
    given plane curve, and find the evolute of the curve in which
    \( p^2 = r^2 - a^2 \).

12. Trace the curves
    \begin{align*}
    \text{(i)} & \quad (x^2 - a^2) y^2 = x^4 \\
    \text{(ii)} & \quad (x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2 x^2 + b^2 y^2 \\
    \text{(iii)} & \quad r = a \sec 3\theta.
    \end{align*}
1. Explain the process of integration by substitution and show how to find the limits of the transformed integral.

Find the value of \( \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \).

2. If \( u' = \frac{du}{dx}, u'' = \frac{du'}{dx}, \text{etc.}, \) and \( v = \int v' \, dx, \quad v'' = \int v' \, dx, \) etc., prove that

\[
\int u \, dv = u \, v - u' \, v + u'' \, v - \ldots + (-1)^n \int u^{(n)} \, dv^{(n)}.
\]

Apply this theorem to find the value of

\[
1. \int x^2 e^x \, dx, \quad \int x^3 \sin 2x \, dx, \quad \int x^3 \cos 2x \, dx.
\]

3. Integrate \( \frac{1}{a \cos^2 x + b \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{(a \cos^2 x + b \sin^2 x)^2} \).

4. Prove the formulae \( (m + n) \int_0^\frac{\pi}{2} \sin^m x \cos^n x \, dx \)

\[
= (m - 1) \int_0^\frac{\pi}{2} \sin^{m-2} x \cos^n x \, dx = (n - 1) \int_0^\frac{\pi}{2} \sin^m x \cos^{n-2} x \, dx,
\]

and state any limitations as to the values of \( m \) and \( n \).

5. Show how to integrate \( \tan^n x \) when \( n \) is a positive integer, and prove that \( \int_0^\frac{\pi}{4} \tan^7 x \, dx = \frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \).

6. Prove that

\[
\int_a^b x^2 \sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)} \, dx = \frac{\pi}{128} (b-a)^2 (5a^2 + 5b^2 + 6ab).
\]

7. Find the length of any arc of the curve in which

\[
x = a (\cos \theta + \theta \sin \theta),
\]

\[
y = a (\sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta).
\]
8. The equation to a curve is, expressed in terms of $x$, and the ratio $\frac{y}{x} = t$; prove that the area is $\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 dt$.

Find the area of the loop of the curve $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$.

9. A curve referred to polar co-ordinates revolves about the initial line; show that the volume generated is

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} \int r^3 \sin \theta \, d\theta.$$ 

Find the volume generated by the revolution of the curve $cr = a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta$ about the initial line.

10. Under what circumstances is it allowable to differentiate an integral with respect to a constant which it involves?

Prove that $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{n+1}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1.3.5. \ldots (2n-1)}{2.4.6. \ldots 2n} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{2n+1}}$.

11. Change the order of integration in

$$\int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a} \phi(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

with $a$ being greater than $b$.

12. Define the Gamma Function, and trace the curve $y = \Gamma(x)$, for positive values of $x$.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Prove the formula $\cos A = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$.

The sides of a quadrilateral taken in order are $a, b, c, d$, and the diagonals are quadrants and cut each other at an angle $\theta$; prove that $\cos \theta = \cos a \cos c - \cos b \cos d$. 
2. AL, BM, CN are drawn bisecting the sides of a spherical triangle ABC; prove that \( \cos AL = \frac{\cos b + \cos c}{2 \cos \frac{a}{2}} \) and that

\[
\cos LM = \frac{1 + \cos a + \cos b + \cos c}{4 \cos \frac{b}{2} \cos \frac{c}{2}} = \cos \frac{a}{2} \cos \frac{E}{2},
\]
where \( E \) is the spherical excess of the triangle.

3. Show how formulae of plane trigonometry may be deduced from those of spherical trigonometry.

Take for example the formulae

\[
\sin \frac{1}{2} (A + B) \cos \frac{1}{2} c = \cos \frac{1}{2} (a - b) \cos \frac{1}{2} C,
\]

\[
\sin \frac{1}{2} (A - B) \sin \frac{1}{2} c = \sin \frac{1}{2} (a - b) \cos \frac{1}{2} C.
\]

4. Find an expression for the area of a spherical triangle.

If one angle of a triangle be a right angle, the other two angles are together less than three right angles.

5. Show that there can be only five regular polyhedrons, and describe them.

If we draw lines from the centre to all the solid angles of a regular polyhedron, and draw planes through the solid angles perpendicular to these lines, these planes will form the surface of a new regular polyhedron. What will it be in the case of each of the five regular solids?

6. Explain the terms ecliptic, zenith, longitude, latitude, tropics, arctic circle, equinox and solstice. What would be the limits of the temperate zones if the obliquity of the ecliptic were exactly 45°?

7. Describe the Transit Circle. Show how to find out any errors which may exist in level, collimation or deviation.

8. Show how to find the latitude by one meridian altitude of a known star, and how to find the longitude by equal altitudes.

9. What is the effect of (i) refraction (ii) parallax on the duration of sunlight and moonlight? What is the cause of twilight?

10. Give Kepler’s three laws.

Considering the orbits as circular use Kepler’s third law to explain how the planets sometimes appear to be stationary and sometimes to move in a retrograde direction.
B.A. EXAMINATION.

GEOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. What are the principal characteristics of the first representatives of the orders Labyrinthodontia and Marsupialia; in what strata do they first appear?

2. Give a scheme for the classification of the Cephalopoda; how would you distinguish between the following, viz.:—Orthoceras, Clymenia, Goniate, Ceratite, Ammonite, and Baculite?

3. What are the principal characteristics of the following, viz.:—Glossopteris, tæniopteris, phyllotheca, and vertebraria?

4. Give a general (but brief) account of the Laurentian period.

5. Under what circumstances do deposits of rock salt appear to have been formed; what are the usual characteristics of the strata in which they occur?

6. Give a brief account of the Silurian rocks as developed in New South Wales.

7. By what peculiarities would you recognize the following families of brachiopoda, viz.:—Terebratulæ; Spiriferidæ, Rhynchonellidæ, Productidæ, and Lingulidæ?

8. Name the accompanying (12) rock specimens.

9. Name the accompanying (12) fossils, and state the formations of which they are characteristic.

Each Candidate was also required to send in a thesis upon the Geology of New South Wales.

CHEMISTRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. How many c.c. of SO₃ measured at 15° C. and 755 m.m. bar. pressure would be yielded by the decomposition of .5 gramme of H₂SO₄ acting upon Hg.

2. What is the action of SH₂ upon solutions of the following:—HgCl₂, Na₂HAsO₄, Fe₂Cl₆ and SO₂?

3. What are the common impurities in HNO₃; how would you prepare pure HNO₃ acid?
4. Give dry and wet tests for a mixture containing Pb, Au, Ni, Co and \( \text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \).

5. Give a process for the preparation of ethine (acetylene). How would you detect its presence in coal gas?

6. Give a brief account of what are known as the "flame reactions.

7. How would you proceed to test for arsenic in a case of suspected poisoning?

8. A mixture contains benzoic, succinic, citric, and acetic acids; how could they be detected?

MINERALOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Give an account of the cubical system of crystals.

2. To what extent does the polarization of light help in the recognition of minerals?

3. Draw a characteristic crystal of tinstone, quartz, garnet and of iron pyrites.

4. How would you determine the specific gravity of a liquid hydrocarbon, of rock salt, and of a porous mineral lighter than water?

5. What is meant by polymorphism and by isomorphism? Give examples of each in mineralogy.

6. Briefly describe the following minerals, viz.:—Chrome iron, manganite, celestine, cerussite and cobaltine.

7. What do you know about the chief varieties of coal?

8. Describe the principal zinc bearing minerals.

9. Describe the crystal models (10) and name minerals assuming those forms.

10. Name the minerals (10) placed before you and state their composition.

BELMORE MEDAL, 1881.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Give an account of the general structure of a plant and of the functions of the various parts.
2. What are the following substances, viz.:—Sucrose, levulose, dextrose, lactose, starch, and cellulose?

3. What are the principal causes for the diversity met with in soils? What are the main differences between fertile and unfertile soils?

4. Give an account of the germination of seeds.

5. How is "superphosphate of lime" manufactured? What is meant by "reduced phosphate"?

6. What are the arguments for and against the use of town sewage as a manure?

7. Give an account of the process of digestion in animals.

8. Show that soils gain as well as lose during cropping.

Practical Examination.

1. State the chief constituents of the soil A.

2. Ascertain the composition of the manures B and C.
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