THE
SYDNEY
UNIVERSITY CALENDAR
1883-4.

Sydney:
GIBBS, SHALLARD, & CO., STEAM MACHINE PRINTERS,
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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 by this Act 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 on the 23rd of March, 1880, Bachelors of Arts of three years standing.
In the Faculty of Arts two Degrees are given—namely, Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts; the curriculum of study for the Degree of B.A. extends over a period of three years, during which students are required to attend Lectures and pass Examinations. The subjects of study are the Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient History, Mental Philosophy, and Logic, Mathematics (pure and mixed), Elementary Chemistry, Elementary Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography and Geology, Zoology, and Botany.

In the Faculty of Science the Degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Science will be given, and Certificates will be given in the three branches of Engineering, viz., Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and Mining Engineering. The subjects in first year of study in this Faculty are the same as in the Faculty of Arts. The subjects of study in the remaining period for the Degree of B.Sc., two years, are the French and German Languages, Mathematics (pure and mixed), Chemistry (theoretical and practical), Physics (theoretical and practical), Mineralogy, Geology and Palaeontology, Zoology and Botany. Candidates for the Certificates in Engineering will receive instruction for a period of three years in Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Surveying, Geometrical Drawing, Applied Mechanics, Engineering generally, Mineralogy and Geology, and the different branches of Engineering.

In the Faculty of Medicine four Degrees will be granted, viz., Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery, and Master of Surgery. The course of study for the Degrees of M.B. and Ch.B. will extend over a period of five years, in the first of which the subjects will be the same as in the first year of Arts. In the four remaining years the attention of students will be confined to professional studies and practical work in the hospitals, &c.

In the Faculty of Law a Board of Examiners has been appointed to test the qualifications of candidates.

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.
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.

At the yearly Examination of 1882 female students were first admitted to Matriculation, in pursuance of a resolution passed to that effect by the Senate on the 1st June, 1881.

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, it is intended to invite the Legislature to pass an Amending Act, giving to the Senate all necessary power for conferring the same Degrees upon female as upon male students, and it is not doubted that such an Act will be passed before female students will be prepared for Degrees.
Sydney University Calendar
1883.

**MAY XXXI.**

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- **1 Tu** Senate Meets.
- **3 Th** Ascension Day.
- **6** First Sunday after Ascension.
- **13 S** Whit Sunday.
- **18 F** Trinity Sunday.
- **24 Th** Queen's Birthday.
- **26 S** Lent Term Ends.
- **27 S** First Sunday after Trinity.
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**JULY XXXI.**

1. Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
2. Civil Service and Law Examinations.
3. Senate Meets.
4. Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
5. Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
7. Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
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1. Senate Meets.
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3. Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
4. Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
5. Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
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**Sydney University Calendar**

1883.

### OCTOBER XXXI.

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**Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.**

**Public Examinations Begin. Civil Service Examination in Country Districts.**

**Senate Meets.**

**Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.**

**Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.**

**Twenty-seventh Sunday after Trinity.**
## Sydney University Calendar

1883.

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**Sydney University Calendar**

1884.

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### Sydney University Calendar

1884.

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- Senate Meets.
- Palm Sunday.
- Civil Service and Law Examinations.
- Good Friday.
- Easter Sunday.
- First Sunday after Easter.
- Second Sunday after Easter.
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| TH | F | S | SS | M | TU | W | TH | F | S | SS | M | TU | W | TH | F | S | SS | M | TU | W | TH | F | S | SS | M | TU | W | TH | F | S | SS | M | TU | W | TH | F | S | SS | M | TU | W | TH | F | S | SS | M | TU | W | TH | F | S | SS | M | TU | W | TH | F | S | SS | M | TU | W | TH | F | S | SS | M | TU | W | TH | F | S | SS | M | TU | W | TH | F | S | SS | M | TU | W | TH | F | S | SS | M | TU | W | TH | F | S | SS | M | TU | W | TH | F | S | SS | M | TU | W | TH | F | S |
| Third Sunday after Easter. |
| Senate Meets. |
| Fourth Sunday after Easter. |
| Fifth Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday. |
| Ascension Day. |
| Queen's Birthday. Lent Term Ends. |
| First Sunday after Ascension. |
### June XXX.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
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Sydney University Calendar

1884.

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- Senate Meets.
- Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
- CIVIL SERVICE and LAW Examinations.
- Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
- Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
- Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
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*Sydney University Calendar*

1884.

**AUGUST XXXI.**
**Sydney University Calendar**

1884.

**SEPTEMBER XXX.**

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**TRINITY TERM ENDS.**
Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.

**FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.**

**FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.**

**LAST DAY FOR NAMES TO BE SENT IN FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.**

**SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.**
## Sydney University Calendar

**1884.**

### OCTOBER XXXI.

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<td>Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.</td>
<td>MICHAELMAS TERM Begins.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Last Day for Names to be sent in for the</td>
<td>PUBLIC Examinations and CIVIL SERVICE Examinations in COUNTRY DISTRICTS.</td>
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### Sydney University Calendar

#### 1884.

**NOVEMBER XXX.**

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### Sydney University Calendar

#### 1884.

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<td>Second Sunday in Advent.</td>
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<td>Third Sunday in Advent.</td>
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<td>Michaelmas Term Ends.</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>Fourth Sunday in Advent.</td>
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#### DECEMBER XXXI.
ROYAL CHARTER
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.
FEBRUARY 27TH, 1858.

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, intitled "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 recognised 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 the Memorialists are in consequence most desirous to obtain a grant from us of Letters Patent requiring all our subjects to recognise 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 recognised 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 Degree 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, abro-
gate, 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 to 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. ROMILLY.
An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney, 14 Vict., No. 31.

[Assented to 1st October, 1850.]

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient, for the better advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's subjects resident in the Colony of New South Wales, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of Education: Be it, therefore, enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, 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 proportioned thereto, a Senate, consisting of the number of persons hereafter mentioned, shall, within three months after the passing of this Act, be nominated and appointed by the said Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, by proclamation, to be duly published in the New South Wales Government Gazette, which Senate shall be and is hereby constituted from the date of such nomination and appointment a Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of the "University of Sydney," by which name such Body Politic shall have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and shall in the same name sue and be sued, implead, and be impleaded,
and answer and be answered unto in all Courts of the said Colony, and shall be able and capable in Law to take, purchase, and hold to them and their successors all goods, chattels, and personal property whatsoever, and shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold, to them and their successors, not only such lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions as may from time to time be exclusively used and occupied for the immediate requirements of the said University, but also any other lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions whatsoever situate in the said Colony or elsewhere; and that they and their successors shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, real or personal, belonging to the said University, and also to do all other matters and things incidental to or appertaining to a Body Politic.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the said University to alienate, mortgage, charge, or demise any lands, tenements, or hereditaments to which it may become entitled by grant, purchase, or otherwise, unless with the approval of the Governor and Executive Council of the said Colony for the time being, except by way of lease, for any term not exceeding thirty-one years from the time when such lease shall be made, in and by which there shall be reserved and made payable, during the whole of the term thereby granted, the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten for the same without any fine or foregift.

III. And be it enacted, That by way of permanent endowment of the said University, the said Governor shall be, and is hereby empowered, by Warrant under his hand, to direct to be issued and paid out of the general or Ordinary Revenues of the said Colony by four equal quarterly payments, on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October in every year, as a fund for building and for defraying the several stipends which shall be appointed to be paid to the several Professors or Teachers of literature, science, and art, and to such necessary officers
and servants as shall be from time to time appointed by the said University, and for defraying the expense of such prizes, scholarships, and exhibitions as shall be awarded for the encouragement of Students in the said University, and for providing, gradually, a Library for the same, and for discharging all incidental and necessary charges connected with the current expenditure thereof, or otherwise the sum of five thousand pounds in each and every year; the first instalment thereof to become due and payable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

IV. And be it enacted, That the said Body Politic and Corporate shall consist of sixteen Fellows, twelve of whom shall be laymen, and all of whom shall be members of and constitute a Senate, who shall have power to elect out of their own body, by a majority of votes, a Provost of the said University for such period as the said Senate shall from time to time appoint; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Provost of the said University, either by death, resignation, or otherwise, to elect out of their own body, by a majority of votes, a fit and proper person to be the Provost instead of the Provost occasioning such vacancy.

V. And be it enacted, That until there shall be one hundred graduates of the said University who shall have taken the degree of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine, all vacancies that shall occur by death, resignation, or otherwise among the Fellows of the said Senate, shall be filled up as they may occur by the election of such other fit and proper persons as the remaining members of the said Senate shall, at meetings to be duly convened for that purpose, from time to time elect to fill up such vacancies: Provided always, that no such vacancy, unless created by death or resignation, shall occur for any cause whatever, unless such cause shall have been previously specified by some by-law of the said Body Politic and Corporate, duly passed as hereinafter mentioned.

* Amended as respects the number of Fellows and the title of Provost and Vice-Provost, by an Act passed in 1861.
† Repealed by Act of 1861.
VI. And be it enacted, That the office of Vice-Provost of the said University shall be an annual office, and the said Fellows shall, at a meeting to be held by them within six months after the passing of this Act, elect out of the said Senate a Vice-Provost, and on some day before the expiration of the tenure of the said office, of which due notice shall be given, elect one other fit and proper person to be the Vice-Provost of the said University, and so from time to time annually; or in case of the death, resignation, or other avoidance of any such Vice-Provost before the expiration of his year of office, shall, at a meeting to be held by them for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be, of which due notice shall be given, elect some other fit and proper person to be Vice-Provost for the remainder of the year in which such death, resignation, or other avoidance shall happen, such person to be chosen from among themselves by the major part of the Fellows present at such meeting: Provided always, that the Vice-Provost shall be capable of re-election to the same office, as often as it shall be deemed meet.

VII. *Provided always, and be it enacted, That as soon as there shall be not fewer than one hundred Graduates who have taken any or either of the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine, all vacancies thereafter occurring in the said Senate shall be filled up by the majority of such Graduates present and duly convened for that purpose.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the said Senate shall have full power to appoint and dismiss all Professors, tutors, officers, and servants belonging to the said University, and also the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Senate to act in such manner as shall appear to them to be best calculated to promote the purposes intended for the said University; and the said Senate shall have full power from time to time to make, and also to alter any statutes, by-laws, and

* Repealed by Act of 1801.
regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to any existing law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the discipline of the said University, the examinations for scholarships, exhibitions, degrees, or honours, and the granting of the same respectively, and touching the mode and times of convening the meetings of the said Senate, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University; and all such statutes, by-laws, and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons members thereof, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same—all such statutes, by-laws, and regulations having been first submitted to the Governor and Executive Council of the said Colony for the time being, and approved of and countersigned by the said Governor: Provided always, that the production of a verified copy of any such statutes, by-laws, and regulations, under the seal of the said Body Politic and Corporate, shall be sufficient evidence of the authenticity of the same in all Courts of Justice.

IX. And be it enacted, That all questions which shall come before the said Senate shall be decided by the majority of the members present, and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote; and that no question shall be decided at any meeting unless the Provost or Vice-Provost and seven Fellows, or in the absence of the Provost and Vice-Provost, unless eight Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of such decision.

X. And be it enacted, That at every meeting of the said Senate, the Provost, or in his absence the Vice-Provost, shall preside as Chairman, or in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the members present, or the major part of them.

XI. And whereas it is expedient to extend the benefits of colleges and educational establishments already instituted for the promotion of literature, science, and art, whether incorporated or not incorporated, by con-

* Amended as respects the quorum by an Act passed in Dec., 1852.
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Be it enacted, That all persons shall be admitted as Candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University of Sydney, on presenting to the said Senate a certificate from any such colleges or educational establishments, or from the head master thereof, to the effect that such Candidate has completed the course of instruction which the said Senate, by regulation in that behalf, shall determine: Provided that no such certificate shall be received from any educational establishment, unless the said University shall authorise it to issue such certificate: Provided also that it shall be lawful for the said Senate to apply any portion of the said endowment fund to the establishment and maintenance of a college in connection with and under the supervision of the said University.

XII. And be it enacted, that for the purpose of granting the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, and for the improvement of Medical Education in all its branches, as well as in Medicine as in Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy, the said Senate shall from time to time report to the Governor and Executive Council for the time being of the said Colony what appears to them to be the Medical Institutions and Schools, whether corporate or incorporated, in the city of Sydney, from which either singly or jointly, with the Medical Institutions and Schools in the said Colony or in Foreign parts, it may be fit and expedient, in the judgment of the said Senate, to admit Candidates for Medical degrees; and, on approval of such report by the Governor and Executive Council, shall admit all persons as Candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, to be conferred by the said University on presenting to the said Senate a certificate from any institution or school to the effect that such Candidate has completed the course of instruction which the said Senate from time to time, by regulation in that behalf, shall prescribe.
XIII. And be it enacted, That the said Senate shall have power, after examination, to confer 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 that such reasonable fee shall be charged for the degrees so conferred as the said Senate, with the approbation of the said Governor and Executive Council, shall from time to time direct; and such fees shall be carried to one general fee fund for the payment of the expenses of the said University; and that a full account of the whole income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary, for the purpose of being submitted to the Legislative Council or Assembly of the said Colony, as the case may be, and subjected to such examination and audit as the said Legislative Council or Assembly may direct.

XIV. And be it enacted, That at the conclusion of every examination of the Candidates the Examiners shall declare the name of every Candidate whom they shall have deemed to be entitled to any of the said degrees, and the departments of knowledge in which his proficiency shall have been evinced, and also his proficiency in relation to that of other Candidates, and he shall receive, from the said Provost, a certificate under the Seal of said University of Sydney, and signed by the said Provost, in which the particulars so declared shall be stated.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That all statutes, by-laws, and regulations made from time to time touching the examination of Candidates, and granting of degrees, shall be submitted, for the consideration and approval of the Governor and Executive Council.

XVI. And be it enacted, That the Governor of the said Colony for the time being shall be the Visitor of the said University of Sydney, with authority to do all things which pertain to Visitors as often as to him shall seem meet.
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XVII. And be it declared and enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Professors and Teachers in the said University, in addition to the stipends with which they shall be so respectively endowed, to demand and receive from the Students of the said University such reasonable fees for attendance on their Lectures, and for the Treasurer of the said University to collect from the said Students on behalf of the said University, such reasonable fees for entrance, degrees, and other University charges, as shall be from time to time provided by any statutes, by-laws, or regulations of the said University.

XVIII. And for the better government of the Students in the said University: Be it enacted, That no Student shall reside, shall be allowed to attend the lectures or classes of the same, unless he shall dwell with his parent or guardian, or with some near relative and friend selected by his parent or guardian, and approved by the Provost or Vice-Provost, or in some collegiate or other educational establishment, or with a tutor or master of a boarding-house licensed by the Provost or Vice-Provost as hereinafter mentioned.

XIX. And be it enacted, That every person, who is desirous of being licensed as a tutor or a master of a boarding-house in connection with the said University, shall apply in writing under his hand to the Provost or Vice-Provost of the said University for his license, and it shall be lawful for the said Provost or Vice-Provost, if he or they shall think fit, to require of any such applicant such testimonials of character and fitness for the office as shall be satisfactory to such Provost or Vice-Provost; and the application shall specify the house or houses belonging to or occupied by the applicant, and intended by him for the reception of Students, and the number of Students who may be conveniently lodged and boarded therein; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Provost or Vice-Provost in their discretion to grant or withhold the license for the academical year then current or then next ensuing, and every such license shall be registered in the archives of the said University, and shall inure until the end of the academical year in which it shall be registered, and shall
then be of no force, unless renewed in like manner, but
shall be revocable at any time, and may forthwith be
revoked by the Provost or Vice-Provost, in case of any
misbehaviour of such tutor or master of a boarding-house
or of the Students under his care, which, in the opinion
of the Provost or Vice-Provost, and a majority of the Pro-
fessors of the said University, ought to be punished by
immediate revocation of such license.

XX. And be it enacted, That no religious test shall be
administered to any person in order to entitle him to be
admitted as a Student of the said University, or to hold
any office therein, or to partake of any advantage or privi-
lege thereof: Provided always that this enactment shall
not be deemed to prevent the making of regulations for
securing the due attendance of the Students for Divine
Worship at such Church or Chapel as shall be approved
by their parents or guardians respectively.

XXI. And be it enacted, That all statutes, by-laws,
rules, and regulations which shall be made and approved
from time to time by the said Governor and Executive
Council, concerning the government and discipline of the
said University, which shall be in force at the beginning
of every session of the said Legislative Council or Legis-
lative Assembly of the said Colony, and which shall not
have been before that time laid before the said Legislative
Council or Legislative Assembly, shall from time to time,
within six weeks after the beginning of every such
session, be laid before the same by the Colonial Secretary
for the time being.

XXII. And be it enacted, That the said University
shall once at least in every year, and also whenever the
pleasure of the Governor for the time being shall be sig-
nified in that behalf, report their proceedings to the said
Governor and Executive Council, and a copy of every
such report shall be laid before the said Legislative Coun-
cil or Legislative Assembly, within six weeks after the
same shall have been made, if such Legislative Council
or Assembly be then sitting, or if not, then within six
weeks next after the meeting of the same.
XXIII. Provided always, and be it declared and enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to prevent the Legislature of the Colony for the time being from altering, amending, or repealing the provisions of this Act, or any of them, as the public interest may at any time seem to render necessary or expedient.

XXIV. And be it declared and enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to affect or to interfere with any right, title, or interest of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, or in any way to limit the Royal Prerogative.

Passed the Legislative Council, this twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

WM. MACPHERSON, CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act

CHAS. A. FITZROY,
GOVERNOR.

Govt. House, Sydney, 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.]

WHEREAS it is provided by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, passed in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney," 14 Vict., No. 31, that the Senate of the said University shall consist of sixteen Fellows, of whom one shall be elected by them as Provost, and another as Vice-Provost; and that no question shall be decided at any meeting of the senate, unless the Provost or Vice-Provost or seven Fellows, or in the absence of the Provost and Vice-Provost, unless eight Fellows at the least shall be present at such decision: And whereas it is expedient that the number of such Quorum be lessened: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. From and after the passing of this Act, all questions which shall come before the Senate of the said University may be decided at any meeting duly convened, where there shall be present five Fellows of the University, of whom the Provost or Vice-Provost shall be one.

Passed the Legislative Council, this twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Speaker.

WM. MACPHERSON, Clerk to the Council.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

CHAS. A. FITZROY,
Governor.

Govt. House, Sydney, 21st December, 1852.
An Act to amend the Sydney University Incorporation Act.

[Assented to 26th April, 1861.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Sydney University Incorporation Act, fourteenth Victoria, number thirty-one, in respect to the Constitution of the Senate and the mode of electing the Fellows thereof: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

1. The fifth and seventh sections of the Act fourteen Victoria, number thirty-one, are hereby repealed.

II. In addition to the number of sixteen Fellows of whom the Senate of the said University now consists, there shall not be fewer than three nor more than six ex officio Members, who shall be Professors of the said University in such branches of learning as the Senate shall from time to time by any by-law in that behalf select.

III. Every Professor and other Public Teacher and Examiner in the Schools of the said University, every Principal of any Incorporated College within the said University, and every superior officer of the said University declared to be such by any by-law duly passed shall during his tenure of such office in the University, but no longer, be a member of the said University with the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by persons holding any or either of the Degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine within the said University.

IV. Every Professor or other person so declared by this Act to be a Member of the said University, and every person having taken the Degree of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine, and keeping his name in accordance with any by-law in that behalf on the Register of the said University, shall have the same
privilege as the existing Fellows now have of attending and voting at the election of Fellows, and every future vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise among the Fellows for the time being shall be filled up by the election at a meeting duly convened for the purpose of such other fit and proper person as may be elected to fill such vacancy by the majority of the following persons present at such meetings, viz. Fellows of the Senate of the said University for the time being—Professors and other persons so as last aforesaid declared to be members of the said University—Graduates keeping their names on the Register of the University who shall have taken within the said University any or either of the Degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine: Provided that unless by death or resignation no such vacancy shall occur for any cause not previously specified by some by-law of the University duly passed.

V. The Chief Officers of the University now called Provost and Vice-Provost respectively, shall hereafter be and be styled Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University: Provided that the present Provost and Vice-Provost shall be the first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively: And that all the provisions of the said Act of Incorporation now applicable to the Provost and Vice-Provost and to their respective offices shall apply to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor and their offices respectively.

VI. Nothing herein shall affect the said recited Act or any other Act or any Letters Patent or other instrument or by-law of or relating to the said University otherwise than as is by this Act expressly enacted.

VII. This Act shall be styled and may be cited as the Short Title. “Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861.”

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

JOHN YOUNG,
ADMIR. OF THE GOVT,

Govt. House, Sydney, 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.]

Preamble. WHEREAS in time past a certain Institution called the Sydney College was established by a certain number of Subscribers, forming a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of imparting the rudiments of a liberal education to the youth of the Colony: And whereas a parcel of land in the City of Sydney was given as and for the site and other necessary purposes of the said College by the then Governor of this Colony, Sir Richard Bourke, which land was granted by Her present Majesty, by a Grant or Letters Patent bearing date the fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, to certain Trustees therein named, and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor, in and by which said Grant or Letters Patent it is declared that such land was given and granted for the promotion in the said Colony of Science, Literature, and Art: And whereas a College Hall and other Buildings were erected on the said land by the said Company at a great expense: And whereas after some years the said College began to languish, and at last was temporarily closed as an educational establishment, and the said Land, College Hall, and Buildings are now occupied by the University of Sydney: And whereas William Bland, of Sydney, Esquire, is the sole surviving Trustee named in the said Grant, and is also the last appointed President of the said Sydney College: And whereas at a meeting of the Proprietors of the said Institution, held on the eighteenth day of June last, it was resolved unanimously that the said William Bland should be empowered to treat with the University of Sydney for the sale of the said Land, College Hall, and
PURCHASE OF SYDNEY COLLEGE.

Buildings, on behalf of the said Proprietors at the full price of all the shares held by the said Proprietors in the said Institution: And whereas the Senate of the said University of Sydney, having had the same resolution submitted to them, have agreed, on behalf of the said University, with the said William Bland, on behalf of the said Proprietors, to purchase the said Land, College Hall, and Buildings, for the full price of all the said shares, together with the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, the estimated expenses incurred and to be incurred by the said William Bland in and about carrying the said agreement into effect: And whereas divers volumes of classical books, and certain scientific instruments and apparatus, and other personal property, formerly used in the educational establishment conducted in the Sydney College, now belong to the Proprietors of the said Sydney College, as such Proprietors, which said books, instruments, apparatus, and other property, are now in the possession of the Senate of the said University, and it is desirable, and the Proprietors of the said College are willing, that the same shall be transferred to and vested in the said Sydney University, for the use and benefit thereof: And whereas a certain legacy or sum of five hundred pounds, bequeathed to the said Sydney College, by the late Solomon Levey, Esquire, together with an accumulation of interest thereon, amounting in the whole to the sum of five hundred and sixty-five pounds three shillings and eleven pence, or thereabouts, is now in the possession of George Allen, Esquire, the Treasurer of the said Institution, and the intention of the said Solomon Levey will be best carried out by the said sum of money being transferred to the said University in manner hereinafter mentioned, and the Proprietors of the said Sydney College are willing that the same shall be so transferred for such purposes: And whereas such sale and purchase, and the other above-mentioned objects cannot be perfected without the sanction of the Legislature: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—
The President of the Sydney College is hereby empowered to sell, and the said University of Sydney to buy, the said Land, College Hall, and other Buildings for the full price of all the aforesaid shares in the said Institution, and the said sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, and aforesaid estimated amount of the said expenses incurred and to be incurred by the said William Bland as aforesaid; and a conveyance of the said Land, College Hall, and other Buildings, duly executed by the said William Bland to the said University, shall be held and deemed to vest to all intents and purposes valid and absolute title in fee simple in and to the said Land, College Hall, and other Buildings in the said University of Sydney and their Successors.

II. Upon the execution of such conveyance every Proprietor of the said Sydney College shall be entitled to receive on demand from the said University or the Senate thereof, and on such demand the said University or the Senate therefore shall be bound to pay to every such Proprietor the full amount of all and every share or shares in the said Institution held by such Proprietor; and upon the execution of such conveyance the said William Bland, his executors or administrators, shall also be entitled to receive on demand from the said University or the Senate thereof, and on such demand the said University or the Senate thereof shall be bound to pay to the said William Bland, his executors or administrators, the aforesaid sum of one hundred and fifty pounds.

III. Provided always, that in case any doubt shall arise or exist as to who is or are or shall or may be entitled to any of such shares, it shall be lawful for any person or persons claiming to be entitled as such Proprietor or Proprietors, to demand and receive any money from the said University or the Senate thereof, under or by virtue of the provisions hereof, to apply to the Supreme Court of the said Colony, or any Judge thereof, in a summary way for an order for the payment of so much money as such person or persons shall be so entitled to receive, and such Court or Judge shall and may hear
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and determine every such application in a summary way; and every order made by such Court or Judge thereon, directing the payment of any such money shall be binding and conclusive upon the said University and the Senate thereof, and shall be a valid and sufficient authority for any payment thereby directed to be made.

IV. The said books, instruments, apparatus, and other personal property belonging to the Proprietors of the said Sydney College, which are now in the possession of the Senate of the said University as aforesaid, shall be and the same are hereby vested in the said University to the intent and so that the same shall be the absolute property of the said University and their successors, for the purposes of the said University.

V. It shall be lawful for the said George Allen or such other person or persons as has or have or may have the possession of the said sum of five hundred and sixty-five pounds three shillings and eleven pence, or thereof, and he and they is and are hereby directed, so soon as a conveyance to the said University of the aforesaid Land, College Hall, and other Buildings, shall under and by virtue of the provisions hereof, be executed by the said William Bland, to transfer and pay over to the said University, or the Senate thereof, the said sum of five hundred and sixty-five pounds three shillings and eleven pence, or thereof; and such last-mentioned sum shall thereupon become and be the property of the said University and their Successors, to be held nevertheless by the said University and their Successors upon trust, to invest the same at interest upon such security and in such manner in all respects as the Senate of the said University shall, from time to time, in their absolute discretion think fit, and to apply the clear or net interest or income arising therefrom, in or towards the formation or endowment of a Scholarship in the said University, under such regulations as the said University and their Successors, or the Senate thereof, shall deem to be as nearly in accordance with the intentions of the said Solomon Levey in making the aforesaid request as circumstances may permit: Provided always, that the said University
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and their Successors, or the Senate thereof, shall have an absolute and uncontrolled discretion in respect of making and altering all such regulations.

Passed the Legislative Council this twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Speaker.

WM. MACPHERSON, Clerk of the Council.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

CHARLES A. FITZROY, Governor.

Govt. House, Sydney, 5th September, 1853.

An Act to provide a Fund for Building the University of Sydney.—17 Vict., No. 28.

[Assented to 24th October, 1853.]

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient, with a view gradually to provide a Building Fund for the University of Sydney, that a grant for this specific purpose should be made from the General Revenue, payable by the amounts and at the periods hereinafter mentioned: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

I. There shall be payable to the Senate of the University of Sydney, out of the General Revenue of this Colony, or out of any consolidated Revenue Fund with which such General Revenue may be incorporated, in addition to the sum of five thousand pounds voted this Session towards a Building Fund for the said University, the sum of forty-five thousand pounds by instalments,
BUILDING FUND.

not exceeding ten thousand pounds,* nor less than five thousand pounds in each year, until the whole sum so payable shall have been issued, all which payments shall be applied by the said Senate in building the University of Sydney, on such site as may be fixed upon for that purpose, and in no other manner.

II. There shall be laid before the said Legislative Council, or any House of Assembly, or other House that may be substituted for it, accounts in detail of the expenditure of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds, and of every part thereof, within thirty days next after the beginning of the Session after such expenditure shall have been made; and all such accounts shall be subject to examination in the same manner as all other accounts of expenditure chargeable on the General Revenue of the Colony.

III. This Act shall commence and take effect from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Passed the Legislative Council, this fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

CHARLES NICHOLSON,
Speaker.

WM. MACPHERSON, Clerk of the Council.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

CHAS. A. FITZROY,
Governor-General.

Govt. House, Sydney, 24th October, 1853.

* By a provision in a subsequent Act of Council (19 Vict., No. 38) the Governor was empowered to raise the full amount by loan, and to issue it "in such sums and at such times as to him might seem fit, notwithstanding the provisions in the Act of Council, 19th Vict, No. 28, that the sum to be paid in any one year out of the Consolidated Revenue shall not exceed ten thousand pounds."
An Act to confer certain privileges on Graduates of the University of Sydney, 20 Vic., No. 14.

[Assented to 3rd February, 1857.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient, in order to encourage the pursuit of a regular and liberal education in the University of Sydney, that persons who become Graduates of that University should acquire certain privileges: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

I. No person who shall have taken the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts in the University of Sydney, and who shall be desirous of being admitted to be a Barrister of the Supreme Court, shall be required to pass any examination under the provisions of the Act of Council eleventh Victoria number fifty-seven, other than an examination in law.

II. Every person who shall have taken the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts in the University of Sydney, and who shall be desirous of being admitted as an Attorney or Solicitor of the Supreme Court, shall be exempt from any examination either before or after entering into Articles of Clerkship, other than in Law, and shall be entitled to admission as such Attorney or Solicitor, after service as a Clerk for a term of three years, instead of the term of five years, as now required.

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.

[Assented to 23rd March, 1881.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS by the Act of Council fourteenth Victoria number thirty-one intituled "An Act to incorporate and endow the University of Sydney" it is enacted that the
University shall have power after examination to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine. And whereas it is expedient that the said Senate should be empowered to grant degrees without examination in the cases hereinafter specified. And whereas it is expedient to admit Bachelors of Arts in certain cases to have the right of voting for Fellows. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:

I. Any degree which the Senate of the University of Sydney is now or may hereafter be empowered to confer after examination may at the discretion of the said Senate be conferred without examination in the said University upon any person who shall have obtained a corresponding or equivalent degree in any other University recognized by the By-laws of the University of Sydney in force for the time being and the persons so admitted to such degrees shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as appertain to those who have taken the same degrees in the ordinary course in the University of Sydney.

II. The provisions of this Act shall be carried into effect in accordance with such By-laws as may be made and approved in the manner prescribed by the said recited Act of Council.

III. From and after the passing of this Act every Bachelor of Arts of three years standing in the University of Sydney and of the full age of twenty-one years shall have the privilege of attending and voting at the election of Fellows of the University of Sydney.

4. This Act shall be styled and may be cited as the Short title. "Ad eundem Degrees Act of 1881."
ACTS RELATING TO COLLEGES WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY.

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.]

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to encourage and assist the establishment of Colleges within the University of Sydney, in which College systematic religious instruction, and domestic supervision, with efficient assistance in preparing for the University lectures and examinations, shall be provided for Students of the University: be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

I. Whenever any College shall have been established and incorporated by any Act of the Governor and Council, as a College within the University of Sydney, and the founders of or subscribers to such College shall have complied with the conditions mentioned in the next section, such College shall be entitled to the endowments hereinafter severally mentioned, which said endowments shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Colony under warrants signed by the Governor.

II. No such College, although incorporated, shall be entitled to such endowments unless and until the sum of ten thousand pounds, at the least, shall have been subscribed by its founders, and of that sum not less than four thousand pounds shall have been paid and invested in such manner as shall be approved of by the Governor and the residue shall have been to his satisfaction secured to be paid, within three years next following; nor unless the whole of the said ten thousand pounds shall be devoted exclusively to the erection of College Buildings, on land
ENVELOPMENT ACT.

granted for that purpose by Her Majesty to the University in trust for such College, (if any shall be so granted, and if not, then upon land otherwise conveyed to and accepted by the University in such trust), and it shall have been agreed by the founders that the entire amount shall be so expended, if the University so require, within five years next after the first payment on account of either of such endowments.

III. There shall be paid out of the General Revenue, in aid of the Building Fund of every College so incorporated, a sum or sums not exceeding in the whole twenty thousand pounds, nor more than shall have been from time to time actually expended by the College out of its subscribed funds for the purpose of building.

IV. There shall be paid out of the said General Revenue annually to such incorporated College in perpetuity, a sum of five hundred pounds for the use of and as a salary to the Principal of such College or in aid of such salary.

V. Every such Principal shall be entitled to the annual salary hereby provided for, on the production of his own certificate, at the time of each payment, that he has during the period to which it relates performed the duties of his office: Provided that he shall transmit to the Colonial Secretary, once in each year, a certificate to the like effect under the hands of such persons as shall be for that purpose appointed by the constitution or rules of the particular College.

VI. Where any person selected to be the Principal of any such College shall be out of this colony at the time of his appointment, no such certificate shall be required until after he shall have actually entered on his duties, but he shall be entitled to the salary, (and the College to which he shall have been appointed may receive the same accordingly for his use) from the day of his embarkation for this Colony: Provided that every Principal shall actually enter on his duties within six months after such embarkation, unless the Governor, upon being satisfied that unavoidable obstacles have intervened, shall think fit to extend that term to nine months.
VII. Until the subscribed fund shall be required for the erection of College buildings as aforesaid, the interest or other proceeds accruing from the investment thereof or of the portion remaining unexpended from time to time, may be applied to the general purposes of the College, as the governing body of such College may determine.

VIII. All Students in any such College shall, immediately upon entering therein, matriculate in the University, and shall thereafter continue to be members thereof, and submit and be subject to the discipline thereof, and shall be required duly and regularly to attend the lectures of the University on those subjects an examination and proficiency in which are required for Honours and Degrees, with the exception (if thought fit by any such College) of the lectures on Ethics, Metaphysics, and Modern History.

IX. And whereas it has been resolved by the Senate of the University of Sydney that Honours and Degrees shall not be given to any student who shall not produce testimonials of competent religious attainments, and it is expedient to give legal permanency to such resolution: Be it therefore enacted, that no Honour or Degree shall be conferred by the University on any student who shall not produce from the Principal of his College, or (if not belonging to a College) from some religious teacher or other responsible person accredited by the University, a Certificate that he is of competent religious attainments.

X. The term Principal shall include Master, Warden, or any other head of a College.

Passed the Legislative Council this twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

WM. MACPHERSON, Clerk of the Council.
In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, I assent to this Act.

CHAS. A. FITZ ROY,
Governor-General.

Govt. House, Sydney, 2nd December, 1854.

By an Act passed during the Session of 1858, Clause IX. has been repealed.
An Act to Incorporate St. Paul's College as a College within the University of Sydney.—18 Vic.

[Assented to 1st December 1854.]

WHEREAS considerable funds have been subscribed for the Institution and Endowment in the Diocese of Sydney of a College within the University of Sydney in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland to be called St. Paul's College wherein due religious instruction in accordance with the doctrines and discipline of that Church shall be afforded and provision be made as soon as may be practicable for the residence of students under proper academical control And whereas it is expedient that the said College (to be governed by a Council consisting of the persons hereinafter mentioned) should be incorporated Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:

I. So soon as it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that a sum of not less than ten thousand pounds has been subscribed or contributed for the Endowment aforesaid and that the amount has either been paid or secured to be paid for that purpose and that a Warden and six Fellows for the government of the said College in accordance with the constitution thereof as in this Act set forth have been duly appointed and elected respectively the same shall be notified by Proclamation in the New South Wales Government Gazette under the hand of the Governor and immediately upon such notification and from thenceforth the Warden and Fellows of the same College shall be and they are hereby constituted a Body Politic and Corporate by the name of “The Warden and Fellows of St. Paul’s College” by which name the said incorporated body shall have perpetual succession and shall have a Common Seal.
and shall sue and be sued or otherwise appear and answer and be answered and may take and hold to them and their successors by grant will or otherwise in perpetuity or for any term of life or years as well chattels and other personal property as lands buildings and other hereditaments and the same or any part thereof may alien or otherwise dispose of or demise and also shall or may do all other things incident or appertaining to a Body Politic and Corporate.

II. Provided always That it shall not be lawful for the said Corporation or any person or persons seized of or entitled to lands in trust for the Corporation or for the purpose of the College to alienate mortgage charge or demise any lands or hereditaments granted to or in trust for the Corporation or for College purposes by Her Majesty or her successors without the consent in writing of the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council for the time being.

III. The said Body Politic or Corporate shall consist of a Warden and eighteen Fellows of whom six shall always be Clergymen in Priest's Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland and twelve shall be laymen *which said eighteen Fellows shall elect six from their own body to be called Senior Fellows who shall appoint the Warden who shall not be one of themselves and the Warden and six Senior Fellows for the time being shall together form a Council, to be called "The Council of St. Paul's College" in which shall be vested at all times the Government in every respect of the College and all matters relating thereto.

IV. The Bishop of the Diocese of Sydney shall be Visitor of the College with all such powers as by law appertain to the office of Visitor of a College.

V. The Warden shall always be a clergyman in Priest's Orders of the aforesaid United Church and he shall have power to appoint a Vice-Warden who shall in the Warden's absence have all the powers and discharge all the duties of a Warden.

* Repealed as regards the distinction between Senior and Junior Fellows by Act passed in 1857.
VI. The Warden and Vice-Warden shall be respectively liable to removal or suspension for sufficient cause by the Senior Fellows subject to an appeal to the Visitor and the Vice-Warden shall also be liable to removal or suspension by the Warden subject to an appeal to the Senior Fellows.

VII. Of the Senior Fellows three shall always be Clergymen in Priest's Orders as aforesaid and the other three shall be laymen.

VIII. All vacancies in the office of Warden or in the number of Fellows or Senior Fellows occasioned by death resignation or removal or other cause shall as soon as conveniently may be after the vacancy (on notification of the fact under the hand of two Fellows or Senior Fellows) be supplied in the manner following that is to say in the office of Warden by the Senior Fellows in the office or place of Senior Fellow by the twelve other Fellows from their own body and in the place or post of Fellows by the remaining Fellows.

IX. Provided that the first eighteen Fellows shall be elected by the subscribers to the funds of the College in such manner as they shall among themselves appoint and that all vacancies in the number of Fellows (not being Senior Fellows) as soon as there shall be twenty Members of the College who are Graduates of the University continuing on the books of the College shall be supplied by election by such graduates in such manner as the council may appoint.

X. The College of Saint Paul hereby incorporated shall be a College of and within the University of Sydney and all Students in the College shall immediately upon entering therein matriculate in the said University and shall submit and be subject to the discipline thereof and shall continue in the College so long only as they shall be Members of the University and shall be required duly and regularly to attend the Lectures of the University on those subjects an examination and proficiency in which are required for honours and degrees with the exception (if thought fit by the Council) of the Lectures on Ethics Metaphysics and Modern History.
XI. In case a Church Constitution for the aforesaid United Church within this Colony shall be hereafter established by any Act or Statute passed for that purpose every Clergyman resident in the College shall be subject to all such regulations as may (by or in pursuance of such Church Constitution) be enacted for the government of the Clergy in general.

XII. The Council of the College shall have power from time to time to make and establish all such By-Laws and Rules for carrying into effect the several Provisions and objects for this Act and particularly for declaring the causes which shall create vacancies in the office of Fellow or Senior Fellow and directing who shall preside at Meetings of the Council and of the Fellows and for the management of the College and prescribing the duties of the several officers thereof and of the Warden and Vice-Warden and the ordering of all things in and connected with the College and the discipline thereof to the promotion of Religion and Learning as to the said Council shall seem expedient and such Laws and Rules or any of them from time to time to alter or revoke or to substitute others in their place.

XIII. Provided that every such By-Law and Rule shall be transmitted to the Governor within thirty days after being made to be by him laid before the Legislative Council or Houses of the Legislature of the Colony as soon as conveniently may be thereafter.

XIV. Provided also that the Warden or Vice-Warden of the College subject only to the Laws and Rules so made shall have the general superintendence and control of the Students and of the Institution.

XV. The votes at all meetings of the Fellows or Senior Fellows or Council (except votes for a Senior Fellow or the appointment of a Warden) shall be taken exclusively of the person presiding unless there shall be an equality of votes and in every case where all the Fellows or Senior Fellows resident within fifty miles of Sydney entitled to attend shall have had notice of the time and place of intended meeting one clerical and one lay member of the Council with the Warden shall constitute a Meeting
of the Council and two Clerical and two Lay Fellows with one presiding Fellow shall constitute a Meeting of the Fellows and the votes and proceedings of the majority at any such Meeting shall be taken and accepted as the votes and proceedings of the Council of Fellows respectively.

XVI. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Council by any By-Law or By-Laws by them made, and assented to by the Fellows to ordain and appoint that the person presiding at any Meeting whether of the Council or the Fellows or the Senior Fellows shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote and to alter the mode of supplying vacancies in the office of Fellow by ordaining and appointing that such vacancies until twenty Graduates have become qualified as Electors shall be supplied by the remaining Fellows and the Graduates (continuing on the books of the College) jointly.

XVII. No temporary vacancy or vacancies in the office of Warden or in the number of Fellows or Senior Fellows of the College shall be deemed in any way to affect the Constitution of the College or its privileges or status as an Incorporated Body.

Passed the Legislative Council this twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Speaker.

WM. MACPHERSON, Clerk of the Council.

In the name and on behalf of her Majesty I assent to this Act.

CHAS. A. FITZ ROY,

Governor-General.

Govt. House, Sydney, 1st December, 1854.
An Act to Enlarge the Council of St. Paul's College.

[Assented to 15th December 1857.]

Preamble. WHEREAS by an Act passed in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty for the incorporation of St. Paul's College it was enacted that the Fellows of the College should elect six of their own body to be called Senior Fellows who with the Warden shall form the Council of the College And whereas it is deemed expedient by the Warden Senior Fellows and Fellows of the said College that the Council thereof should in future consist of the Warden and all the Fellows without distinction but that change can only be effected by the authority of the Legislature Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:

I. After the passing of this Act the distinction between "Fellows" and "Senior Fellows" of St. Paul's College shall cease and no Senior Fellow be elected and the Council of the College shall consist of the Warden and eighteen Fellows for the time being and in those Fellows the powers now residing exclusively in the Senior Fellows shall be vested.

II. Every vacancy hereafter arising in the number of Fellows shall be notified to the remaining Fellows by the Warden on the requisition in writing of any two Fellows and he shall as soon afterwards as may be practicable convene a meeting of the Fellows to supply such vacancy.

III. Before any meeting of the Council or Fellows shall take place every Fellow resident within fifty miles of Sydney shall have reasonable notice of the day and place of Meeting and two Clerical and two Lay Fellows exclusive of the Warden or Presiding Fellow shall constitute a quorum.
An Act to Incorporate St. John's College as a College within the University of Sydney.

[Assented to 15th December 1857]

WHEREAS considerable funds have been subscribed for the Institution and Endowment in the Archdiocese of Sydney of a Roman Catholic College within the University of Sydney to be called “The College of Saint John the Evangelist” wherein the students shall receive systematic religious instruction and be brought up in the doctrines and discipline of the Roman Catholic Church and provision be made for the residence of the students and their preparation for the University Lectures and Examinations under Collegiate control. And whereas it is expedient that the said College should be incorporated. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:

1. So soon as it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that a sum not less than ten thousand pounds has been subscribed or contributed for the endowment aforesaid and that the amount has either been paid or secured to be paid for that purpose and that a Rector and eighteen Fellows for the Government of the said College in accordance with the constitution thereof as in this Act set forth have been duly appointed and elected respectively the same shall be notified by Proclamation in the New South Wales Government Gazette under the hand of the Governor and immediately upon such notification and from thenceforth the Rector and Fellows of the said College shall be and they are hereby constituted a Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the “Rector and Fellows of St. John's College” by which name the said incorporated body shall have perpetual succession and a common seal...
and shall sue and be sued or otherwise appear and answer and be answered and may take and hold to them and their successors by grant, will or otherwise in perpetuity or for any term of life or years as well chattels and other personal property as lands, buildings and other hereditaments and the same or any part thereof may alien or otherwise dispose of or demise and also shall or may do all other things incident or appertaining to a Body Politic and Corporate.

II. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the said Corporation or any persons or person seized of or entitled to lands in trust for the Corporation or for the purposes of the College to alienate, mortgage, charge or demise any land or hereditaments granted to or in trust for the Corporation or for College purposes by Her Majesty or her successors without the consent in writing of the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council for the time being.

III. The said Body Politic or Corporate shall consist of a Rector and Eighteen Fellows of whom six shall always be duly approved Priests and twelve shall be laymen which said eighteen Fellows shall appoint the Rector who shall not be one of themselves and the Rector and Fellows for the time being shall together form a Council to be called "The Council of St. John's College" in which shall be vested at all times the government in every respect of the College and all matters relating thereto.

IV. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney shall be visitor of the College with all such powers as by law appertain to the office of Visitor to a College.

V. The Rector shall always be a duly approved Priest and the Council shall have power to appoint a Vice-Rector who shall in the Rector's absence have all the powers and discharge all the duties of Rector.

VI. The Rector and Vice-Rector shall be respectively liable to removal or suspension for sufficient cause by the Fellows subject to an appeal to the Visitor.

VII. All vacancies in the office of Rector or in the number of Fellows occasioned by death, resignation or removal or other cause shall as soon as conveniently may
be after the vacancy (on notification of the fact under the hand of two fellows) be supplied in the manner follow­ing, that is to say in the office of Rector by the Fellows and in the place or post of Fellows by the remaining Fellows.

VIII. Provided that the first eighteen Fellows shall be elected by the subscribers to the funds of the College at a meeting of the subscribers to be convened by the Visitor by notice in one or more newspapers published in Sydney at least one fortnight before the day appointed for such meeting. And that all vacancies in the number of Fellows so soon as there shall be twenty members of the College who are Graduates of the University continuing on the books of the College shall be supplied by the remaining Fellows and the said Graduates in such manner as the Council may appoint.

IX. The College of St. John hereby incorporated shall be a College of and within the University of Sydney and all Students in the College shall immediately upon entering therein matriculate in the said University and shall thereafter continue to be members thereof and submit and be subject to the discipline thereof and shall be required duly and regularly to attend the Lectures of the University on those subjects an examination and proficiency in which are required for Honours and Degrees with the exception (if thought fit by the Council) of the Lectures on Ethics Metaphysics and Modern History.

X. The Council of the College shall have power from time to time to make and establish all such By-Laws and Rules for carrying into effect the several provisions and objects of this Act and particularly for declaring the causes which shall create vacancies in the office of Fellow and directing who shall preside at Meetings of the Council and of the Fellows and for the Management of the College and prescribing the duties of the several officers thereof and of the Rector and Vice-Rector and the ordering of all things in and connected with the College and the discipline thereof as to the said Council shall seem expedient and such Laws and Rules or any of them
UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

By-Laws be laid before Parliament.

Control over Students.

Vote and Quorum at Meetings.

Special power by By-Laws.

Temporary vacancies not to prejudice the Corporation.

from time to time to alter or revoke, or to substitute others in their place.

XI. Provided that every such By-Law and Rule shall be transmitted to the Governor within thirty days after being made to be by him laid before the Houses of Parliament of the Colony as soon as conveniently may be thereafter.

XII. Provided also that the Rector or Vice-Rector of the College subject only to the Laws and Rules so made shall have the general superintendence and control of the Students and of the Institution.

XIII. The votes of all meetings of the Council (except votes for the appointment of a Rector) shall be taken exclusively of the person presiding unless there shall be an equality of votes in which case he shall have a casting vote and in every case where all the Fellows resident within fifty miles of Sydney entitled to attend shall have had notice of the time and place of intended meeting one Clerical and two Lay Members of the Council with the Rector shall constitute a meeting of the Council and the votes and proceedings of the majority at any such meeting shall be taken and accepted as the votes and proceedings of the Council or Fellows respectively.

XIV. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Council by any By-Law or By-Laws to alter the mode of supplying vacancies in the office of Fellow by ordaining and appointing that such vacancies until twenty Graduates have become qualified as Electors shall be supplied by the remaining Fellows and the Graduates (continuing on the books of the College) jointly.

XV. No temporary vacancy or vacancies in the office of Rector or in the number of Fellows of the College shall be deemed in any way to affect the Constitution of the College or its privileges or status as an Incorporated Body.
An Act to Incorporate Saint Andrew's College as a College within the University of Sydney.

(Assented to 12th December 1867.)

WHEREAS by an Act eighteenth Victoria number thirty-seven provision has been made for encouraging and assisting the establishment of Colleges within the University of Sydney, and whereas it is proposed to institute and endow such a college within the said University to be called "St. Andrew's College" wherein may be afforded to Presbyterian and other Students residence and domestic supervision with systematic religious instruction in accordance with the principles of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales and also efficient tutorial assistance in their preparation for the University lectures and examinations and whereas it is expedient that the said College be incorporated Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. So soon as it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that a sum not less than ten thousand pounds has been subscribed for the Endowment aforesaid and that the amount has either been paid or secured to be paid for that purpose in accordance with section two of eighteenth Victoria number thirty-seven and that a Principal and twelve Councillors for the government of the said College in accordance with the constitution thereof as in this Act set forth have been duly elected and appointed the same shall be notified by proclamation in the New South Wales Government Gazette under the hand of the Governor and immediately upon such notification and from thenceforth the Principal and Councillors of the said College shall be and they are hereby constituted a Body Politic and Corporate by the name of "The Principal and Councillors of Saint
Andrew's College” by which name the said incorporated body shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued or otherwise appear and answer and be answered and may take and hold to them and to their successors by grant will or otherwise in perpetuity or for any term of life or years as well chattels and other personal property as lands buildings and hereditaments and the same or any part thereof may alien or otherwise dispose of or demise and also shall or may do all other things incident or appertaining to a Body Politic or Corporate.

II. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the said Corporation or any person or persons seized of or entitled to lands in trust for the Corporation or for College purposes to alienate mortgage charge or demise any lands or hereditaments granted to or in trust for the Corporation or for College purposes by Her Majesty or her successors without the consent in writing of the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council for the time being.

III. The Principal who shall also be a Councillor and shall always be a duly ordained Presbyterian Minister holding and prepared to subscribe (when called on so to do) the standards of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales shall be chosen and appointed by the said twelve Councillors of whom four but not more shall be ordained ministers of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales and all tutors and professors in the College shall be chosen and appointed by said Principal and Councillors.

IV. The Principal and said twelve Councillors for the time being of whom five shall be a quorum shall together form a Council to be called the Council of St. Andrew’s College in which shall be vested at all times the government in every respect of the College and all matters relating thereto. No temporary vacancy or vacancies in the office of Principal or in the number of Councillors of the College shall be deemed in any way to affect the constitution of the College or its privileges or status as an incorporated body.
V. The first twelve Councillors shall be elected by the subscribers to the funds of the College every subscriber of one pound paid to have one vote every subscriber of ten pounds to have two votes every subscriber of twenty-five pounds three votes and every subscriber of fifty pounds or upwards to have four votes all such votes to be given by ballot and subscribers not present at any meeting for such purpose who may authorise in writing any other subscriber shall be allowed to vote by proxy.

VI. All future vacancies either in the office of Principal or in the number of Councillors shall be filled up by election by the remaining Councillors and such Graduates of the University as still continue on the books of the College. Provided always that no person shall be deemed eligible as a Councillor who is not a member of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.

VII. The Moderator for the time being of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales shall be the Visitor of the College and shall have the right to visit the College at any time to examine into the manner in which it is conducted and to see that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed.

VIII. The Principal and Professors or Tutors shall be liable respectively to removal or suspension for a sufficient cause by the Council subject to an appeal to the Visitor in any case involving the moral character of any of them. Provided that if the ground of complaint shall concern the theological or religious doctrines or teaching of the Principal and Tutors or Professors or any of them the Councillors shall not adjudicate thereon but shall remit the same for trial to the Presbytery of Sydney subject to an appeal to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.

IX. The Council of the College shall have power from time to time to make and establish all such By-laws and Rules for carrying into effect the several provisions and objects of this Act as to the said Council shall seem expedient and such laws and rules from time to time to alter and revoke or to substitute others in their places. Provided that every such by-law and rule shall be transmitted
to the Governor within thirty days after being made to be by him laid before the House of Parliament of the Colony as soon as conveniently may be thereafter.

X. The College of St. Andrew's hereby incorporated shall be a College of and within the University of Sydney and all Students in the College shall immediately upon entering therein matriculate in the said University and shall be subject to the discipline thereof and shall be required duly and regularly to attend the lectures of the University on those subjects an examination and proficiency in which are required for Honours and Degrees with the exception (if thought fit by the Council) of the lectures on Ethics Metaphysics and Modern History. But Students after taking their Degrees at the University may continue in the College for a period not exceeding four years for the purpose of prosecuting such branches of learning as may not be taught in the University.

XI. And whereas in the deed of grant to the University of Sydney of land in trust for certain Colleges when the founders of the same shall have complied with the conditions of public endowment as therein mentioned a portion of the said land is vested in the Senate of the University in trust for a College in connection with the "Church of Scotland" the phrase "Church of Scotland" shall be understood to signify the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.
An Act to incorporate "The Prince Alfred Hospital."

[Assented to 3rd April 1873.]

WHEREAS a Public Meeting was held in Sydney on the twentieth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight at which certain resolutions were passed expressing a determination that a substantial and permanent monument should be erected in commemoration of the heartfelt gratitude of the inhabitants of New South Wales for the preservation of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred and that the form of memorial most appropriate to the object in view and best calculated to represent the feelings of the community would be a Hospital for the relief of the sick and maimed possessing all modern appliances necessary for the effective treatment of disease and for the comfort of the inmates including a ward for convalescents until suitable accommodation should be provided for such. And whereas a committee was formed for collecting subscriptions for the erection of such Hospital and the carrying out of such resolutions. And whereas a number of persons resident in all parts of the said colony and elsewhere have subscribed towards such objects and there is now in the hands of the Treasurer a large sum of money from such subscriptions applicable to such purposes. And whereas such sum of money has been subscribed by persons of all shades of religious opinion and belief and it is deemed expedient that the said Institution shall be entirely unsectarian in character. And whereas by reason of the very large number of subscribers towards the erection and establishment of such Hospital and the impossibility of having a meeting of such subscribers for the purpose of their choosing the first Directors of the said Hospital to represent them as the donors of the fund with which such Hospital shall be erected it is expedient that such first Directors should by this Act be nominated and appointed and that provision should be made for the election from time to time of Directors to represent the said persons.
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subscribing the fund for the erection and constitution of
the said Hospital. And whereas a portion of the land
originally granted to the University of Sydney in the
year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five is intended
to be resumed by Her Majesty under an Act of the Legis­
lature for that purpose in order that the same may be
granted for the purposes of the Prince Alfred Hospital in
accordance with and subject to certain conditions and
trusts in such Act expressed. And whereas it is expedient
for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the said
determination as to the erection of the said Hospital and
of providing for and carrying out the good government
and management of the said Hospital that the contributors
for the time being to the erection and support of the said
Hospital should be incorporated with and subject to the
powers privileges restrictions and provisions hereinafter
mentioned and that the said land should be vested and
held in manner hereinafter mentioned. Be it therefore
enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and
with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council
and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in
Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same
as follows:—

1. All persons who have already subscribed and all
persons who after the passing of this Act shall subscribe
towards the erection and completion of the said Hospital
and who after the passing of this Act and the completion
of the said Hospital shall contribute to the support of
the said Hospital and also all persons who after the
completion of the said Hospital shall contribute to the
support of the said Institution for so long and during such
time as they shall continue to be such contributors to the
support of the said Institution and also all persons who
shall have paid or shall hereafter pay one entire sum of
fifty pounds towards either the erection completion or
support of the said Hospital shall be from the time of
the passing of this Act subject to the provisions in this
Act contained a body corporate by the name of "The
Prince Alfred Hospital" by which name such body cor­
porate shall have perpetual succession and a common seal
and in the same name shall and may sue and be sued
implead or be impleaded, proceed or be proceeded against in all Courts of the said Colony and may prefer lay and prosecute any indictment information and prosecution against any person or persons whosoever for any offence and in all indictments informations and prosecutions it shall be lawful to state any property of the said corporate body to be the property of the said corporate body in its corporate name and to allege any attempt to defraud the said corporate body or any of its officers to be an intent to defraud the said corporate body in its corporate name.

II. All real and personal estate vested in and held by any person or persons in trust for the said Prince Alfred Hospital at the time of the passing of this Act shall be and the same is hereby transferred to and vested in the said body corporate.

III. It shall be lawful for the said body corporate to take purchase hold and enjoy not only such lands, buildings and hereditaments as may from time to time be required used or occupied for the immediate requirements and purposes of the said Hospital but also any other land and hereditaments whatsoever wheresoever situate and also to take purchase receive hold and enjoy any goods chattels and personal property and also to sell grant convey assure demise or otherwise dispose of either absolutely or by way of mortgage any of the property real or personal belonging to the said body corporate Provided that it shall not be lawful for the said body corporate so to sell grant convey assure demise or dispose of the said portion of the land originally granted to the said University of Sydney so as aforesaid intended to be resumed by Her Majesty and to be granted for the purposes of the said Hospital or any part thereof or any lands or hereditaments which may at any time hereafter be granted to the said body corporate by the Crown by way of free gift unless with the approval of the Governor and Executive Council to be testified by writing under the hand of the Governor countersigned by the Colonial Secretary for the time being except by way of lease for any term not exceeding twenty-one years from the time
of the granting of any such lease in and by which there shall be reserved and made payable during the whole of the term to be thereby granted the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten for the same without any fine or premium.

IV. The said Hospital and the property of the said body corporate shall be governed managed and disposed of by the Board of Directors of the said Institution for the time being subject to the by-laws rules and regulations for the time being of the said Institution and six Directors shall form a quorum of such Board for the doing any act or performing or transacting any business which may under the provisions of this Act or the by-laws rules and regulations of the said body corporate be done performed or transacted.

V. The first Directors of the said Institution and who shall for all purposes connected with the said Institution be the representatives of the said persons who have subscribed to the fund for the erection and establishment of the said Hospital shall be fifteen in number and such first Directors shall be the Chancellor for the time being of the University of Sydney the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the said University and three other persons to be appointed from time to time by the Governor and Executive Council together with Ewen Wallace Cameron Robert Coveny Eyre Goulburn Ellis John Fairfax the Honourable Thomas Holt Edward Knox Lewis Wolfe Levy Alfred Roberts John Smith M.D. and John Brown Watt and such Directors shall subject to the conditions and provisions herein contained hold office until the said Hospital shall have been erected and shall be opened and ready for reception of patients and for thirteen months thereafter.

VI. In the event of any one of such first Directors as mentioned in the last preceding section or any Director nominated and appointed under the provisions of this section at any time and from time to time under any of the provisions of this Act or any by-laws and rules made hereunder ceasing to be a Director the Board of Directors shall within three months of such vacancy nominate and appoint some other person from among such original
donors of not less amount than five pounds to the fund for erecting and establishing the said Hospital or from the annual subscribers of amounts not less than two pounds per annum to the said Hospital to be a Director in the room and place of such person so ceasing to be such Director and every Director so appointed shall for all the purposes and provisions of this Act be taken and considered to be a first Director in the same manner as if he had been hereby appointed one of the said first Directors. Provided always that when and so often as any person appointed by the Governor and Executive Council ceases to be a Director some other person shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice aforesaid.

VII. Within thirteen months after the said Hospital shall have been erected and shall be opened and ready for the reception of patients the said first Directors shall call a meeting of the then annual subscribers to represent support and maintenance of the said Institution for the reception of patients by an advertisement in any one or more of the newspapers published in Sydney for fourteen days before the time of such meeting for the purpose of electing Directors to represent such annual subscribers at the Board of Directors as the same shall thenceforth be constituted and at such meeting such subscribers shall elect ten Directors and the Governor and Executive Council may appoint three Directors in lieu of the persons previously appointed.

VIII. At every annual meeting subsequently held in the month of July in every year five of such ten Directors mentioned in the last preceding section shall retire and the five who are to retire shall be determined by lot and when the whole of such ten Directors shall have retired then at every subsequent annual meeting five of the ten Directors elected by the annual subscribers towards the support of the Institution shall retire in rotation, the Directors so retiring being eligible for re-election and at every such annual meeting it shall be lawful for the then annual subscribers to the support of the said Institution to elect five Directors in the room of the said Directors then retiring according to the pro-
After subscribers' Directors appointed Board to consist of fifteen.

Ministers of Religion to have free access to Hospital but not capable of being elected Directors.

Power to make By-laws.

Copy of By-laws to be evidence.

visions herein contained and if there shall be more than five candidates such election shall be by ballot.

IX. As soon as the said Directors shall have been so as aforesaid elected the said Board of Directors of and for the said Institution shall consist of fifteen Directors made up of the said ten Directors first herein provided for and the Chancellor of the University for the time being the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the said University and the three persons appointed by the Governor with the advice aforesaid and of such Board the presence of six Directors shall form a quorum.

X. Ministers of Religion shall subject and according to the provisions of the by-laws rules and regulations to be made by the Board of Directors have free admittance to the said Hospital for the purpose of giving and administering religious instruction and consolation to any patients in the said Hospital of such minister's own denomination but in no case shall any minister of religion of any denomination be capable of being elected a Director of the said Hospital.

XI. It shall be lawful for the Board of Directors at any time and from time to time to make repeal and alter by-laws rules and regulations for regulating their own times and mode of meetings and transacting business for fixing the number of votes of contributors in proportion to the amount of their contributions for determining the qualification disqualification change retirement election and appointment of Directors (except as herein provided for) medical officers auditors executive and other officers and nursing staff and sub-committees of the said Institution and generally for the support management and government of the said Institution and of all officers servants and patients thereof. Provided that no such by-laws rules or regulations shall be in any way repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions herein contained.

XII. A copy of any such by-laws rules and regulations sealed with the seal of the said body corporate and purporting to be certified by the Secretary for the time being of the said Institution as being correct shall be
received in any Court as being conclusive evidence of such by-laws rules and regulations.

XIII. It shall be lawful for the Board of Directors from time to time and for the time being to invest any of the funds of the said body corporate and which may not in the opinion of such Board of Directors be required for the current expenses of the said Institution and any moneys given or bequeathed to the said Institution or arising from the sale of property granted devised bequeathed or given to the said Institution according to the discretion of such Board of Directors in any Government funds or debentures of the Australian Colonies or in any debentures or debenture stock of any Municipal Corporation in the said Colonies or of any Bank or incorporated company carrying on business in the said Colonies or by way of purchase mortgage or otherwise upon any freehold estate in the said Colonies with power from time to time and at any time to vary and transfer any such investment for or into any other investment of a like kind. Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Board of Directors in their absolute discretion at any time and from time to time to resort to any such investments and to realise the same for the purpose of applying the moneys to arise from the sale and realisation of the same in or towards any then current or immediate expense or requirement of the said Institution.

XIV. The Board of Directors shall from time to time elect and appoint from amongst such Board a house committee and such and so many sub-committees as they may think fit for transacting the affairs and business of the said Institution with and subject to such powers privileges provisions and conditions as shall be provided and declared by the by-laws rules and regulations for the time being.

XV. It shall be lawful for the Board of Directors from time to time to make provision for the appointment and support of a medical school and a nursing and training staff for the said Institution.

XVI. No irregularity informality or illegality in the election or appointment of any Director or officer of the said Institution shall be taken or construed to render illegal or invalid any act deed matter or thing done or
Power to make and alter common seal.

Proceedings may be instituted for recovering remuneration for treatment in the Hospital.

Unclaimed moneys of deceased patients to form "Samaritan Fund".

Interpretation.

executed or suffered to be done or executed by such Director or officer in pursuance of such election or appointment but any such election or appointment may in such way as may be provided for in the said by-laws for the time being be determined to be good or bad and if bad the vacancy supplied in such way as may be provided for in such by-laws and the provisions of the said by-laws for the time being as to the validity of any such election or appointment and the acts deeds and things done by any Director or officer in pursuance of any such election or appointment shall have the force and effect of law.

XVII. It shall be lawful for the said Board of Directors to design at any time and from time to time to change or alter the common seal of the said body corporate.

XVIII. It shall be lawful for the Treasurer at any time to institute and prosecute on behalf and in the name of the said body corporate proceedings in any Court against any person who may have received medical or surgical care or attention or both in the said institution or against the executors or administrators of any such person or against the Curator of the estate of any such person for the recovery of fees and remuneration for such care and attention and any amount recovered in any such proceeding shall be applied in such way as may be provided in the said by-laws for the time being.

XIX. All unclaimed moneys of patients who shall die in the said Hospital shall be the property of the said body corporate and shall form a distinct and separate fund to be called the "Samaritan Fund" which fund shall be managed and disposed of in such manner as by the by-laws for the time being of the said Institution shall be provided for the benefit of the necessitous outgoing patients.

XX. The words "body corporate" in this Act shall in all cases mean the said Corporation of "The Prince Alfred Hospital" hereby created the word "Institution" in this act shall in all cases mean the said Hospital so incorporated as an establishment for all the purposes of an Hospital the words the "Board of Directors" in this Act shall in all cases mean the Board of Directors as the same shall for the time being and from time to time
consist and be constituted either in number or otherwise the word “Treasurer” in this Act shall in all cases mean the Treasurer for the time being or any person appointed to act and for the time being acting in the capacity of Treasurer for the said Institution.

XXI. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to prevent the Legislature of the Colony for the time being from altering amending or repealing the provisions of this Act or any of them as the public interests may at any time seem to render necessary or expedient.

XXII. This Act may for all purposes be cited as “The Prince Alfred Hospital Act.”
UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

An Act to authorise 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.]

WHEREAS by a Deed of Grant under the Great Seal of the Colony and dated the eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five the land in the said deed particularly described was granted unto the University of Sydney and their successors for ever for the purposes and upon the trusts therein specified and declared as to four several portions of the said land so thereby granted to consist each of not less than eighteen acres to be selected by the Senate of the said University that is to say as to one such portion of the said land thereby granted upon trust when and so soon as a College in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland shall have been duly established and incorporated as a College within the said University and the founders thereof or subscribers to the same shall have complied with the conditions of public endowment mentioned in the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council passed in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty's reign intituled "An Act to provide for the establishment and endowment of Colleges within the University of Sydney" to make and execute a sub-grant of such piece or parcel of land to Trustees for such College for the purposes and upon the conditions thereinafter in the said deed of grant mentioned And as to each of the three other such portions of the land by the said deed granted to the said University upon the like trusts for a College in connection with each of the respective Churches of Rome Scotland and the Religious Society denominated "Wesleyan Methodists" when such College should have been in like manner established and incorporated as a College within the said University and the founders
RESUMPTION OF LAND ACT.

thereof or subscribers to the same should have complied with the said conditions of public endowment respectively. And whereas it was in the presents now under recital provided that the said University should not be obliged to make any such sub-grant upon trust for any or either of such Colleges which should not have become so established and incorporated or whereof the founders or subscribers to the same should not have complied with the said conditions of public endowment within five years from the date of the issue of the said presents. And it was therein further provided that if any or either of the above declared trusts should lapse by reason of such failure as in the preceding proviso mentioned or if any or either of the said four portions of land so set apart for sub-grants as thereinbefore provided should after the sub-grant thereafter (in accordance with the provisions therein contained) become revested in the said University under or by virtue of the said proviso then and in either of such cases the said University should hold the portions or portion of land in respect to which any such lapse should have occurred or which should have become revested as aforesaid upon trust to make and execute such sub-grant or sub-grants thereof or of any portion or portions thereof respectively as should be in that behalf directed by the Governor for the time being with the advice of the Executive Council upon trust for such College or Colleges within the said University as the said Governor and Executive Council should think fit and as should be in Her Majesty's behalf named and declared by an instrument, or instruments to be executed by the Governor for the time being under the Great Seal of the Colony and whereas one of such portions of land so set apart as aforesaid being the portion selected by the Senate of the said University for the Religious Society denominated "Wesleyan Methodists" in accordance with the provisions in the said deed contained in that behalf has lapsed by reason of the non-compliance of the Religious Society as aforesaid with the said conditions of public endowment within the said period of five years. And whereas it has been considered desirable that so much of the said lapsed portion of land as is more
particularly described in the Schedule hereto shall be resumed by Her Majesty her heirs and successors in order that a grant thereof should in accordance with the conditions and subject to the trusts hereinafter specified and declared to be made to the subscribers towards a fund to be devoted to the erection of a hospital to commemorate the preservation of the life of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred which said subscribers were incorporated by an Act of the Legislature passed during this present session of Parliament by the name of "The Prince Alfred Hospital". And whereas the Senate of the said University have consented to such resumption and grant and the Trustees of the said fund on behalf of the said subscribers thereto are desirous that the same should be carried into effect Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

I. The land described in the Schedule hereto and being part of the said lapsed portion of land hereinbefore referred to and containing by measurement eleven acres three rods and twenty-six perches more or less shall be and the same is hereby resumed by Her Majesty her heirs and successors free from all trusts conditions and provisions respecting the same contained in the said in part recited deed of grant and the said land subject to the conditions reservations and provisions hereinafter contained shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said body corporate or incorporated by the name of the "Prince Alfred Hospital."

II. The said body corporate shall hold the said land subject to the conditions reservations and provisions following that is to say—

(1.) They the said body corporate shall within three years from the time of the passing of this Act commence the erection of the hospital mentioned in the next preceding section.

(2.) They shall expend on the erection of the said hospital and the buildings connected therewith a sum of not less than fifteen thousand pounds.
(3.) The said hospital when completed and ready for the reception of inmates shall be open for the reception of all persons without any distinction whatsoever.

(4.) The said body corporate shall reserve for the establishment by the University of a medical school in connection with the said hospital a portion of the said land not being less than two nor more than three acres.

(5.) They shall make proper provision for the drainage and sewerage of the said hospital and carry out the same subject to the approval of the Senate of the said University.

(6.) They shall submit for approval of the said Senate all plans and elevations for the said hospital and for all buildings connected therewith and also all plans for laying out the grounds to be used in connection with such hospital and buildings.

(7.) There shall be reserved for the use of the public a road or pathway through the said portion of land of such width and between such points as the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may prescribe on that behalf.

And upon the breach of any of the said conditions it shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to resume the said portion of land together with all buildings erected thereon for the use of Her Majesty her heirs and successors.

III. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the "Prince Alfred Hospital Act," all appointments of the medical or surgical officers of the said Hospital shall be vested in a Board to consist of the Senate of the said University and the Directors of the said Hospital acting conjointly and the power of making any such appointment may be exercised at any meeting or adjourned meeting of such Board by a majority of the members thereof at which meeting there shall be present not fewer members than a quorum of such Senate as defined by the Act 16 Victoria No. 28 and a quorum of the Directors of the said Hospital.
IV. It shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University to make by-laws regulating the mode of appointment of the professors and lecturers on the staff of the said medical school and for the Board described in the next preceding section to make by-laws regulating the mode in which the students of the said medical school shall have access to and the course of studies to be pursued in the said hospital. And such by-laws shall on approval by the Governor with the advice aforesaid be binding on the said University and on the Prince Alfred Hospital and shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after such approval if Parliament be then sitting and if not then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session thereof.

V. This Act may be cited as the "Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital Site Dedication Act, 1873."

SCHEDULE.

Eleven acres three roods six perches county of Cumberland parish of Petersham (portion of the University Lands) Commencing on the eastern building-line of the Missenden Road at the southern corner of the St. John's College grant and bounded thence on the west by that building-line bearing south twenty-four degrees twenty-six minutes east eight chains and nine links on the south by a line bearing sixty-five degrees thirty-four minutes east nine chains and fifty four links to the left bank of a watercourse on the east by that watercourse downwards to its intersection therewith by the north-easterly prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of the aforesaid St. John's College grant and on the north-west by a line partly forming the south-eastern boundary of that grant bearing south thirty-four degrees thirty five minutes west thirteen chains and forty-four links to the point of commencement.
DEED OF GRANT.

UNDER WHICH THE UNIVERSITY HOLDS THE LAND GRANTED TO IT BY THE CROWN.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come: Greeting.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales passed in the fourteenth year of our Reign intituled “An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney” a Senate consisting of Sixteen Fellows to be nominated and appointed And also were thereafter duly nominated and appointed as by that Act is directed was constituted a body Politic and Corporate with perpetual succession by the name of the “University of Sydney” And the said Body Politic were by that name rendered capable in Law to take purchase and hold to them and their successors not only such lands buildings herediments and possessions as might from time to time be exclusively used and occupied for the immediate requirements of the said University but also any other lands buildings hereditaments and possessions whatsoever and to grant demise alien or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property real or personal belonging to the said University And also to do all other matters and things incidental to or appertaining to a Body Politic and whereas provision has been made by the said Governor and Legislative Council for defraying the cost of erecting buildings for the purposes of the said University And application has been made to us for a grant of Land whereon to erect such buildings and for the formation of a Park and Gardens in connection therewith And
whereas it is contemplated that Colleges shall be established within the said University in which Colleges systematic religious instruction and domestic supervision with efficient assistance in preparing for the University lectures and examinations shall be provided for Students in the said University And the said Governor and Legislative Council have made provision for assisting the erection of the necessary buildings for such Colleges upon land to be granted for that purpose by us to the said University in trust for such Colleges if any should be so granted and if not then upon land otherwise conveyed to and accepted by the University upon such trusts And whereas it is expected that Colleges connected with the four several Churches or religious denominations herinafter particularly mentioned will shortly be established within the said University and application has made to us for land to be granted to the said University in trust for such four several Colleges And whereas it has been determined on our behalf by His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy our Governor-General of our Australasian Possessions and Governor of our Territory and Colony of New South Wales with the advice of the Executive Council of our said Colony that certain land situate near the City of Sydney comprising in all one hundred and twenty-six acres more or less and which lands are hereinafter more particularly described shall be appropriated and granted upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned for the uses and purposes of the said University and of Colleges within the same And whereas we being desirous of encouraging the said University and of assisting the establishment of Colleges within the same to the end that religion virtue and sound learning may be by means of the said University and Colleges better advanced within our said Territory of New South Wales have approved of the said determination so made on our behalf And whereas by reason of the four Colleges herein more particularly mentioned being so as aforesaid expected to be shortly established but without the intention of thereby creating any distinction whatsoever of classes or denominations amongst our
DEED OF GRANT.

subjects resident in our said Colony we have approved of the special provision hereinafter contained being made at this time for such four several Colleges. Now know ye that for the purposes aforesaid we of our own special grace do for us our heirs and successors hereby grant unto "The University of Sydney" so constituted and incorporated as aforesaid all that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the parish of Petersham and County of Cumberland in the Colony aforesaid containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-six acres more or less commencing at a point on the south side of the Parramatta Road distant seventy-three links south-westerly from the north-west corner of the Toll Gate House and bounded on the east by a curved line of fence the general bearing being south forty degrees forty-four minutes west four chains twenty-four links thence south thirty-one degrees twenty minutes west six chains and seventeen links thence south seven degrees east five chains and eighty-nine links thence south eighteen degrees forty-five minutes west three chains and nine links thence south two degrees west five chains sixty-seven links and thence south fourteen degrees thirty minutes east six chains and fifty-two links to the present or new New Town Road and thence by that road bearing south westerly four chains and sixty-one links to the site granted for an Episcopal Residence on the south-west by the north-east boundary line of that land bearing north-westerly seven chains and sixty-five links on the north-east by the south-western boundary line of that land in its prolongation bearing south-easterly eight chains and forty-eight links to a reserved street on the south by that street dividing it from the Camperdown Estate bearing west eleven degrees thirty minutes south twenty chains and fifty-one links to a reserved road again on the south-west by that road bearing north twenty-four degrees thirty minutes west thirteen chains and seventy links thence west thirty-eight degrees twenty minutes north thirteen chains and seventy-six links to the southernmost corner of the Roman Catholic Church.
allotment on the north-west by the south-eastern bound-
dary lines of the Roman Catholic Church Parsonage and
School allotments bearing north-easterly four chains
again on the south-west by the north-east boundary line
of the said school allotment five chains and fifty-three
links to the Parramatta Road and again on the north-
west by that road and its embankments and cuttings
bearing north-easterly to the point of commencement
aforesaid. With all the rights privileges members and
appurtenances there unto belonging or in anywise apper-
taining. To hold unto the said University of Sydney and
their successors for ever. Yielding and paying therefore
yearly unto us our heirs and successors the Quit Rent of
one peppercorn for ever if demanded for the purposes
and upon the trusts hereinafter mentioned that is to say
As to so much of the said piece or parcel of land hereby
granted as shall not be set apart by the Senate of the
University for the sub-grants hereinafter mentioned upon
trust for the erection thereon of buildings for the said
University and for the formation of a Park and Gardens
in connection therewith. And as to four several portions
of the said land so hereby granted to consist each of not
less than eighteen acres to be selected by the said Senate
upon the trusts following that is to say: As to one such
portion of the said land hereby granted upon trust when
and so soon as a College in connection with the United
Church of England and Ireland shall have been duly
established and incorporated as a College within the
said University and the founders thereof or subscribers
to the same shall have complied with the conditions of
public endowment mentioned in the Act of the said
Governor and Legislative Council passed in the present
year of our reign intituled "An Act to provide for the
Establishment and Endowment of Colleges within the
University of Sydney" to make and execute a sub-grant
of such piece or parcel of land to Trustees for such
College for the purposes and upon the conditions herein-
after mentioned. And as to one other such portion of the
said land hereby granted to the said University for the
like trust for a College in connection with the Church of
Rome when the same shall have been in like manner
DEED OF GRANT.

established and incorporated as a College within the said University and the founders thereof or the subscribers to the same shall have complied with the said conditions of public endowment. And as to one other such portion of the said land hereby granted to the said University upon the like trust for a College in connection with the Church of Scotland when the same shall have been in like manner established and incorporated as a College within the said University and the founders thereof or subscribers to the same shall have complied with the said conditions of public endowment. And as to one other such portion of the said land hereby granted to the said University upon the like trusts for a College in connection with the Religious Society denominated "Wesleyan Methodists" when the same shall have been in like manner established and incorporated as a College within the said University and the founders thereof or subscribers to the same shall have complied with the said conditions of public endowment. Provided always that the said University shall not be obliged to make any such subgrant upon trust for any or either of such Colleges which shall not have become so established and incorporated or whereof the founders or subscribers to the same shall not have complied with the said conditions of public endowment within five years from the date of the issue of these presents. Provided also that if any or either of the above declared trusts shall lapse by reason of such failure as in the preceding proviso is mentioned or if any or either of the said four portions of land so set apart for sub-grants as aforesaid shall after the sub-grant thereof in accordance herewith in trust for any or either of the said four Colleges become re-vested in the said University under or by virtue of the proviso hereinafter lastly contained then and in either of such cases the said University shall hold the portions or portion of and in respect of which any such lapse shall have occurred, or which shall have become re-vested as aforesaid upon trust to make and execute such sub-grant or sub-grants thereof, or of any portion or portions thereof respectively, as shall be in that behalf directed by the Governor of our said Colony for the time being with the advice of the
said Executive Council upon trust for such College or Colleges within the said University as the said Governor and Executive Council shall think fit and as shall be in our behalf named and declared by an instrument or instruments to be executed by the Governor for the time being under the Great Seal of the Colony. And we do hereby direct that the said several sub-grants shall be made upon trusts for the erection upon the lands thereby sub-granted or conveyed of buildings for the uses and purposes of such Colleges respectively and for the formation of Gardens and Grounds for recreation and exercise in connection therewith. And that each of such sub-grants shall be made to five Trustees of whom two and their successors (one of them being the Provost or Vice-Provost of the University) shall be nominated by the Senate of the said University; And other two and their successors shall be nominated by the Councils or other Governing Bodies of the said Colleges respectively or by the Heads of the Religious Denominations (if any) in connection with which such colleges may respectively have been established (as may have been determined by the constitution of such Colleges respectively) and of whom the fifth and his successors shall be chosen and nominated by the other four Trustees or their successors or in default thereof shall be nominated by the said Senate. And we do hereby further direct that the said several sub-grants shall be made upon the conditions that the buildings to be erected upon the lands respectively thereby conveyed shall be completed within five years from the issue of such sub-grants respectively or such more extended time as the said Senate may allow in such case. And that the same respectively shall be erected in such positions respectively and according to such designs plans sections and elevations and of such construction as shall be approved by the said Senate. And that the Gardens and Grounds for recreation and exercise in connection with such Colleges respectively shall be laid out and made within a reasonable time in that behalf and according to such general designs as shall be approved of by the said Senate. And we do hereby further direct that such several sub-grants
shall be made upon conditions for securing the lands respectively thereby conveyed and every part thereof from being applied to or used for any purpose other than such as shall be consistent with and in furtherance of the objects hereof and shall be authorised by the term of the said sub-grants respectively. And also for securing the maintenance of the connection of the said Colleges respectively with the said University in accordance with the provisions and true intent and meaning of the said Act of the said Governor and Legislative Council passed in the present year of our reign. And lastly we direct that, in the said sub-grants respectively there shall be contained a provision for making void the same respectively and for re-vesting the lands thereby conveyed together with all buildings erections and other improvements thereon as the said University in the event of the trusts and conditions of the said sub-grants respectively not being carried out and observed according to the true intent and meaning thereof. In witness whereof we have caused this our grant to be sealed with the seal of our said Territory witness our trusty and well-beloved Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy Knight-Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our said Territory and its Dependencies at Government House Sydney in New South Wales the Eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five and in the Eighteenth year of our reign.

(Seal of the Colony.)

CHAS. A. FITZ ROY.

C. D. RIDDELL,
Colonial Secretary
and
Registrar.

Entered on record by me in Register of Grants No. 105 pages 419 to 429 inclusive this twenty-third day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.
VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith and so forth.

To all to whom these Presents shall come: Greeting.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed in the fourteenth year of our reign intituled "An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney" a Senate of sixteen Fellows to be nominated and appointed and also were thereafter duly nominated and appointed as by that Act is directed was constituted a body politic and corporate with perpetual succession by the name of "The University of Sydney" and the said body politic were by that name rendered capable in the law to take purchase and hold to them and their successors not only such lands buildings hereditaments and premises as might from time to time be exclusively used and occupied for the immediate requirements of the said University but also any other lands buildings hereditaments and premises whatsoever and to grant demise alien or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property real or personal belonging to the said University and also to do all other matters and things incidental to or appertaining to a body politic And whereas it has been determined on our behalf by his Excellency with the advice of the Executive Council of our said Colony that the lands hereinafter particularly described shall be granted to the University of Sydney for the purpose of forming approaches to the University Hall and buildings and shall be appropriated and granted upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned for the uses and purposes aforesaid Now know ye that for the purposes aforesaid we of our special grace do for us our heirs and successors hereby grant unto the University of Sydney so constituted and incorporated as aforesaid all that
DEED OF GRANT.

piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Cumberland parish of Petersham and containing by admeasurement eight acres nineteen perches and one-third of a perch be the same more or less, commencing at the western side of the Newtown Road ninety feet wide at a point where it intersects the south side of the Parramatta Road ninety feet wide and bounded thence on the north by lines bearing west seventeen degrees five minutes south eleven chains and thirty-three links west sixteen degrees eleven minutes south fifty-five links and west seventeen degrees twenty-five minutes south eighty-four links on the north-west by part of the south-eastern boundary line of the University Grant south-westerly to north-west corner of the reserve for public recreation on the south by the northern boundary line of that reserve bearing east seventeen degrees forty-five minutes north sixteen chains and ninety-five links and thence by a line bearing south forty-three degrees twenty minutes east twelve links and three-fourths of a link to the Newtown Road ninety feet wide aforesaid and on the east by a line bearing north eight degrees fifty-two minutes east six chains and twelve links to the point of commencement reserving for public use the present access to the pond the area of which has been deducted from the total area with all the rights members privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to hold unto the said University of Sydney and their successors for ever Yielding and paying therefor yearly unto us our heirs and successors the quit rent of one peppercorn for ever if demanded For the purposes and upon the trusts hereinafter mentioned that is to say upon trust to use the same as a portion of the park and gardens in connection with the University Buildings and in and about so using the said lands to form approaches over the same to the said University Buildings to erect one or more lodges for a gatekeeper or gatekeepers upon the said lands and to plant with trees and otherwise use the said lands as part of the park and gardens connected with the University Buildings in such manner as to the University of Sydney and their successors shall seem fit In witness
UNIVERSITY.

whereof we have caused this our grant to be sealed with the seal of our said territory. Witness our right trusty and well beloved Councillor Sir John Young Baronet Knight Commander of our most Honorable Order of the Bath Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales at Government House Sydney in New South Wales aforesaid this first day of September in the twenty-ninth year of our reign and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

JOHN YOUNG.

Recorded and enrolled in the Registrar-General's Office at Sydney New South Wales this tenth day of July 1866.

THO. JAMES JAQUES
Registrar-General.
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. Provided also, that Undergraduates who Matriculated before June, 1882, shall complete their course according to By-laws in force up to that date, with the exception that their Annual Examinations shall take place in Lent Term.*

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

* Students who Matriculated before June, 1882, are referred to the Calendar for 1881-82 for the By-Laws under which they will complete their Academic Course.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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 candidate only or one only for each vacancy be 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

* 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.
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 notified 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 Professor of Classics, the Professor of Mathematics, and the 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 Honourable Geoffrey Eagar, 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."

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 four Faculties in the University, viz.:

1. Arts.
2. Law.

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.
27.—The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Professors in the four several Faculties shall form a Board, to be called the "Proctorial Board," to which shall be confined the duty of enforcing the observance of order on the part of the Undergraduates of the University. And 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 Vice-Chancellor, the time of meeting shall be fixed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

30.—The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Professors of the four 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, and shall be subject to like regulations with the Proctorial Board in respect of its meetings.
DEANS OF FACULTIES.

31.—A Dean for each of the Faculties in the University shall be appointed 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 appointment 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 appointment.

TERMS.

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

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

TRINITY TERM—Commencing on the second Monday in June, and terminating with the first Saturday in September, except when the second Monday in June falls on the 8th, 9th or 10th of the month, when Trinity Term shall commence on the third Monday in the month.

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

LECTURES

34.—Lectures shall commence on the first day of Term, except in Lent Term, in which they shall commence on the fourth Monday in March.

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

36.—Before the admission of a Student to any course of Lectures he shall pay to the Registrar of the University the fee appointed by the Senate.
37.—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.

38.—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 prescribed 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.

39.—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.

YEARMEXAMINATIONS.

40.—In the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Science, Yearly Examinations shall be held during the first fortnight of Lent Term, and no Undergraduate shall absent himself therefrom except under medical certificate. In the Faculty of Medicine such Class Examinations shall be held as shall seem to the Senate advisable on the report of the Dean of that Faculty.

41.—No Undergraduate not exempted under By-law 38 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.

42.—Such Undergraduates as absent themselves from 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 any Degree.
43.—Every Undergraduate exempted from attendance upon Lectures under By-law 38 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.

44.—Undergraduates who shall have passed the Yearly Examinations shall receive certificates to that effect, signed by the Dean of the Faculty in which he is pursuing his studies and by the Registrar.

45.—At each examination honour papers shall be set where necessary, and a list of the honour subjects shall be annually published in the Calendar.

46.—The names of those candidates who obtain honours shall be arranged in order of merit.

47.—Prize books, stamped with the University arms, shall be given to each Student who shall be placed in the first class in honours at examinations other than those for Degrees.

48.—Examiners shall be appointed from time to time by the Senate to conduct the examinations provided for under these By-laws.

ADMISSION AD EUNDEM STATUM.

49.—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.

SCHOLARSHIPS

50.—Scholarships shall be awarded after examination as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

51.—No Scholarship shall be awarded except to such candidates as exhibit a degree of proficiency which shall be satisfactory to the Examiners.

52.—The Examination for Scholarships shall be concurrent with the Matriculation and Yearly Examinations, additional papers and questions being set when required.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

53.—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.

54.—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.

55.—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.

56.—Candidates for Matriculation must make application to the Registrar before the commencement of Lent Term.

57.—The Matriculation Examination shall take place at the commencement of Lent 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.

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

59.—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.

60.—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.

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

- English Grammar and Composition.
- Latin.
- Arithmetic.
- Algebra to Simple Equations, inclusive.
- Geometry, Euclid, Book I.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

And one of the following:—
  Greek.
  French.
  German.
  Elementary Chemistry.
  Elementary Physics.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

62. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, during their first year, attend the University lectures on the following subjects:—
  Latin.
  Mathematics.
  Elementary Chemistry and the Elements of Natural Philosophy.

And one of the three following languages:—
  Greek.
  French.
  German.

63.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, during their second year, attend the University lectures on the following subjects:—
  Latin and Ancient History.
  Mathematics.

And two of the three following languages:—
  Greek.
  French.
  German.

No Student of the Second Year will be allowed to attend the lectures upon Greek, French, or German, unless he shall have passed a previous examination in these subjects, or shall satisfy the Professor or Lecturer that he is qualified to profit by such lectures.

64.—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.

65.—Candidates for the Degree of B.A. shall, during their third year, attend lectures upon the following subjects:

I. — Latin or Greek Language and Literature.
II. — Mathematics (pure and mixed).
III. — French or German Language and Literature.
IV. — Mental Philosophy and Logic, or Physical Geography and Geology.
V. — Zoology and Botany.

66.—The examination for the degree of B.A. shall take place once a year, at the beginning of Lent Term.

67.—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.

68.—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.

69.—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 vivavoce examination if the Examiners think fit.

70.—To obtain the degree of B.A. candidates shall pass satisfactory examinations in the following subjects:

I. — Latin or Greek Language and Literature.
II. — Mathematics (pure and mixed).
III. — French or German Language and Literature.

71.—Students proceeding to the Degree of B.A. who have passed the First Year Examination, and who have thereat been placed in the honour list both in Classics and in Mathematics may elect to attend lectures during their second year in one of these subjects only, and if they again obtain honours in that subject at their Second Year Examination, they shall be deemed to have passed that examination.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

72. Students of the Third Year who have obtained honours in either Classics or Mathematics at both their First and Second Year Examinations may elect to attend lectures during their third year in that subject only, and if they again obtain honours in that subject at their B.A. Examination, they shall be deemed to have passed for their Degree.

73.—The candidate for Honours who shall have most distinguished himself at the B.A. Examination in Classics or in Mathematics, shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or a prize of the value of Ten Pounds.

MASTER OF ARTS.

74.—There shall be a Yearly Examination for the Degree of M.A. during Lent Term or at such other times as the Examiners, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, may appoint.

75.—Every candidate for this Degree must have previously obtained the Degree of B.A., and two years must have elapsed since the time of his examination for such Degree. He will also be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

76.—The fee for the Degree of M.A. shall be Five 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 payment of an additional fee.

77.—Candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall elect to be examined in one or more of the following branches of knowledge:

1. Classical Philology and History.
2. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3. Logic, Moral, Mental, and Political Philosophy.

The candidate most distinguished in each branch at the examination shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a gold medal.

78.—The Senate may at its discretion admit to examination for the Degree of Master of Arts any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or equivalent first Degree in Arts in 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 qualification as aforesaid, and that he is a person of good fame and character, and upon the approval of his application 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. Every candidate before he is admitted to his Degree shall be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

FACULTY OF LAWS.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

79. — Until Professorships are established there shall be a Board of Examiners appointed by the Senate to test the qualifications of candidates desirous of obtaining a Degree in Laws. The examination for the Degree of LL.B. shall take place at such times as the Examiners, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, may appoint.

80. — Every candidate for the Degree of LL.B. shall lodge with the Registrar satisfactory evidence of having taken the Degree of B.A., or some equivalent Degree, at least one year previously in this or in some other University approved by the Senate. Every such candidate shall also furnish satisfactory evidence that he is a person of good fame and character, and that he has completed his twenty-fifth year.

81. — The fee for the Degree of LL.B. shall be Ten Pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If the candidate fail to pass this 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.

82. — Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. shall be examined in the following subjects:

Roman, Civil, and International Law.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

83. — The Degree of LL.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two Academic years from the granting of the LL.B. Degree. Every candidate shall be required to pass an ex-
amination 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.

84.—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.

85.—Fellows of the Senate who are legally qualified members of the Medical Profession, the Professors and Lecturers connected with the Medical School of the University, and the Examiners in Medicine appointed by the Senate from time to time, shall constitute the Faculty of Medicine.

86.—The Dean shall exercise a general superintendence over the administrative business connected with the Faculty, and shall convene meetings of the Faculty when required, and act as Chairman at all such meetings, but in his absence the members of the Faculty present shall elect a Chairman. The Dean or Chairman shall transmit all resolutions of the Faculty to the Senate.

87.—The Faculty shall meet from time to time for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations, and Degrees in Medicine, and such questions as may be referred to them by the Senate.

88.—The Academic year in Medicine shall comprise two Sessions, the one including Lent and Trinity Terms, the other Michaelmas Term.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

89.—Lectures shall be delivered on subjects directed by the Senate, and shall consist either of a hundred lectures of one hour each, to be called a long course, or of fifty lectures of one hour each, to be called a short course; and, as far as possible, the long course shall be delivered during the long session, and the short course of lectures during the short session.

90.—Notwithstanding the above provision as to lectures during the various terms, dissections may be conducted during the months from May to October inclusive.

91.—Every Undergraduate in Medicine must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and during his first year must have pursued the course of studies provided for Undergraduates in Arts, and have passed satisfactorily the examinations in the subjects of lectures before proceeding any further. Graduates in Arts are exempted from the provisions of this By-law.

92.—During the second year the subjects of lectures to be attended shall be:

- General and Descriptive Anatomy
- Regional and Surgical Anatomy
- Chemistry
- Materia Medica and Therapeutics
- Zoology
- Demonstrations in Comparative Anatomy
- Botany (Junior)
- Practical Surgery at an Hospital (including Clinical Lectures)
- Dissections from May to October.

Lent and Trinity Terms.
Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.
Michaelmas Term.

93.—During the third year the subjects of lectures to be attended shall be:

- General and Descriptive Anatomy
- Regional and Surgical Anatomy
- Physiology

Lent and Trinity Terms.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Surgery ... ... ... Lent and Trinity Terms.
Practical Physiology ... " " "
Comparative Anatomy ... Michaelmas Term. "
Botany (Senior) ... " " "
Practical Chemistry ... " " "

Dissections from May to October.
The Undergraduate shall also produce certificates of having attended the Surgical Practice of a recognised Hospital during twelve (12) months, and of having attended the Surgical Practice of the Out-door Patients of an Hospital during three (3) months, and of Practical Pharmacy during three (3) months.

94.—During the fourth year the subjects of lectures to be attended shall be:

Physiology ... ... ... Lent and Trinity Terms.
Medicine (Theory and Practice) ... ... " " "
Surgery and Operative Surgery ... ... " " "
Midwifery and Diseases of Women ... ... " " "
Pathology... ... ... Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.
Clinical Surgery (not less than fifty lectures) ... Lent and Trinity Terms.
Regional Anatomy (fifty lectures) ... ... " " "

The Undergraduate shall also produce certificates of having attended the Medical Practice of a recognised Hospital during twelve (12) months, of having attended the Medical Practice of the Out-door Patients of an Hospital during three (3) months, and of competency to perform vaccination.

95.—During the fifth year the subjects of lectures to be attended shall be:

Midwifery and Diseases of Women ... ... Lent and Trinity Terms.
Practice of Medicine ... " " "
Pathology and Pathological Anatomy ... ... " " "
Forensic Medicine (fifty lectures) ... Lent and Trinity Terms.
Clinical Medicine (fifty lectures) ... " " "
Operative Surgery (at least twenty-five lectures) ... " " "
Clinical Lectures on Diseases of Children ... Michaelmas Term.
Clinical Ophthalmic Instruction—Three months.

During this year the Undergraduate will be required to attend to Practical Midwifery and to produce a certificate that he has personally attended at least twenty cases.

He shall also produce certificates of attendance in a Hospital for the Insane for three months, and of attendance upon not less than twelve clinical lectures on Psychological Medicine; also of General Hospital Practice for nine months.

96.—There shall be four Degrees granted in the Faculty of Medicine—viz., Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), and Master of Surgery (Ch.M.).

97.—Candidates for the Degree of M.B. or Ch.B. shall be required to have completed the first year in the Arts Classes, and to pass two Professional Examinations.

98.—The first Professional Examination shall take place at the end of the third year, and shall include the following subjects:—

Anatomy.
Practical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Practical Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy.
Elementary Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy.

99.—Before admission to the Final Examination for the Degree of M.B. or Ch.B., the candidate shall furnish a declaration, in his own handwriting, that he has completed his twenty-first year, and also a certificate as to his moral character, signed by two competent persons.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

100.—At the several Professional Examinations, the candidate who shall have most distinguished himself for honours shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or a prize of the value of Ten Pounds.

101.—The Second or Final Examination shall not take place until the completion of the fifth year of studies, and shall include:—

- Physiology.
- Pathology.
- Surgery (including Operative Surgery).
- Medicine (including Psychological Medicine).
- Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
- Forensic Medicine.
- Hygiene.
- Clinical Medicine.
- Clinical Surgery.

102.—In the two Professional Examinations the candidate will be required to give proof of his knowledge of Botany, by the examination and dissection of specimens; of Chemistry, by practical analysis; of Pathology and Physiology, by reference to specimens, etc., etc.; of Surgery, by performing operations on the dead subject, if required; and of a knowledge of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, by the examination of patients at the bedside.

103.—Candidates who shall have passed to the satisfaction of the Faculty in all the subjects of the above examinations shall be classified in order of merit, and shall be recommended to the Senate for admission to the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), and Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.), or to either of such Degrees.

104.—If any candidate at these examinations be found unqualified, he shall not be again admitted to examination until he has studied during another year the subjects in which he has failed to pass.

105.—Accredited certificates of attendance and of examination from other Universities and Schools of Medicine recognized by the University of Sydney, may, on the report of the Dean of the Faculty, be accepted by the Senate as proof, pro tanto, of the attendance on lectures required by these By-laws. But in all such cases a Degree in Arts, or some similar literary or scientific certificate satisfactory to the Senate, on the aforesaid report, shall be required.
106.—Bachelors of Medicine and Bachelors of Surgery of this University shall not possess any right to assume the title of Doctor.

107.—The Degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two Academic years from the granting of the M.B. Degree.

108.—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.

109.—The candidate shall be required to pass the following examination, which shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *vivâ voce* interrogations, viz.:

(a) Logic and Moral Philosophy, or Medical Psychology (including the Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System, Mental Pathology, Mental Therapeutics, and Mental Hygiene).

(b) Medicine (including State Medicine).

(c) Commentary on a Case (to be furnished to the candidate) in Medicine or Obstetric Medicine.

(d) Examination and Report on cases of patients under treatment in the wards of an Hospital.

(e) *Vivâ voce* interrogations, and demonstrations from specimens and preparations.

110.—Candidates who shall pass the examinations satisfactorily shall be classified in order of merit, and may, on the report of the Dean of the Faculty, be admitted by the Senate to the Degree of M.D.

111.—The Degree of Master of Surgery shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two Academic years from the granting of the Degree of Bachelor of Surgery.

112.—The candidate must produce evidence that after having obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Surgery he has attended:

(a) To Clinical or Practical Surgery during two years in a recognized Hospital;

(b) Or of having been engaged during three years in the practice of his profession.
113.—The candidate must pass an examination in the following subjects:

1. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
2. Surgery.
4. Operative Surgery.
5. Surgical Anatomy (including demonstration on the dead subject).
6. Pathological Anatomy.
7. Clinical Surgery.

Candidates who have previously passed the examination in Logic and Moral Philosophy, Graduates in Arts, and Doctors of Medicine shall be exempted from examination in these subjects.

114.—Candidates who shall have passed in all the subjects of this examination shall be classified in order of merit, and may, on the report of the Dean of the Faculty, be admitted by the Senate to the Degree of Master of Surgery.

115. The Senate shall have power to admit to the examination for the Degree of M.D. or Ch.M. persons who shall have obtained (after examination) the Degree of M.B. or Ch.B., respectively, or some corresponding or equivalent first Degree in Medicine at a University recognized by the Senate. Provided that at least three years shall have elapsed since the Degree of M.B. or Ch.B. was obtained, and that the condition contained in By-laws 107 or 111 shall have been complied with. Provided also that proof shall be supplied by the candidate satisfactory to the Medical Faculty that the attendance on lectures and other conditions prior to the obtaining of the Degree of M.B. or Ch.B. shall be equivalent to those required for the Degree of M.B. or Ch.B. in this University. When such evidence cannot be supplied, the candidate shall attend lectures either in this University or in some recognized University or School of Medicine, in the required subjects, and shall pass a satisfactory examination in them before admission to the examination for the Degree of M.D. or Ch.M.

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
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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.

116.—The fee for the Degrees of M.B., Ch.B., M.D., and Ch.M., shall be Ten Pounds respectively.

117.—The above fees shall be paid to the Registrar previous to the examination, and shall not in any case be returned to the candidate.

118.—Candidates who fail to pass an examination shall be allowed to present themselves for one further similar examination without fee, but for each subsequent examination that may be required shall pay the sum of Five Pounds.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

119.—The Professors in the Faculty of Science, 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 Science, and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty, or, in his absence, the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman.

120.—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 Science.

121.—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.

122.—There shall be two Degrees granted in the Faculty of Science—viz., Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) and Doctor of Science (D.Sc.)

123.—Every Undergraduate in Science must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and during his first year must have pursued the course of studies provided for Undergraduates in Arts, and have passed satisfactorily the examinations in the subjects of Lectures before proceeding any further. Graduates in Arts are exempted from the provisions of this By-law.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

124.—Candidates for the Degrees in Science shall, during their second year, attend lectures and pass examinations in the following subjects:

- Chemistry—Theoretical and Practical.
- Physics—Theoretical and Practical.
- Natural History.
- Mathematics—(as in the Second Year of Arts).
- French and German—unless (in respect of Lectures) specially exempted.

125.—To obtain the Degree of B.Sc., Undergraduates of the third year shall attend Lectures and pass examinations in at least three of the following subjects:

- Chemistry—Inorganic and Organic (with Laboratory practice).
- Physics—Theoretical and Practical.
- Mathematics (pure and mixed).
- Mineralogy.
- Geology and Palæontology.
- Zoology and Botany.

126.—The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal or prize of the value of Ten Pounds.

127.—The examination for the Degree of B.Sc. shall take place once a year, at the beginning of Lent Term.

128.—No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Science that he is of nine terms' standing, and that he has passed all the examinations required since his admission to the University.

129.—The fee for the Degree of B.Sc. 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 one subsequent examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

130.—The Second and Third Year Examinations shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, practical exercises, and reference to specimens when necessary, and at the termination of such examinations each candidate shall undergo a *vivâ voce* examination if the Examiners think fit.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

131.—At both the Second and Third Year Examinations honour papers shall be set where necessary. Students may elect to take up any one or more subjects.

132.—The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) shall take place once a year, at the beginning of Lent Term. This Degree shall not be conferred until after the expiration of three Academic years from the granting of the B.Sc. Degree.

133.—Every candidate must produce evidence that during the intervening time he has been employed in scientific study and research for at least three years, and shall be required to pass an examination in one of the following branches of Science, viz. — Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Botany, Geology, or Palaeontology; he shall also be required to write a paper embodying the results of an original investigation or scientific research, such as shall receive the approval of the Board of Examiners.

134.—The candidate who at this examination shall most distinguish himself shall receive a gold medal or prize of the value of Ten pounds.

135.—The fee for the Degree of D.Sc. shall be Ten Pounds, which shall be paid to the Registrar previous to the examination.

136.—The above fee shall not in any case be returned, but any candidates who fail to pass an examination shall be allowed to present themselves for one further similar examination without fee, but for each subsequent examination that may be required shall pay the sum of Five Pounds.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

137.—The Board of Examiners in Science shall conduct the examinations in the Department of Engineering as provided for in By-laws 119, 120, 121.

138.—There shall be three Certificates in Engineering—that for Civil Engineering and Architecture, that for Mechanical Engineering, and that for Mining Engineering.

139.—Candidates for Certificates in Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and during their first year must have pursued the course of studies provided for Under-
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

graduates in Arts, and pass satisfactorily the examinations in the subjects of lectures before proceeding any further. Graduates in Arts are exempted from the provisions of this By-law.

140.—The Examinations shall take place annually at the beginning of Lent Term.

141.—During the second year candidates shall attend lectures and pass examinations in the following subjects:—

Mathematics (as in the Second Year of Arts).
Chemistry (as in the Second Year of Science).
Physics (as in the Second Year of Science).
Surveying.
Geometrical Drawing.
Applied Mechanics.

142.—During the Third Year, candidates shall attend lectures and pass examinations in the following subjects:—

Mathematics (pure and mixed).
Surveying.
Engineering.
Mineralogy and Geology.

Candidates for the Certificate of Mechanical Engineer are exempted from lectures and examinations in Mineralogy and Geology.

143.—To obtain the Certificate in Engineering, candidates, during the Fourth Year, shall receive instruction and pass examinations in one of the following Branches:—

1. Civil Engineering and Architecture.
   2. Mechanical Engineering
      2b. Mining Engineering.
      3a. Mining Law.

144.—No candidate shall be admitted to the Final Examination for the Certificate in Engineering unless he produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Science that he is of twelve terms' standing, and that he has passed all the examinations required since his admission to the University.

145.—Candidates will also be required to produce evidence of having been satisfactorily engaged for twelve months in
acquiring a knowledge of Civil Engineering, of Machine Con-
struction, or of Mining, according to the Branch or Branches
selected.

146.—The candidate who shall most distinguish himself at
this examination shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a gold medal
or prize of the value of Ten Pounds.

147.—Every Certificate in Engineering shall specify the
Branch or Branches of Engineering for which it is granted.

148.—The fee for the Certificate in Engineering shall be Ten
Pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination
unless he shall 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 one subsequent
examination for the same Degree without the payment of an
additional fee.

149.—Candidates who have received a Certificate in Engineer-
ing in one branch may, upon passing the examination, and produc-
ing the necessary evidence of practical work for any other branch
or branches, receive a Certificate in Engineering for such additional
branch or branches.

150.—The fee for such additional Examination shall be Ten
Pounds.

ADMISSION AD EUNDEN GRADUM.

151.—Admission ad eundem gradum in this University
may, at the discretion of the Senate, be granted without examin-
ation to Graduates of the following approved Universities,—
that is to say, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London,
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dublin, the Queen's Uni-
versity of Ireland, and the Royal University of Ireland lately
established in its place, and the Universities of Melbourne,
New Zealand, and Adelaide; and may also be granted to
Graduates of such other Universities as the Senate may from
time to time determine. Provided always that they shall give to
the Registrar, to be submitted to the Senate, sufficient evidence of
their alleged Degrees respectively, and of their good fame and
character. Upon the approval of his application each candidate
shall pay to the Registrar a fee of Two Pounds for the entry of his
name on the University books in addition to the prescribed fee
for his Degree.
BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

152.—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.

153.—A Register of the Members of the Convocation 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 at the time of his claiming to vote at a Convocation is so entitled to vote.

SUBSTITUTES FOR OFFICERS.

154.—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.

155.—The Academic Costume shall be for—

The Chancellor and 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 Graduates holding the degree of Doctor, with tippet of scarlet cloth edged with white fur, and lined with blue silk, black velvet trencher cap.

Doctor of Laws, Medicine, or Science, or Master of Surgery—The gown worn by Graduates holding the Degree of Doctor in the University of Oxford or Cambridge,—black cloth trencher cap.

Doctor of Laws—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with blue silk.

Doctor of Medicine—Hood of scarlet cloth, lined with purple silk.

Doctor of Science—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with amber-coloured satin.
Master of Surgery—hood of scarlet cloth, lined with lavender silk.
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, Medicine, or Surgery—the black gown worn by civilians in Oxford or Cambridge holding Degrees,—black cloth trencher cap.
Bachelor of Laws—hood of black silk, edged with blue silk.
Bachelor of Medicine—hood of black silk, edged with purple silk.
Bachelor of Surgery—hood of black cloth, edged with lavender silk.
Bachelor of Arts or Science—a plain black stuff gown,—black cloth trencher cap.
Bachelor of Arts—hood similar to that worn by the B.A. at Cambridge.
Bachelor of Science—hood of black silk, edged with amber coloured silk.
An Officer not being a Graduate—a black silk gown of the description worn by civilians not holding Degrees,—black cloth trencher cap.
Engineer—a plain black stuff gown with hood of black cloth, lined with light maroon silk,—black cloth trencher cap.
Undergraduate—a plain black stuff gown,—black cloth trencher cap.
Scholar—plain black stuff gown with a velvet bar and shoulder strap,—black cloth trencher cap.

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

157.—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.

158.—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.

159.—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.

160.—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.

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

162.—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.

163.—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.

164.—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.

165.—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.

166.—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.

167.—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.

168.—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.

REGULATIONS.

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 of October, from two to five p.m.; and from the 1st of November to the 30th of April, from two to six 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.

VISITOR.

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

*1850.—His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, 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.

At the Commemoration in 1872, after Lord Belmore's departure, and at the Commemoration in 1879, after Sir Hercules Robinson's departure, Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.M.G. and C.B., administering the Government, presided as Visitor.

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.

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

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 SENATE.

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

WHEREAS 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 thereto, 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.
UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

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 Act of 1861 that there should not be fewer than three nor more than six ex officio Members of the Senate being Professors of the University in such branches of learning as the Senate might select.

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.
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.—Folding, 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
1882.—Forster, William

PRESENT SENATE.
Allen, The Hon. Sir Wigram
Allwood, The Rev. Canon, B.A., Vice Chancellor
Badham, Professor, D.D.
PRESENT SENATE.—Continued.

Barton, Edmund, M.A.
Darley, The Hon. F. M., M.A.
Faucett, The Hon. Mr. Justice, B.A.
Gurney, Professor, M.A.
Hay, The Hon. Sir John, M.A., K.C.M.G.
Jennings, The Hon. Sir Patrick, K.C.M.G.
Liversidge, Professor, F.R.S.
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.
Winder, The Hon. Mr. Justice, M.A.

EX-PROFESSORS.

CLASSICS AND LOGIC. GEOLGY AND MINERALOGY.
1870-72.—Thompson, Alexander 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, C.M.G., M.D., LL.D., Marischal College, Aberdeen.

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

NATURAL HISTORY.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.
1883.—(d) T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D., and Ch.M., Edin.

WILLIAM HILTON HOVEL LECTURER IN GEOLGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.
1877.—Archibald Liversidge, Christ's College, Cambridge.
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(c) Late Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford; First Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School.
(d) M.B., Ch.M., First Class Honours, Ettles Scholar, 1880. M.D. Thesis Gold Medal, 1882. Edin., Late Assistant to Professor of Physiology, Edinburgh.
(e) Assoc. Memb. Inst. Civil Engineers, Whitworth Scholar, Society of Arts Technological Scholar.
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| Bowman, Ernest, B.A., 1880 |
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| Burdekin, Sydney, B.A., 1860 |
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Dixson, Thomas, M.B., M.Ch.;
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Donovan, John, L.L.D.
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Dunstan, Ephraim, M.A.
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Emanuel, Nathaniel, B.A., 1867.

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Fitzgerald, Robert Marsden, M.A.
Fitzhardinge, Grantley Hyde, M.A.
Fletcher, F. E., M.A.
Fletcher, Joseph, M.A.
Flynn, John E., M.A.
Flynn, Joseph Alban, M.A.
Forster, Charles E., B.A., 1876.
Fosbery, Eustace E., M.A.
Francis, Henry Ralph, M.A.
Freehill, Francis, M.A.
Fuller, George, W., M.A.
Fullerton, Rev. James, LL.D.
Garland, James Robert, M.A.
Garrick, Joseph Hector, M.A.
Garran, Andrew, LL.D.
Gibbes, Alfred George, M.A.
Gibbes, Frederick J., B.A., 1860.
Gibbes, William C. V., B.A., 1868.
Gilchrist, Rev. Alex., LL.D.
Gillet, Rev. A. W., D.D.;
Goldsbro, Charles Field, M.D.
Goode, W. H., M.A., M.D.;
Gorman, John R., B.A., 1866.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title, Institution, Year</th>
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<td>Greenway, Alfred R.</td>
<td>B.A., 1870</td>
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<td>Griffiths, Samuel Walker</td>
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<td>Macarthy, Herbert T. S.</td>
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<td>Maclardy, J. D. S.</td>
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<td>M'Carthy, Francis</td>
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<td>McCormick, Alexander</td>
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<td>McCulloch, Francis</td>
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<td>McDonagh, John M.</td>
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<td>M'Cibbon, Rev. John</td>
<td>LL.D.</td>
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Sullivan, James, B.A., 1867.
Tange, Charles L., B.A., 1880.
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Taylor, Hugh W., B.A., 1879.
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Thomson, George G. Deas, B.A., 1866.
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Barton, Edmund, 1870
Barton, Francis, 1878
Beatty, John J. M., 1876
Berry, William, 1882
Bowden, John E., 1863
Bowman, Andrew, 1864
Bowman, Edward, 1864
Brennan, Francis P., 1882
Broughton, Alfred, 1870
Burdekin, Marshall, 1859
Butler, Edmund, 1877
Campbell, Joseph, 1882
Cape, Alfred John, 1867
Carruthers, Joseph H., 1878

Clune, Michael, 1875
Coghlan, Charles, 1879
Cohen, John J., 1881
Colyer, Henry C., 1865
Cooper, David J., 1871
Cooper, Pope A., 1874
Coutts, James, 1874
Corlette, James Christian, 1880
Cosh, James, 1881
Cowlishaw, William P., 1862
Cowper, Sedgwick S., 1870
Crompton, William, 1876
Cullen, William P., 1882
Curtis, William C., 1859
Dalton, Gerald T. A., 1882
Dawson, Arthur F., 1877
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Dillon, John T., 1876
Docker, Ernest B., 1865
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Faithfull, Henry M., 1871
Faithfull, William P., 1868
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Fisher, Donnelly, 1875
Fitzgerald, Robert M., 1859
Fitzhardinge, Grantley H., 1869
Fletcher, F. E., 1883
Fletcher, Joseph J., 1876
Flynn, John, 1879
Flynn, Joseph A., 1881
Fosbery, Eustace E., 1881
Francis, Henry R., 1870
Freehill, Francis, 1876
Fuller, George W., 1882
Garland, James R., 1862
Garrick, Joseph H., 1871
Gibbes, Alfred George, 1875
Griffith, Samuel W., 1870
Hawthorn, Stewart, 1863
Healey, Patrick J., 1877
Hill, Thomas, 1878
Hills, Henry H., 1880
Hodgson, Evelyn G., 1881
Hunter, John, 1869
Hurst, George, 1882
Iceton, Edward Arthur, 1870
Iceton, Thomas H., 1872
Innes, Gustavus A. C., 1870
Irving, Clarke Arthur, 1876
Jackson, Robert, 1880
Johnson, James W., 1859
Johnstone, Alexander W., 1876
Jones, Griffith E. R., 1877
Jones, Rees R., 1872
Kay, Robert, 1876
Kemp, Richard E., 1873
Kent, Frederick D., 1874
Kent, Harry C., 1875
King, Frederick H., 1876
Kintoch, John, 1859
Knox, George, 1874
Landor, William H., 1882
Lee, Edward, 1859
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Leibius, Adolph, 1882
Liddell, Andrew L., 1875
Lingen, John Taylor, 1881
Long, George E., 1867
Lord, George L., 1878
Maun, William J. G., 1882
McCarthy, Francis, 1872
McPherson, Peter, 1882
MacDonald, J. M., 1879
Maclardy, J. D. St. Clair, 1883
Manning, Charles James, 1869
Manning, William A., 1875
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Mein, Charles S., 1865
Merewwether, W. L., 1879
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Millard, H. S., 1878
Mitchell, David S., 1859
Montague, James H., 1877
Moore, Samuel, 1882
Moore, William L., 1882
Mort, H. Wallace, 1881
Mullins, John F., 1879
Murray, Charles E. R., 1865
Nathan, Edward A., 1882
O'Brien, Francis, 1868
O'Connor, Richard E., 1873
O'Meara, Michael, 1877
Oliver, Alexander, 1869
Perry, John, 1876
Plomley, Francis James, 1876
Powell, Theodore, 1876
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

| Pring, Robert D., 1875                  | Stephen, Cecil B., 1864                  |
| Purves, John, 1873                     | Tarleton, Waldyve W., 1872               |
| Purves, William A., 1873               | Teece, John J., 1874                     |
| Quaife, Frederick H., 1862             | Thompson, James A., 1882                 |
| Quirk, Daniel P., 1871                 | Thompson, Joseph, 1875                   |
| Rennie, Edward H., 1876                | Thompson, William M., 1875               |
| Ralston, Alexander G., 1883            | Waldron, George C., 1881                 |
| Robertson, Joseph, 1877                | Want, Randolph C., 1860                  |
| Rogers, Francis E., 1863               | Waterhouse, John, 1876                   |
| Roseby, Thomas, 1871                   | Watkins, John L., 1876                   |
| Russell, E., 1880                      | Watson, William, 1873                    |
| Russell, William, 1882                 | Waugh, Robert, 1879                     |
| Rutledge, David D., 1875               | Weigall, Albert B., 1869                 |
| Savigny, William H., 1862              | Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, 1876             |
| Sharpe, William Hey, 1881              | Whitfeld, Lewis, 1882                    |
| Sly, George, 1874                      | Williams, Rev. A. Lukyn, 1881           |
| Sly, Joseph D., 1872                   | Willis, Robert Speir, 1862               |
| Sly, Richard M., 1876                  | Windeyer, William Charles, 1859          |
| Smith, Robert, 1878                    | Woolnough, George, 1873                  |
| Smyth, F. L. S., 1879                  | Wyatt, Arthur H., 1869                   |
| Stack, John, 1860                      | Yarrington, W. H., 1880                  |
| Steel, Robert, 1879                    | Yeomans, Allen, 1871                     |
| Stephen, Alfred H., 1863               |                                           |

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

| Allen, George B., 1877                | Brown, Alfred, 1866                      |
| Allen, R. C., 1879                    | Browne, William C., 1864                 |
| Amess, William, 1883                  | Buckland, Thomas, 1878                   |
| Ayres, Charles, 1882                  | Bucknell, D’Arcy H., 1883                |
| Barker, Henry Auriol, 1881            | Bundock, Charles, 1878                   |
| Barlee, Frederick Rudolph, 1882       | Bundock, Francis F., 1877                |
| Baylis, Harold M., 1883               | Burdekin, Sydney, 1860                   |
| Beehag, Albert Jobson, 1882           | Butler, Francis J., 1882                 |
| Berne, Percy Witton, 1883             | Butler, Thomas John, 1876                |
| Blacket, Arthur R., 1872              | Callachor, Hugh B., 1863                 |
| Böhrsmann, Christian, 1879            | Campbell, Edward Joseph, 1882            |
| Bowman, Arthur, 1880                  | Campbell, Gerald R., 1880                |
| Bowman, Ernest, 1880                  | Campbell, Allan, 1874                    |
| Bowman, Alexander, 1859               | Carlisle, W. W., 1877                    |
| Bowman, Alister S., 1878              | Chisholm, John, 1872                     |
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Chisholm, William, 1875
Coutts, John, 1870
Corbett, William Francis, 1883
Cormack, Alexander John, 1883
Crane, Charles, 1882
Cribb, John George, 1881
Crocker, Herbert, 1883
Dargin, Sydney, 1871
Deane, William Smith, 1882
Dunne, John D., 1873
Edwards, R., 1879
Elder, Francis R., 1877
Elphinston, James, 1881
Emanuel, Nathaniel, 1867
Feez, Arthur H., 1880
Fitzgerald, Edmund, 1866
Fletcher, Charles E., 1881
Fletcher, J. A., 1879
Flint, Charles Alfred, 1882
Forster, Charles E., 1876
Gibbes, Frederick J., 1860
Gibbes, William C. V., 1868
Gorman, John R., 1866
Greenway, Alfred R., 1870
Hall, William H., 1883
Hammond, Alfred de Lisle, 1878
Hargraves, Edward John, 1859
Harris, Matthew, 1863
Higgins, Michael A., 1879
Horniman, Alexander, 1866
Houison, Andrew, 1869
Houison, James, 1863
Hunt, Edward, 1859
Kelly, Samuel, 1882
Kendall, Theodore M., 1876
Kenna, Patrick, 1882
King, Walter Uther, 1881
Kinross, John, 1869
Lang, John Gavin, 1880

Linsley, William H., 1880
Lloyd, Thomas, 1878
Lynch, Michael D., 1870
Lynch, William, 1863
Macarthy, Herbert T. S., 1860
Maher, Charles H., 1877
Maher, Matthew E., 1867
Manning, James Napoleon, 1883
Marrack, John Rea Melville, 1882
Mathison, Walter, 1880
Mate, William H., 1864
Mayne, W. M., 1879
McCarthy, Arthur W., 1881
McCulloch, Francis, 1866
McCulloch, P. V., 1881
McDonagh, John M., 1879
McEvilly, Ulric, 1883
McIntyre, A. T., 1879
McLeod, James, 1879
McLelland, Hugh, 1881
McManamey, James Frazer, 1881
Meillon, Joseph, 1863
Moore, David C., 1883
Moore, Frank Joseph Sarsfield, 1883
Moore, John, 1883
Morrice, John, 1874
Morris, Robert N., 1870
Morrish, Francis, 1882
Myers, David M., 1866
Munro, William J., 1880
Noake, Reginald, 1877
O'Brien, Lucius, 1865
O'Brien, Ormond, 1876
Oliver, James, 1874
O'Reilly, Archibald T., 1877
Piddington, Albert Bathurst, 1883
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Pilcher, George D., 1859
Pilcher, Charles E., 1865
Poolman, Arthur Edward, 1883
Quaife, W. F., 1879
Raper, Edward, 1878
Rennie, George Edward, 1882
Renwick, Arthur, 1857
Renwick, George, 1877
Rich, George E., 1883
Richardson, Henry A., 1867
Richardson, Robert, 1870
Riley, Valentine B., 1872
Rofe, John F., 1883
Roger, Robert, 1876
Rolin, Tom, 1883
Russell, Henry C., 1859
Rutledge, William F., 1871
Rygate, Charles D. H., 1883
Salting, George, 1857
Salting, William, 1857
Sharpe, Ernest, 1865
Sheppard, Edward Haslewood, 1882
Sheppard, George, 1873
Sheridan, Francis B., 1874
Sloman, John 1872
Somerville, George B., 1882
Street, Philip Whisler, 1883
Sullivan, Henry, 1872
Sullivan, James, 1867
Sutherland, George, 1882
Tange, Charles L., 1880
Taylor, Hugh W., 1879
Thallon, James B., 1876
Thomson, George G. Deas, 1866
Thorne, George, 1865
Tole, Joseph, 1868
Tom, Wesley, 1860
Trebeck, Tom Beal, 1882
White, James, 1869
Williamson, Mark A., 1879
Wilkinson, Frederick Bushby, 1882
Wilkinson, H. L., 1880
Wilson, Roger, 1877
Woolcock, John, 1883
Wright, Stewart, 1883

DOCTORS OF LAW.

Beatty, J. J. M., 1877
Donovan, John, 1867
Fullerton, Rev. James, 1882
Garran, Andrew, 1870
Gilchrist, Archibald, 1873
Paterson, James S., 1866
Roseby, Thomas, 1873
Stanley, G. H., 1866
Sly, George, 1878
Sly, Joseph D., 1873
Sly, Richard M., 1877
White, James, 1874
White, W. Moore, 1882

BACHELORS OF LAW.

Coghlan, Charles A., 1882
Edmonds, Walter, 1881
Farrell, Charles, 1876
Purves, William A., 1869
Quick, John, 1881
Rogers, Francis E., 1867
Thompson, Joseph, 1869
Tole, Joseph, 1869
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Barret, James, 1873
Belgrave, T. B., 1882
Blair, John, 1877
Bowker, Richard Ryther Steer, 1881
Clay, William F., 1874
Dixson, Craig, 1882
Goldbro, Charles F., 1868
Holroyd, Arthur Todd, 1881
Houison, James, 1870
Knaggs, Samuel T., 1882
Jones, Richard T., 1874
Lloyd, Frederick, 1872
Maclean, Louis Hector J., 1882
Milford, Frederick, 1882
Moore, George, 1872
Morton, Selby, 1877
Orran, Arthur Murray, 1882
O'Reilly, Walter William J., 1882
Rowan, Thomas, 1882
Smith, Patrick, 1870
Stewart, Charles, 1872
Taylor, Charles, 1875
Warren, William Edward, 1882

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

Oakes, Arthur, 1881.

UNDERGRADUATES.

FIRST YEAR IN ARTS.

Badham George
Bancroft, Peter
Beehag, Samuel Alfred
Boag, John Wilson
Bowman, Archer
Breakwell, Frederick
Bucknell, Leslie Frank
Byram, William John
Cameron, Charles
Casey, Thomas Joseph
Closs, William John L.
Collins, Henry Nathan
Crowley, Michael
Daley, Francis Henry
Davidson, Leslie Gordon
Dawson, Percy Sydney
Delohery, Cornelius
Dick, James Adam
Dick, Lily
Fletcher, Archibald William
Fletcher, William Birrell
Fosbery, Vincent Frank
Hall, Brainerd Taylor
Helsham, James
Hénry, Arthur Geddes
Hughes, Charles Michael
Hungerford, Hedley Heber
Jones, Samuel Percy
Kelly, Patrick
Kerr, Alexander
King, William Smyth
Lambton, Robert S.
Lee, Ernest Herbert
Loxton, Edward James
Maiden, Joseph Henry
Massie, Richard de Winton
McDermott, Vesian B.
McFetridge, F. A.
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

| McKay, William John                  | Robinson, George Frederick        |
| McKay, Charles                        | Greenwell                        |
| McManamey, John Fraser                | Russell, Jane Foss               |
| Merewether, Henry Alfred Mitchell     | Thornburn, James Thomas          |
| Moss, Henry Alfred                    | Townley, Percy Langford          |
| Neill, Leopold Edward Flood           | Trebeck, Osborn                  |
| Newman, George Hine                   | Watson, Robert Samuel             |
| Noble, Edmund Murray                  | Watt, Charles Isaac              |
| Paton, Arthur Thomas                  | Woodthorpe, Robert Augustus      |

SECOND YEAR IN ARTS.

| Barker, Thomas Charles                | King, Copland                    |
| Beegling, Daniel                      | McEvilly, Augustine              |
| Brown, Mary Elizabeth                 | Meillon, John                    |
| Campbell, George Polding              | Millard, Alfred Charles          |
| Dudley, Joseph Thomas                 | Miller, Richard John             |
| England, Theophilus                   | Moloney, Thomas Patrick          |
| England, Thomas H.                    | O'Reilly, Peter                  |
| Ferguson, David                       | Pope, Roland James               |
| Fox, Harold S.                        | Purser, Cecil                    |
| Fraser, Robert King                   | Ramsay, James                    |
| Fullerton, Alexander Young            | Rygate, Henry Bertram            |
| Garnsey, Edward Rock                  | Thompson, Isola Florence         |
| Holle, Herbert George                 | Trindall, Richard Barzillai      |
| Jeffreys, Herbert C.                  | Wood, Ebenezer Clarence          |
| King, Cecil John                      |                                  |

THIRD YEAR IN ARTS.

| Armstrong, Laurens Frederick          | Lee, Herbert Henry               |
| M.                                   | Legge, James Gordon              |
| Armstrong, William George            | Leverrier, Frank                  |
| Backhouse, Frank Hervart             | Macansh, Andrew Walter           |
| Carvosso, Arthur Benjamin            | Mayne, James O'Neill              |
| Clarke Francis William               | McGuinn, Denis                   |
| Davis, C. F.                         | Merewether, Edward A.M.           |
| Geddes, Samuel                       | Moore, Verner                     |
| Halliday, George Clifford            | Parish, Walter G.                 |
| Jamieson, Sydney                     | Perkins, Alfred E.                |
| Jones, Thomas Edward                 | Ralston, John Thompson            |
| Jones, Ernest Trevor                 | Reeve, Frederick W.               |
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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<tr>
<td>Rigg, Thomas</td>
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<td>Shaw, Alfred</td>
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<td>Stoddart, William</td>
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<td>Tarplee, William Frederick</td>
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<td>Ward, Thomas Wm. Chapman</td>
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SECOND YEAR IN MEDICINE.

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<tr>
<td>Cox, Allaster Edward</td>
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<td>Bennett, William</td>
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<td>Greville, Ernest Elias B.</td>
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<td>Holle, Ernest Theodore</td>
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<td>Mackay, Duncan Forbes</td>
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<td>Rutledge, Daniel D., M.A.</td>
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NON-MATRICULATED.

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<td>Lawrence, William</td>
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SECOND YEAR IN ENGINEERING.

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<td>Rygate, Philip William</td>
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<td>Wood, Ebenezer Clarence</td>
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NON-MATRICULATED.

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<td>Booth, Edwin</td>
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<td>Burman, Ernest Sydney</td>
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<td>Cowdery, Edward Henry</td>
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<td>Cowdery, William Reynolds</td>
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<td>Moriarty, Harry Orpen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richards, Richard Watkins</td>
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<td>Stonier, George Alfred</td>
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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 statutory 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.

THE PRESENT SOCIETY.

WARDEN.
The Reverend William Hey Sharp, M.A. (Oxford.)

ASSISTANT CLASSICAL LECTURER.
A. B. Piddington, Esq., B.A.

BURSAR.
Michael Metcalfe, Esq.
FELLOWS.

King, Rev. G., M.A.
Stephen, Rev. Canon, A. H., M.A.
Holroyd, A. T., M.D., Master in Equity.
Campbell, Hon. C., M.L.C.
Metcalfe, M., Esq.
Norton, Hon. J., M.L.C.
Stuart, Hon. Alex., M.L.A.
Knox, G., Esq., M.A.
Priddle, Rev. C. F. D.

Smith, Shepherd, Esq.
Kemmis, Rev. T.
Hodgson, Rev. E. G., M.A.
Gordon, Alexander, Esq., Q.C.
King, Rev. Canon, H.S., M.A.
Wilkinson, W. H., Esq., District Court Judge.
Merewether, E. C., Esq.
Street, J. R., Esq.
Oliver, Alexander, Esq., M.A.

BACHELORS OF ARTS

(Continuing on the Books.)

Wilkinson, F. B.
Morris, F.
Piddington, A. B.

Baylis, H. M.
Street, P. W.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Davis, C. F.
Merewether, E. A. M.
Lee, H. H.
Clarke, F. W.
Millard, A. C.
Trindall, R. B.
Jeffreys, H. C.

Holle, H. G.
Mackay, D. F.
Lee, E. H.
Hungerford, H. H.
Bancroft, P.
Merewether, H. A. M.
Newman, G.

ENDOWMENTS 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,—open to Students of the Second Year. The Scholarship consists of the interest on £500, and 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 March.

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 obtains 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.

VICE-RECTOR.
The Reverend P. Le Rennetel, S.M.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colleges</th>
<th>Undergraduates</th>
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<tr>
<td>Browne, W.C., B.A.</td>
<td>M'Guinn, D.</td>
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<td>Coghlan, Charles, M.A., LL.B.</td>
<td>Moloney, T. P.</td>
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<td>Clune, M. J., M.A.</td>
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<td>D'Arcy, The Rev. David J.</td>
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<td>Dillon, Rev. G. F.</td>
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<td>Donovan, John, LL.D.</td>
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<td>Duncan, W. A., C.M.G.</td>
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<td>Ellis, E. G.</td>
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<td>Brennan, F. P.</td>
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<td>Butler, T.</td>
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<td>Butler, F. J.</td>
<td>M'Donagh, J.</td>
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<td>Callachor, H. B.</td>
<td>McEvilly, U.</td>
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<td>Corbett, W.</td>
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<td>Gorman, J. R.</td>
<td>Raper, E.</td>
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<td>Higgins, M. A.</td>
<td>Sheridan, F. B.</td>
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<td>Kenna, P. J.</td>
<td>Shorthill, J. R.</td>
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<td>Lynch, W.</td>
<td>Sullivan, H.</td>
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<td>Lloyd, T.</td>
<td>Sullivan, J. J.</td>
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<td>Macnamara, P. B.</td>
<td>Tole, J. A.</td>
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<td>Maher, M. E.</td>
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</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. T. A. Gordon.

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

COUNCILLORS.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Brown, Andrew.</td>
<td>Laugton, Rev. J. B., B.A.</td>
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<td>Cameron, Rev. James, M.A.</td>
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<td>Fullerton, Rev. James, LL.D.</td>
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SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
James Anderson.

M.A.

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<tr>
<th>Cohen, J. G.</th>
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<td>Fuller, G. West.</td>
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<td>Jackson, Rev. R.</td>
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B.A.

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<td>Crane, C.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
COLLEGES.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Beegling, D. H. McManamey, J. F.
Bennett, W. H. H. Perkins, A. E.
Bowman, A. T. Pope, Roland J.
Boag, J. W. Purser, Cecil.
Cameron, C. Ramsay, James E.
Davidson, L. G. Rygate, P. W.
Dick, J. A. Rygate, H. B.
Dudley, J. T. Shand, A. B.
Halliday, G. C. Thorburn, J. T.
Jamieson, S. Townley, Percy L.
Kerr, A. L. Watson, R. S.

ENDOWMENT 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.
1883.—J. T. Thorburn.

2.—Fraser Scholarship.—In 1874 a sum of £50 (to be continued for three years) was given by the Hon. John Frazer, for a Scholarship.

1878.—Robert Jackson.
1883.—J. W. Boag.

3.—Goodlet Scholarship.—In 1874 the sum of £50 (to be continued for three years) was given by John Hay Goodlet, Esq., for a Scholarship, open to Students for the Ministry.

1879.—Charles Crane.

4.—Marks Scholarship.—In 1874 the sum of £50 (to be continued for three years) was given by the Hon. John Marks, for a Scholarship, open to Students from any of the Public Schools in Illawarra.

1878.—Hugh McLelland.
1881.—George M. Colley.
5. — The Gordon Scholarship. — A sum of £1,000 was given in 1882 by the late T. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C., for the Foundation of a Scholarship.

6. — The Lawson Scholarship. — A sum of £1,000 (in Bank Shares) was bequeathed in 1882 by the late George Lawson, Esq., of Yass, for the Foundation of a Scholarship.

II. — PRIZES.

1. — The Dean Prize. — A sum of £100 was given in 1879 by Alexander Dean, Esq., for the foundation of an Annual Prize for General Excellence.

2. — Frazer Prize of £25, for Modern History.
   1879. — Hugh McLelland.

3. — Marks Prize of £25.
   1877. — James A. Thompson.
FOUNDATIONS.

I.

LECTURESHP.

WILLIAM HILTON HOVELL LECTURESHIP OF GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

In 1877 certain tenements and land situated in the town of Goulburn were bequeathed by the widow of the late William Hilton Hovell, Esq., of that district, for the endowment of a Professorship or Lectureship in Geology and Physical Geography. The present estimated value of the property is £5,000.

1877.—Archibald Liversidge, Christ's College, Cambridge.
1882.—William John Stephens, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.

II.

FELLOWSHIP.

WENTWORTH TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

In 1862, the sum of £445 was given by W. C. Wentworth, Esq., to be invested and allowed to accumulate until it should reach an amount which in the opinion of the Senate would be sufficient for the foundation of a Travelling Fellowship, to be awarded to a Graduate in Arts not being over twenty-five years of age, who should be declared to have obtained the highest Honours in the course of his Academical career. This Fellowship is tenable for three years, and the holder is bound to visit England and the Continent of Europe, and on his return to present to the Senate a narrative of his tour, with remarks on the objects of scientific and literary interest to which his observations may have been directed. It is not tenable with any other similar Fellowship. The fund in June, 1883, was £1,003 15s. 6d.

III.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Awarded only when candidates exhibit a degree of proficiency satisfactory to the Examiners. No Undergraduate can hold more than two Scholarships at one time.)
1.—UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Scholarships for General Proficiency, of the annual value of £50 each, have been given by the Senate out of the Endowment Fund of the University. In 1852 seven such Scholarships were awarded, but these have been gradually displaced by private foundations. Recently three such Scholarships have been granted to Undergraduates of the first year; but since the establishment of the Bowman-Cameron Scholarship two only have been awarded in the year in which that has been available; and for the present two of the three University Scholarships are suspended altogether, and replaced by Second Scholarships from the Cooper and Barker Endowments, as after mentioned. The remaining University Scholarships will be tenable for one year only.

* Curtis, W. C.
  Mitchell, D. S.
  Oliver, A.
  Sealy, R.

1852. Wentworth, Fitz-William
       Willis, R. S.
       Windeyer, W. C.

Barton, G. B.
Coulson, T. H.
Donovan, J.
Harnett, J.

1853. Johnson, J. W.
       Kinloch, J.
       Paterson, J. S.
       Renwick, A.

Hawthorn, S.
Salting, G.

1854. Stack, J.

Jones, R. R., 1

1855. Innes, G., 2

Russell, H. C., 2
Cowlishaw, W. P., 1

1857. Garland, James, 1

Stephen, Cecil B., 1

1858. Lane, George, 1

Stephen, Cecil B., 2
Bowman, Edward, 1

1859. Perry, John, 1

* Up to the year 1854 the names are in alphabetical order; from that date they are placed in order of merit. The numbers show the several years.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1860 | Griffith, S. W., 1
|      | Mein, C. S., 1 seq.             |
|      | Griffith, S. W., 2              |
|      | Murray, C. E. R., 2 seq.        |
| 1861 | Mein, C. S., 2 seq.             |
|      | Wright, K., 1 seq.              |
|      | Allen, A. M., 1 seq.            |
| 1862 | Griffiths, S. W., 3             |
|      | Murray, C. E. R., 3             |
|      | Mein, C. S., 2 seq.             |
|      | Smith, Robert, 2 seq.           |
|      | Mate, Frederick, 1 seq.         |
|      | Cape, A. J., 1 seq.             |
| 1863 | Mate, F., 2                     |
|      | Smith, R., 3 seq.               |
|      | Coffin, J. D., 1 seq.           |
| 1864 | Cape, A. J., 2 seq.             |
|      | Mate, F., 3 seq.                |
|      | Long, G. E., 3 seq.             |
|      | Knox, G., 2 seq.                |
| 1865 | Sm李白, E. A., 2 seq.           |
|      | Purves, W. A., 1 seq.           |
|      | Woolley, W., 1 seq.             |
| 1866 | Cooper, P. A., 2 seq.           |
|      | Alston, J., 1 seq.              |
|      | Roseby, T., 1 seq.              |
| 1867 | Cooper, P. A., 3 seq.           |
|      | Roseby, T., 2 seq.              |
|      | Coutts, James, 2 seq.           |
| 1868 | Alston, J., 3 seq.              |
|      | Dargin, S., 1 seq.              |
| 1869 | Sly, R. M., 1 seq.              |
|      | Morris, R., 3 seq.              |
|      | Rennie, E., 2 seq.              |
| 1870 | Sly, R. M., 3 seq.              |
|      | Hynes, W. A., 1 seq.            |
|      | Plomley, F., 2 seq.             |
|      | Kelly, S., 1 seq.               |
|      | Kent, F. D., 2 seq.             |

*Bracketed equal with Coghlan, who obtained the Lithgow Scholarship.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Hurst, G.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Butler, E. J.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>Jacobs, J.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>Chisholm, W.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>Forster, C E.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>Allen, G. B.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>Russell, W.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Wilkinson, W. C.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Whitfeld, L.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Allan, R. C.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Moore, W. L.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Cullen, W. P.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Wright, S.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>Linsley, W. H.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>King, W. U.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Butler, F. J.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Piddington, A. B.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Armstrong, L.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Edmunds, Hurst, and Butler, (Lithgow) were bracketed equal.
† Nathan, E. A., proxime accessit.
‡ Bracketed equal with Thomas E. Jones, who obtained the Second Cooper 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 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 the 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.

* Awarded to the second in order of merit, W. Byram, Millard being the holder of two Scholarships; and subsequently awarded to Cecil King, Byram not having complied with the conditions necessary for holding a Scholarship.
tion, for proficiency in Natural Science.* It is tenable for one year, and is of the annual value of £50.

1857.—Tom, W.  
1860.—Murray, C. E. R.  
1862.—O’Brien, L.  
1863.—Belisario, Edward  
1865.—Cooper, Pope A.  
1866.—Coutts, James  
1867.—Farrell, C. P.  
1868.—Rennie, E. H.  
1870.—Backhouse, Alfred  
1871.—Robertson, J.  
1872.—Oliver, J.  
1873.—Barff, H. E.

4.—BARKER SCHOLARSHIP No. I.

In 1853 a sum of £1,000 was given by Thomas Barker, Esq., for the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of 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.—Quaife, W.  
1877.—Linsley, W. H.  
1878.—Jeffries, H.  
1879.—Cribb, J. G.†  
1880.—Rennie, G. E.  
1881.—Poolman, A. E.  
1882.—Leverrier, F.  
1883.—Ferguson, David

* Up to 1879 this Scholarship was awarded for General Proficiency in the first year.
† Awarded to J. F. Elphinstone and J. W. McManamay, seq.; Cribb being the holder of two Scholarships.
BARKER SCHOLARSHIP No. II.

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 awarded to a Student of the first year for proficiency in Mathematics. A special award was made in 1881 to a Student of the second year.

1881.—Rolin, Tom.  
1882.—Millard, A. C.

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 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 Deeds that, when the accumulation shall be sufficient, a Scholarship for the encouragement of Geology shall be founded, and subsequently, when the funds will permit, one for Mineralogy.

1854.—Willis, Robert Spier  
1855.—Salting, William S.  
1858.—Russell, Henry C.  
1859.—Quaife, F. H.  
1860.—Stephen, Cecil B.  
1861.—Bowman, Andrew  
1862.—Murray, C. E. R.  
1864.—Cape, Alfred J.  
1866.—Gilchrist, A.  
1867.—Purves, W. A.  
1868.—Roseby, T.  
1869.—Morris, R. N.  
1870.—Rennie, E. A.  
1871.—Kent, F. D.  
1872.—Anderson, H. C. L.  
1873.—Butler, E. J.  
1874.—Chisholm, W.  
1875.—Butler, T.  
1876.—Allen, G. B.  
1877.—Maclardy, J. D. S.  
1878.—Böhsmann, C.  
1879.—Bowman, A.  
1880.—Ralston, A. G.  
1881.—Rennie, G. E.  
1882.—Poolman, A. E.  
1883.—Leverrier, F.
6.—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP No. I.

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
1862.—Griffith, S. W.
1864.—Mate, Frederick
1865.—Knox, George
1867.—Barton, Edmund
1868.—Alston, J.
1871.—Coglan, C.
    Plomley, F., prox. access.
1872.—Hynes, W. A.
    Backhouse, A., proxime accessit
1874.—Oliver, J.

1875.—Butler, T.
1876.—Russell, W.
    Allen, G. B. } prox.
    Debenham, J. } access.
1877.—Wilkinson, W. C.
1878.—Allen, R. C.
1879.—Badham, Lewis B. L.
    Owen, H. P., prox. access.
1880.—Cribb, J. G.*
1881.—Barlee, F. R.
1882.—Piddington, A. B.
1883.—Armstrong, L. F.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP No. II.

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 awarded to a Student of the first year for proficiency in Classical Literature.

1881.—Leverrier, F.
1882.—Millard, A. C.

1883.—Fletcher, A. W. } æq.
    Neill, L. E. F.

7.—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 to W. U. King, Cribb being the holder of two other Scholarships.
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.

8.—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 to the candidate who shall pass the best examination in General Jurisprudence for the Degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Laws. In 1883 an additional sum of £500 was given by Sir G. W. Allen, who at the same time expressed the desire that an annual sum of £25 should be applied as before for the present, but that the interest of the whole fund should be devoted to a Scholarship in Law, when a Chair in the Faculty of Law should have been established.

1881.—Edmunds, W.

9.—RENWICK SCHOLARSHIP.

In 1877 a sum of £1000 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.

1881.—Sutherland, G. W.
1882.—Woolcock, J.
1883.—Leverrier, F.

* Awarded to W. U. King; Cribb being the holder of two Scholarships.
10.—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 for the second year. It is tenable for one year, and is of the value of £50.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Cribb, J. G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Flint, C. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Woolcock, J.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.—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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>Cribb, J. G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Halliday, G. C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.—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 Examinations with credit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Rennie, G. E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Poolman, A. E.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13.—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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Rennie, G. E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Poolman, A. E.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Awarded to J. F. McManamey, Cribb being the holder of two Scholarships.
† Awarded to A. B. Carvosso, Leverrier being the holder of two Scholarships.
IV.

MILITARY CADETSHIP.

In 1880 the privilege of nominating one Student per annum to a Cadetship in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 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 compete for the nomination. The privilege will also extend to those who have taken the B.A. or M.A. Degree, provided they are not beyond the age limited by the Imperial Regulations. By those Regulations the ages for admission to the Military College are from seventeen to twenty-two. The maximum age must not have been attained later than since the preceding 31st May or 31st October, which are the semi-annual times for admission to the Military College; the Regulations further require that candidates shall be certified to be of good moral character, and shall also, upon examination by a Medical Board, prove to be free from any bodily defects or ailments, and in all respects as to height and physical qualities fit for Her Majesty's Service, subject to special consideration by the War Office in cases of exceptional shortness. Full particulars may be had on application to the Registrar.

V.

EXHIBITIONS.

1.—SALTING EXHIBITION.

In 1858 a sum of £500 was given by Severin Kanute Salting, Esq., to the University, to be applied for the Promotion of Sound Learning. This Exhibition, which is of the annual value of £25, is awarded on the recommendation of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School to a Student proceeding thence to the University, and is tenable for three years. The principal is invested in Government Debentures at 5 per cent.

1860.—Mein, C. S. 1873.—Forster, Charles E.
1863.—Knox, George 1876.—Allen, Reginald C.
1866.—Alston, John W. 1879.—Rennie, G. E.
1869.—Coghlan, Charles 1882.—King, Cecil J.
2.—JOHN B. WATT EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition was founded by the Honourable John Brown Watt, in 1877, by a donation of £1000 for the benefit of Students from the Primary Public Schools who should pass with special credit at the Public Examinations.

The conditions upon which the Exhibition is awarded are as follows:

1.—The Exhibition will be bestowed on the Bursary principle; that is to say, it will be given only to youths of good character and of intellectual promise, whose parents and friends could not otherwise afford to provide the higher education which the founder desires to promote.

2.—It will be confined to boys or youths who have been for at least three years in the Government Primary Schools, in which category it is, however, now determined to include service as Pupil-teachers.

3.—The Exhibition will be tenable for three years, and will entitle the holder to £30 for the first year, £40 for the second, and £50 for the third year.

4.—It will not be obligatory on the holder to become a member of the University; but it will be open to him to pursue an intermediate course of education if he is not ripe for the University, or he may even be allowed to seek the higher education elsewhere, provided that he passes the Matriculation Examination by way of test. In either of such cases the arrangements and their observance will be under the supervision of the Senate, whose duty it will be, according to the terms of the foundation, to satisfy itself that the money is being applied to maintenance and to an appropriate course of education.

5.—If the Exhibitioner should enter the University as an Undergraduate he will be exempted from all fees, as in the case of a Bursar.

6.—The candidates must have passed with special credit either the Junior or Senior Public Examination.

7.—The fundamental intention of the founder being to connect the Primary Schools with the University, the Senate must be satisfied that in the event of the endowment being applied to intermediate education, the course of tuition and the progress of the boy from year to year are such as will probably fit him for Matriculation at the end of the third year at latest; and in refer-
ence to those who are ripe for the more advanced education, the Chancellor will give preference (other things being equal) to candidates who contemplate entering the University over those who do not propose to avail themselves of its instruction and discipline.

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 has been in a position to award it for once in duplicate. One award was made to a candidate from the Public Examinations of 1880, and a second to a candidate from the Examinations of 1881.

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. | 1882.—Purser, Cecil.

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 Academic 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 March, 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 should 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.
FOUNDATIONS.

10.—WALKER BURSARIES.

In 1881 the sum of £5,000 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 all 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. The principal having been placed temporarily as a fixed deposit in the Mercantile Bank, four Bursaries, of the value of £50 per annum, were awarded in June, 1882—two to male, and two to female Students. A fifth Bursary was awarded in March, 1883.

VII.

PRIZES.

1.—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. 1882.—Armstrong, L. F. M.
1881.—Barlee, F. R. 1883.—Armstrong, L. F. M.

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.
170

FOUNDATIONS.

1873.—Anderson, H. C. L. } seq. 1880.—Campbell, Joseph.
   King, F. H. } 1881.—Ralston, A. G.
1874.—Butler, E. J. } 1882.—Renuie, G. E. } seq.
   O’Brien, O. } Sutherland, G. W. } 1883.—Woolcock, J.
1876.—Renwick, G. 1882.—Tennent, G. E.
1877.—Wilkinson, W. C.

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.—Whitfield, Caroline A.
   A’Beckett, Caroline A. (prox. acct.)
1877.—Garran, Helen Sabine
1878.—Burdoft, Bertha M.
   Haggard, Alice (prox. acct.)
1879.—Love, Ellen C.
1880.—Holt, Eliza Marian
1881.—Russell, Jane Foss }
   Carson, Marianne } seq.
   Helena
1882.—Not awarded

JUNIOR PRIZE.
1871.—Rennie, Amelia C.
1872.—Garran, Mary Epps
1873.—Badham, Julia
1874.—A’Beckett, C. A } seq.
   Carnéy, Kate. }
1875.—Hall, A. F.
1876.—Shadler, Cornelia
1877.—Holt, Eliza M.
1878.—Russell, Emily L. } seq.
   Russell, Jane F. }
1879.—Carson, Marianne H.
1880.—O’Brien, Marion
1881.—Holt, Sarah Elizabeth
1882.—Sinclair, Agnes Riddell

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. } seq.
   Nisbet, W. B. }
1880.—Leverrier, Frank
1881.—Power, George Washington
1882.—Hay, James Alexander
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.*
1877.—Butler, E.

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.
1882.—Barlee, F. R.
1883.—Piddington, A. B.

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

#### MATHEMATICS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Griffith, S. W.</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>Butler, E. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Murray, C. E. R.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(seq.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Knox, G.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>Cooper, P. A.</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>MacIardy, J. D. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Alston, J. W.</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Allen, R. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Sly, R. M.</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Cribb, J. G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Plomley, F.</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Not awarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Backhouse, A. P. (prox. accessit).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

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

#### NATURAL SCIENCE.*

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

#### 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>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>Salting, W. S.</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Woolcock, John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Yarrington, W. H.</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Bladen, Frank Murcott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Docker, Ernest B.</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Byram, William John</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.

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.

1877.—Cribb, J. G. (proxime accessit)
  Nisbet, W. B.)
1880.—Leverrier, F.
1881.—Power, George Washington
1882.—Hay, James Alexander

JUNIOR PRIZE.

1872.—Fletcher, A. J.
  Maclardy, J. D. S. (seq.

1873.—M'Keon, P.
  Moore, A. L. (seq.

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.
1881.—Russell, Harry Ambrose
1882.—Leibius, Gustav Hugo
### PRIVATE ANNUAL PRIZES.

#### I.—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 (*vivâ voce*) in *Experimental Physics* throughout each year. These prizes have been awarded as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prize Winner(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1854 | Patterson, J. S.  
Willis, R. S. |
| 1855 | Renwick, A.  
Hawthorn, S. |
| 1856 | Garland, J.  
Garland, J.  
Stephen, C. B. |
| 1857 | Griffith, S. W.  
Meillon, J.  
Mein, C. S. |
| 1858 | Allen, A. M.  
Smith, R.  
Cape, A. T.  
Long, G. E.  
Manning, C. J. |
| 1859 | Gilchrist, A.  
Knox, G.  
Gilchrist, A.  
Stephen, —  
Thompson, J.  
Cooper, P. A.  
Alston, J.  
Morris, R. N. |
| 1860 | Backhouse, A. P.  
Butler, E. J.  
Kelly, S.  
Gilchrist, A. |
| 1861 | Sloman, J.  
Kent, F. D.  
Coghlan, C.  
Robertson, J.  
Oliver, J. |
| 1862 | Kemp, R. E.  
McCarthy, F.  
Coghlan, C.  
Thallon, J. B. |
| 1863 | Rennie, E. A.  
Stephen, —  
Debenham, J.  
Thallon, J. B. |
| 1864 | Cullen, W. P.  
Cribb, J. G.  
Fairfax, G. E.  
Rolin, Tom |
| 1865 | —  
F.  
Armstrong, L. F. |
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 and 1881 like sums were given by Mr. Justice Faucett for the same purpose.

1881.—Edmunds, W.
1882.—Coghlan, C. A.

PAST PRIZES AND BENEFACIONS.

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. eq.

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.

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

LATIN ELEGIACS.—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.

LATIN ESSAY.—Prize of £10, given by Professor Woolley.
1854.—Salting, G. 1856.—Salting, G.
PRIVATE ANNUAL PRIZES.

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

1860.—Stephen, C.
1861.—Bowman, E.
1863.—Griffith, S. W.
1864.—Murray, C. E. R. \[seq.\]
1866.—Knox, G.
1868.—Cooper, P. A.
1870.—Alston, J. W.

1871.—Sly, R. M.
1872.—Plomley, F.
1873.—Butler, E. J.
1874.—Chisholm, W.
1875.—Forster, C. E.
1876.—Allen, G. B.

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 should have graduated in Arts, either in the University of Sydney or in the University of Melbourne, and who should have been resident in Australia for five years immediately preceding his graduation. The award of the Scholarship was made every other year by this University. The holder of the Scholarship was allowed an option as to place of study between the University of Edinburgh and University College, London, and was expected to pursue his studies with a view to graduation in one of the four Faculties. After the award in 1882, this Scholarship was withdrawn by the Gilchrist Trustees.

1868.—Cooper, Pope, B.A.
1870.—Alston, J. W., B.A.
1872.—Sly, R. M., B.A.
1874.—Hurst, G., B.A.
1876.—Chisholm, W., B.A.

1878.—Maclardy, J. D. S.
1880.—Wilkinson, W. C., B.A.
1882.—Rennie, G. E., B.A.

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
Salting, George

Class II.

1863.

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

Class II.

1866.

CLASS I.
None.

Class II.

1868.

CLASS I.
Barton, E.

1869.

CLASS I.
None.

Class II.

1870.

CLASS I.
Sly, R. M.

Class II.

1871.

CLASS I.
Coghlan, C.
Plomley, F.

Class II.

Sly, J. D.

Roseby, J.

Dargin, S.
Rutledge, W. F.

Slomon, J.

* There were no Classes of Honours previously to 1857.
HONOURS.

1872.

Class I.

Backhouse, A.
Kelly, S.

Hynes, W. A.
Pring, R.

æq.

1873.

Class II.

Morrice, J.

Hurst, G.
Hill, T.

Class I.

Oliver, J.

Lee, W.

Class I.

Butler, T.
Forster, C. E.

Roger, R.

Class I.

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

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

æq.

1877.

Class II.

Wilkinson, W. C.
Maclardy, J. D. S., proxime accessit

Prior, H.
Whitfeld, L.
Lloyd, T.

Bundock, C.
Kelly, H.

æq.

1879.

Class I.

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

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

1880.

Class I.
Linsley, W. H.
Moore, W. L.
Cullen, W. P.
Berry, W.
Campbell, G. R.
Badham, L. B.
Dalton, G.
Lander, W. H.

Class II.

1881.

Cribb, J. G.
King, W. U.
McManamey, J. F.
McCulloch, P. V.
McLelland, H.

Class I.

1882.

Barlee, F. R.
Rennie, G. E.
Butler, F. J.
Wilkinson, F. B.

Class II.

1883.

Piddington, A. B.
Rich, G. E. (prox. acc.)
Rolin, Tom
Crocker, H.

Class III.

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.
Quirk, John

Class II.

1866.

Knox, George
Sly, J. D.

1868.

Cooper, P. A.
Purves, W. A.
HONOURS.

1869.
CLASS I.
Alston, J.

1870.
CLASS II.
Sly, George

1871.
CLASS II.
Sloman, J.

1872.
CLASS II.
Pring, R.

1873.
CLASS I.
Edmunds, W.

1874.
CLASS I.
Chisholm, W.

1875.  
CLASS II.  
Barton, F.
Lee, W.  
Oliver, J.  \textit{eq.}

1876.
CLASS I.
Thallon, J. B.

1877.
CLASS I.
Debenham, J. W.

CLASS II.
Maclardy, J. D. S.

Whitfeld, L.
Kelly, H.
HONOURS.

1879.

CLASS I.

Allen, R. C.
Cohen, J.

CLASS II.

None.
Cullen, W. P.

1880.

CLASS I.

None.

CLASS III.

Moore, W.
Brennan, F.
Mann, W. J. G. \{æq.

1881.

CLASS I.

Cribb, J. G.

CLASS II.

McManamey, J. F.

1882.

CLASS I.

None.

CLASS II.

Flint, C. A.

1883.

CLASS I.

Rolin, Tom

CLASS II.

Woolcock, J.

NATURAL SCIENCE.*

1874.

CLASS I.

Chisholm, W.
Oliver, J.

1875.

CLASS I.

Butler, T.
Carruthers, J. H.

1876.

CLASS I.

None.
Russell, W.
Maher, C. H.
Renwick, 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 172.
HONOURS.

1877.
CLASS I.
Wilkinson, W. C.

CLASS II.
Bowman, A. S.

1879.
CLASS II.
Bohrsmann, C.
Fletcher, J. A.
Fuller, G. N.

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

1880.
CLASS II.
Bowman, A.
Munro, W. J.

1881.
CLASS III.
Fletcher, C. E.

1882.
CLASS III.
Rennie, G. E.
Beehag, A J.

1883.
CLASS II.
Sutherland, G. W.

Woolcock, J.

CLASS III.
Wilkinson, F. B.

Hall, W. H.
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1883

SECOND COOPER SCHOLARSHIP FOR CLASSICS—A. W. Fletcher. L. E. F. Neill.
SECOND BARBER SCHOLARSHIP FOR MATHEMATICS—C. Delohery.
UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY—C. Delohery.

CLASSICS.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.
Neill, L. E. F. { eq.
Fletcher, A. W. { eq.
Chauvel, E. A. C.
McManamey, J. F.
Delohery, C.

CLASS II.
Woodthorpe, R. A. { eq.
Curnow, A. F.
Loxton, E. J.
Scarr, H. A.
Beehag, S. A.

PASSED IN LATIN.

Barnett, A. N.
Barton, A. B.
Bellingham, A. E.
Boag, J. W.
Bowman, A.
Boyd, H. A.
Brandt, G. A.
Brereton, V. Le G.
Cameron, C.
Collins, H. N.
Crowley, N.
D'Apicé, L. V.
D'Arcy-Irvine, A.
Davidson, L. G.
Dawson, P. S.
Dick, J. A.
Dick Lily

Dove, W. R. N.
Fletcher, W. B.
Fosbery, V. F.
Gilmour, J. C.
Hall, B. T.
Hall, Fanny R.
Henry, A. G.
Hughes, C. M.
Jeffreys, J. A.
Jones, G. S.
Keenan, F. J.
Kennedy, P. A.
Kerr, A. L.
Lee, E. H.
Martin, H.
Massie, R. de W.
McCarthy, M. a'B.

McKay, W. J.
Meagher, R.
Meares, A. L. D.
Merewether, H. A. M.
Moss, H. C. G.
Murphy, C. J.
Newman, G. H.
O'Connor, A. C.
Paine, J. J.
Petrie, F. C.
Robinson, G. F. G.
Russell, Jane F.
Thorburn, J. T.
Weekes, C. J.
Williams, W.
Woolcott, E. P.
### MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

#### PASS.

**GREEK**

- Boag, J. W.
- Bowman, A.
- Boyd, H. A.
- Cameron, C.
- Collins, H. N.
- Davidson, L. G.
- Dick, J. A.
- Fletcher, A. W.
- Gilmour, J. C.
- Hall, B. T.
- Jones, G. S.
- Kerr, A. L.

- Martin, H. T.
- McCarthy, M. a'B.
- Moss, H. C. G.
- Robinson, G. F. G.
- Thorburn, J. T.
- Williams, W.

**FRENCH**

- Barnett, A. N.
- Brandt, G. A.
- D’Apicé, L. V.
- Dawson, P. S.
- Dick, Lily
- Fosbery, V. F.
- Hall, Fanny R.
- Merewether, H. A. M.

**MATHEMATICS**

**HONOURS**

- Class I.
- Delohery, C.

- Hall, B. T.
- Dawson, P. S.
- Fletcher, A. W.

- Scarr, H. A.
- Collins, H. N.

- Class II.

- Beehag, S. A.
- Bowman, A.
- Brereton, V. Le G.
- Crowley, M.

- D’Arcy-Irvine, A.
- Fosbery, V. F.
- Jeffreys, J. A.
- Kerr, A. L.

- Class III.

- Barnett, A. N.
- Barton, A. B.
- Bellingham, A. E.
- Boag, J. W.
- Boyd, H. A.
- Brandt, G. A.
- Cameron, C.
- Chauvel, C. A. C.
- Curnow, A. F.
- D’Apicé, L. V.
- Davidson, L. G.
- Dick, J. A.
- Dick, Lily
- Dove, W. R. N.

- Fletcher, W. B.
- Gilmour, J. C.
- Hall, Fanny R.
- Henry, A. G.
- Jones, G. S.
- Keenan, F. J.
- Kennedy, P. A.
- Loxton, E. J.
- Martin, H.
- Massie, R. de W.
- McKay, W. J.
- McCarthy, M. a'B.
- Meagher, R.
- Meares, A. L. D.

- Moss, H. C. G.
- Murphy, C. J.
- Neill, L. E. F.
- Newman, G. H.
- O'Connor, A. C.
- Paine, J. J.
- Robinson, G. F. G.
- Russell, Jane F.
- Thorburn, J. T.
- Weekes, C. J.
- Williams, W.
- Woolcott, E. P.
### MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

#### NATURAL SCIENCE.

**CHEMISTRY.**

**PASS.**

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**EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.**

**PASS.**

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FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, 1883.

LITHGOW SCHOLARSHIP FOR CLASSICS—A. C. Millard.
GEORGE ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR MATHEMATICS—A. C. Millard.
LEVY SCHOLARSHIP FOR NATURAL SCIENCE—D. Ferguson.

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PASSED IN LATIN AND FRENCH.

Ferguson, D.  Greville, E. E. B.  Meillon, J.
Fox, H. S.     Mackay, D. F.
SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, 1883.

**COOPER SCHOLARSHIP NO. 1 FOR CLASSICS—L. F. ARMSTRONG.**
**BARKER SCHOLARSHIP NO. 1 FOR MATHEMATICS—G. C. HALLIDAY.**
**DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP FOR NATURAL SCIENCE—F. LEVERRIER.**
**RENWICK SCHOLARSHIP FOR NATURAL SCIENCE—F. LEVERRIER.**
**WANT SCHOLARSHIP FOR CHEMISTRY—A. B. CARVOSSO.**

<table>
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<th>MATHEMATICS.</th>
<th>NATURAL SCIENCE.</th>
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<td>HONOURS.</td>
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**CLASSICS.**

- Armstrong, L. F.
- Halliday, G. C.
- Jones, Thos. E.
- Class I.
- Class II.
- Class III.

**MATHEMATICS.**

- Halliday, G. C.
- Leverrier, F.
- Armstrong, L. F.
- Jones, T. E.
- Carvosso, A. B.
- Rygate, P. W.
- Class I.
- Class II.
- Class III.
- Shand, A. B.
- Macansh, A. W.
- Davis, C. F.
- Lee, H. H.
- Parish, W.

**NATURAL SCIENCE.**

- Class I.
- Leverrier, F.
- Carvosso, A. B.
- Class II.
- Perkins, A. E.
- Class III.
- Armstrong, W. G.
- Jamieson, S.
- Tarplee, W. F.
- Rygate, P. W.
- Mayne, J. O’N.
- Moore, V. W.
- Backhouse, F. H.
- Rigg, Thos.
- Ward, T. W. C.
- Jones, E. Trevor
### B.A. EXAMINATION, 1883.

**UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR CLASSICS**—A. B. Piddington.

**UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR MATHEMATICS**—Tom Rolin.

**BELMORE MEDAL FOR AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY**—J. Woolcock.

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GENERAL REGULATIONS.

In accordance with By-laws 91, 123, and 139, all candidates for Degrees or Certificates are required to pass the Matriculation Examination, and to pass through the course of instruction required for Graduates in Arts during the first year.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, MARCH, 1884.*

In accordance with By-law 61, candidates for Matriculation are required to pass in English Grammar and Composition, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and one of the following subjects:—Greek, French, German, Elementary Chemistry, Elementary Natural Philosophy.

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.—PASS.
1. English Grammar and Composition,—Parsing, bad grammar to correct, and words to be explained and distinguished.
2. Latin.—Cicero de Senectute.—General accuracy as to nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, government of prepositions, conjugation and composition of verbs. In Syntax candidates must be able to translate correctly short sentences involving the ordinary rules, such as may be found in Ihne's Latin Syntax. Specimens of such sentences may be found in the “Life of Timoleon,” &c. (George Robertson).
3. Arithmetic.
4. Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive.
5. Geometry.—Euclid, Book I.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.—PASS.
(a) Greek.—Homer's Iliad, Book I.—With an examination in Greek Grammar, as far as is contained in the Initia Græca up to page 116.

* For information respecting the Examination required by Solicitors' Articled Clerks, see page 225.
(b) French.—The French required at the Matriculation will be an accurate knowledge of the first part of French Grammar, viz., Genders and Inflections of substantives, adjectives and pronouns, the conjugation of the regular verb, and that of avoir and être; the construction of negative and interrogative sentences; and the position of the pronouns.

(c) German.—An examination similar to that in French, but non-Grecian candidates are advised to bring up, not German but French, so that they may attend lectures therein in the first year and German in the second.

(d) Elementary Chemistry.—The non-metallic elements.*

(e) Elementary Natural Philosophy.—The elements of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.*

Candidates who do not take up Greek, French or German at the Matriculation Examination are nevertheless strongly recommended to attain to the above-mentioned standard of proficiency in that language which they select for their first year, as the course will begin on the supposition of its having been attained.

ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

CLASSICS.

Latin and Greek Composition, Prose and Verse.

Terence.—Andria.

HOMER—Iliad—Book I.

Mathematics.

Higher Arithmetic and Algebra


Trigonometry.

Cicero—De Senectute

Terence—Andria

Homer—Iliad—Book I.

* See list of text books on page 217.
MATRICULATION.

1885.

Livy.................................Books XXI. and XXII.
Æschylus................................Prometheus Vinctus.

1886.

Horace.................................Odes—Book I.
Satires—Book I.
Xenophon................................Memorabilia—Book II.

1887.

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

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.
# TIME TABLE OF LECTURES FOR 1883.

## FACULTY OF ARTS.

**LENT TERM, 1883.**

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column refer to the Synopses of Lectures, pages 197-217.

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*Note:* The times are in 24-hour format, with the first number representing the hour and the second number representing the minute.
### TIME TABLE OF LECTURES FOR 1883.

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N.B.—The numbers in the left hand column refer to the Synopses of Lectures, pages 197-217.

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*The course in Experimental Physics will be continued until the middle of Trinity Term, when the course in Chemistry will begin.*
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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

LENT TERM, 1883.

N.B.—The numbers in the left hand column refer to the Synopses of Lectures, pages 197-217.

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* Dissections from May to October.
## TIME TABLE OF LECTURES FOR 1883.

### DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

#### LENT TERM, 1883.

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column refer to the Synopses of lectures on pages 197-217.

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#### MICHAELMAS TERM, 1883.

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LECTURE SUBJECTS—ARTS.

LECTURE SUBJECTS FOR 1883.

N.B.—The numbers refer to the time tables on pages 192—196.

CLASSICS.

1. Lectures are delivered on the subjects of Examination, including Latin and Greek Composition—prose and verse.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

2. Lectures are delivered on the subjects of Examination, including Syntax, Idioms, &c.

MATHEMATICS.

LENT TERM.

3. First Year, Pass, Geometry.—Euclid, Bks. I.—IV., and easy exercises.

4. First Year, Pass, Algebra.—Up to simple equations of two and three unknown quantities and corresponding problems.

5. First Year, Honours, Geometry.—Euclid, Bks. I.—IV., VI., XI., with exercises, other theorems and problems relating to rectilinear figures and circles, parallel-sided solids, cylinders, and cones.

6. First Year, Honours, Algebra—Simultaneous equations, roots of equations, ratio, surds, indices, the progressions, scales of notation, permutations and combinations, binomial, multinomial and exponential theorems, logarithms, interest, annuities.

7. Second Year, Pass, Logarithms.—Preliminary theorems, use of tables, arithmetical applications, interest, discount, annuities.

8. Second Year, Pass, Algebra.—Quadratic equations, problems, surds, fractional indices, ratio, proportion, variation, the three progressions.

9. Second Year, Honors, Differential Calculus.—Differentiation, Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems, successive differentiation, Leibnitz' theorem, indeterminate forms.

10. Second Year, Honours — Analytical Geometry.—The straight line, circle and conics, tangent, normal, diameters, eccentric angle, pole and polar, asymptotes, general equation of second degree, reciprocal polars.
11. **Third Year, Pass and Honours, Dynamics (experimental.)**—Translation and rotation, Harmonic vibration, Lissajous' figures, Atwood's machine, the pendulum.

12. **Third Year, Pass, Dynamics (theoretical).**—Uniform motion, uniform acceleration, laws of motion, projectiles, collision.

13. **Third Year, Honours, Integral Calculus.**—Integration, lengths of curves, areas of curves.

14. **Third Year, Honours, Differential Calculus.**—Theorems of Laplace and Lagrange, partial differentiation, change of variables, maxima and minima, elimination of functions, curves, tangents, asymptotes, curvature, evolutes, involutes, curve tracing.

**TRINITY TERM.**

15. **First Year, Pass, Geometry.**—Euclid, Definitions of Books V., VI., and Props. 1—4, 8—13 of Book VI., with easy exercises, geometrical constructions, mensuration of lines and surfaces.

16. **First Year, Pass, Trigonometry.**—Measurement of angles, trigonometrical ratios, formulæ for one or two angles, easy equations and identities.

17. **First Year, Honours, Geometrical Conics.**—Parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, focus and directrix, tangent and normal, conjugate diameters, poles and polars, asymptotes, orthogonal projection.

18. **First Year, Honours, Algebra and Trigonometry.**—Algebra, series, continued fractions, inequalities, properties of numbers, probabilities, determinants. Trigonometry, measurement of angles, formulæ, identities, equations, logarithmic tables, solution of triangles.


20. **Second Year, Pass, Statics.**—Components and resultants, moments, couples, centre of gravity, elementary machines.

21. **Second Year, Honours, Differential Calculus.**—Maxima and minima, elimination of functions, curves, tangents, asymptotes, curvature, evolutes, involutes, singular points, curve tracing.

22. **Second Year, Honours, Mechanics.**—Components and resultants, moments, conditions of equilibrium, stability, friction, elastic strings, elementary machines, virtual velocities.
23. Third Year, Pass and Honours, Hydrostatics and Acoustics (experimental).—Fluid pressure, floating bodies, specific gravity, pressure of a gas, of the atmosphere, capillary action, elementary machines; waves, nodes and loops, vibrations of strings, rods, plates, organ pipes, resonance, interference, pitch, intervals, the major scale.

24. Third Year, Pass, Hydrostatics (theoretical).—Subdivided as in experimental Hydrostatics.

25. Third Year, Honours,—Integral Calculus and Differential Equations.—Lengths of curves, areas, involutes, evolutes, differentiation of an integral, definite integrals; differential equations of the first order and degree, homogeneous equations, linear equations, exact equations, singular solutions.

26. Third Year, Honours, Spherical Trigonometry and Optics.—Spherical triangles, formulæ, identities, solution of triangles, properties of triangles, areas of triangles and polygons, spherical excess, approximate formulæ, regular solids. Optics: mirrors, plates, prisms, lenses, critical angle, conjugate foci, images, optical instruments, the spectrum.

MICHAELMAS TERM.

27. First Year, Pass, Trigonometry.—Formulæ relating to triangles, numerical solutions of triangles in simple cases without logarithms.

28. First Year, Pass, Algebra.—Quadratic equations, problems, surds, fractional indices, ratio, proportion, variation, the three progressions.

29. First Year, Honours, Analytical Geometry.—Coordinates rectilinear and polar, the straight line, the circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, tangent, normal, eccentric angle, diameters, asymptotes.

30. First Year, Honours, Trigonometry.—Heights and distances, properties of triangles, Demoivre's theorem, expansion of sine and cosine in series and in factors, summation of series, principle of proportional parts.

31. Second Year, Pass, Statics.—Experimental verification of formulæ, centre of gravity, elementary machines.
32. *Second Year, Pass, Trigonometry.*—Solutions of triangles, heights and distances, properties of triangles.

33. *Second Year, Honours, Differential Calculus.*—Expansions, maxima and minima, curves.

34. *Second Year, Honours, Dynamics.*—Uniform velocity, uniform acceleration, laws of motion, projectiles, collision, motion on a curve, the cycloid, the pendulum.

35. *Third Year, Pass and Honours, Optics* (experimental).—Shadows, photometry, mirrors, prisms, lenses, critical angle, spectrum, colour, vision, absorption spectra, fluorescence, optical instruments, interference, Newton's rings, Grimaldi's fringes.

36. *Third Year, Pass, Optics* (theoretical).—Reflection and refraction, mirrors, plates, prisms, lenses, optical instruments, foci, images, magnifying power.

37. *Third Year, Honours, Astronomy.*—Instruments, motion of heavenly bodies, transits, latitude, longitude, time, the seasons, eclipses, parallax, aberration, refraction.

38. *Third Year, Honours, Dynamics.*—Velocity and acceleration along and perpendicular to the tangent and the radius vector, small oscillations, rectilinear, parabolic and elliptic motion, central forces, Kepler's laws.

39. **EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.**

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

**CHEMISTRY.**

40. *Introductory Course* for Students of the first year in Arts. The chemistry of the non-metallic elements and of their principal compounds. The properties of the metals as a class. The course will consist of about fifty lectures, extending over one term and a half.

41. *Second Course* (1883-4) for Students of the second year in the Faculties of Medicine and Science and the Department of Engineering. The chemistry of the metals and of their most important compounds. Students are also required to attend a course of Practical Chemistry.
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.

42. 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 larger and more expensive pieces of apparatus are supplied for the general use of Students by the University, on the condition that all breakages have to be made good.

The exercises are held on the afternoons of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Each Student is provided with a set of reagents and a separate working bench, fitted with drawers, shelves, and cupboards to which gas and water are laid on.

Fee for the course, £5 5s.

Students are requested to supply themselves with one of the following Books:

- **Qualitative Analysis.** Thorpe and Muir.
- **Inorganic Chemistry.** W. Valentin, F. C. S.
- **Qualitative Analysis.** Fresenius.
- **Tables for Qualitative Analysis.** A. Liversidge, F. R. S.

Third Course for Students in the Faculties of Medicine and Science and the Department of Engineering. Organic Chemistry. The History of Chemical Philosophy and Discovery. Laboratory Practice.
LECTURE SUBJECTS—NATURAL SCIENCE.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Daily, Trinity Term—from 11 to 12 a.m.


Compound radicles types of organic compounds. Polymeric, metamereric and isomeric compounds. Homologous and isologous series.

Classification of carbon compounds. Action of oxidising, reducing, dehydrating, and other reagents on carbon compounds.

The organic radicles, including the compounds of cyanogen.

Hydrides of the organic radicles—The alcohols; fermentation, wine, beer, bread, fatty bodies, glycerine, saponification, alizarin, &c.

Ethers—Haloid ethers. Aldehydes.

Acids, including the formic, oleic, lactic, pyruvic, benzoic, succinic fumaric, malic and citric series.


Amines, amides, imides and nitrides; the natural alkaloids; aniline, phosphines, indigo, isatine, &c., and the principles of dyeing.

Boron and silicon carbon compounds.

Organo Metallic bodies.

The principal substances yielded by animal and vegetable organisms not classified in the foregoing.

THE CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.

The Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratories are open daily during Term time, for practical instruction in Experimental Chemistry, Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis and Assaying. Assistance will also be afforded to those who wish to perform chemical researches. Students engaged in private investigations will have to provide themselves with any materials they may require which are not included amongst the ordinary reagents, also with the common chemicals when they are employed in large quantities.

Students engaged in Quantitative Analysis will have to provide themselves with a platinum crucible and capsule; also a set of gramme weights.
LECTURE SUBJECTS—NATURAL SCIENCE.

All preparations made from materials belonging to the Laboratory become the property of the Laboratory.

No experiment of a dangerous character may be performed without the express sanction of the professor or of his assistant.

Instructions 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.

43. MINERALOGY.

A course of Lectures upon Mineralogy will be delivered during Michaelmas 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. Especial 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.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY, ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY, PALÆONTOLOGY, AND HISTORICAL GEOLOGY.

NOTE.—The following Programmes refer solely to the present Academic Year, and can only serve as general indications of the tenour of subsequent courses. The subjects are also numbered, to show, not the extent to which each will be discussed, but simply the order in which they will be taken.


44. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. — 1. Distribution of land and water. 2. Trade winds and monsoons. 3. Ocean currents. 4. Marine erosion of a rising or sinking coast. 5. Sub-aërial erosion of the surface. 6. Deltas. 7. Other deposits in lakes or oceans.
LECTURE SUBJECTS—NATURAL SCIENCE.


FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

HUMAN ANATOMY.

46. DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.

During Long Session 1883, 100 Lectures. From 10 to 11 a.m.

The different sorts of organs met with in the body are systematically described one after the other. Each organ is shown and each detail demonstrated to each Student. Drawings, diagrams, models, wet and dry preparations are freely used to illustrate and explain the subjects of the Lectures. The sections of the course are:

- Osteology, an account of the bones of the body.
- Arthrology, an account of the joints of the body.
- Myology, an account of the muscles of the body, and in this connection are considered the action of the muscles, the Fasciae and Aponeuroses.
- Angiology, the description of the vessels of the body—
  1. Bloodvessels—Heart, Arteries, Veins, Capillaries.
  2. Lymphatic or absorbent vessels with the Lymphatic glands.
- Ductless Glands—e.g., Thyroid, Spleen and Thymus.
  2. Sympathetic system of nerves.
- Alimentary System—Mouth and the structures in and about it—Throat, Gullet, Stomach, Intestines, Liver, Pancreas.
- Respiratory System—Nose, (Throat), Windpipe, with Larynx, Bronchid, Lungs and Pleuræ.
- Urinary System—Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, Urethra.
- Reproductive System—Male and Female.

This order is in the main followed, but in every detail it cannot be adhered to.
46. **General Anatomy or Histology.**

This course deals with the visible characters of the ultimate morphological constituents of the body—the cells and the tissues: it includes the minute Anatomy of all the organs of the body.

After this course it is convenient to take up—1. The Skin, with its sweat and sebaceous glands, and its appendages—hair and nail. 2. The peripheral termination of Nerves, (a.) of Motion, (b.) of Sensation. This latter includes the Eye, Ear, Olfactory region of Nose, Nerve-endings that minister to Taste, and the beginnings of Nerves in the various bodily surfaces.

46. **Embryology and Development.**

This section includes an account of the changes which the Ovum undergoes after its fecundation. Traces how each organ arises by the growth, multiplication, and differentiation of Cells until the organism is brought forth to undergo further development while the child becomes the adult. Each step in the process will be fully demonstrated by a large series of microscopical preparations.

Text books recommended for the courses numbered 46:
- Turner's "Introduction to Human Anatomy."
- Gray's "Anatomy."
- Quain's "Elements of Anatomy."

47. **Regional or Surgical Anatomy.**

Long Session, 1883. From 12 to 1.

Here the structures are taken up in the order in which they are met, proceeding from the surface inwards in the direction of any particular spot or region of the body. The course is carried on simultaneously with the Class of Practical Anatomy, and it is conducted conjointly by the Professor and his Assistant.

48. **Practical Anatomy (Dissection.)**

May to October, inclusive.

Each Student with his own hands dismembers or dissects the body, so as to see and feel each constituent part of it, recognize its character, and learn its relation to the surrounding structures.
Moreover, he is here trained to handle his instruments, and so is fitted for the practical work of his after life. The Prosectors are selected from among the best Dissectors. The Renwick Gold Medal will be awarded to the best Dissector during the Session 1883.

The books recommended:
Ellis's "Demonstrations in Anatomy."
Heath's "Practical Anatomy."
Cunningham's "Dissector's Guide."

Tutorial Classes will be formed from time to time to take up special subjects. Special demonstrations will be given from time to time. Examinations, oral and written, will regularly be held to test the progress of the Students.

An Anatomical Museum is now in progress of formation, and Prof. Stuart will be glad to receive from well-wishers of the University rare or interesting specimens of normal or morbid Anatomy.

A departmental Consultation Library is being formed for the use of Students and Graduates, and donations of suitable books, written in any language, will be highly appreciated.

PHYSIOLOGY.
Long Session, 1884.

This class includes:
1. The course of General Anatomy which is common to Anatomy and Physiology.
2. A special account of the Physics and Chemistry of the body.
3. An account of the Circulation, of Respiration, of Alimentation, of the Nutrition of the Tissues, and of Excretion, with references to the minute Anatomy of the different organs.
5. The Larynx and its functions.
6. Physiology of the sense organs, and the special Physiology of the central nervous system.
7. Physiology of Reproduction.
8. The course of Embryology and Development which is common to Anatomy and Physiology.

Text Books recommended:
Dr. Foster's "Human Physiology."
Kirke's "Physiology."
LECTURE SUBJECTS—MEDICINE.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Conducted conjointly by the Professor, Mr. Haswell, and Dr. McCormick.

The work of this Class includes:

I. PRACTICAL HISTOLOGY.—In which each Student prepares, examines, and preserves for himself all the tissues and sections of nearly all the organs of the body. In addition, each day, three or four preparations, showing out-of-the-way objects, or special points are explained and exhibited, sometimes under the highest attainable power of the microscope. Thus, if the Student has not a preparation of his own he has had an opportunity of studying one of practically every part of the body. The Student is shown all the more important processes in Histological Laboratory work, and many of them he practises.

II. PRACTICAL CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY.—After examining some of the proximate principles of the body, each Student very thoroughly goes through the qualitative and quantitative, (gravimetric and volumetric) analysis of normal and of abnormal Urine. Special attention is drawn to the clinical bearing of the work. Then follows an examination of Blood, Saliva, Gastric Juice, Bile, Pancreatic Juice, and Intestinal Secretion. In this connection are considered some of the substitutes for these Digestive Juices when they are inefficient or absent.

III. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY.—Here the manipulative details of the experiments performed, and the mechanism of the apparatus used in the systematic lectures will be more closely shown: the Student will learn how to perform the experiments for himself.

The following Physiological instruments used in clinical work will be shown and explained, and each Student will practice their use, viz.,—Ophthalmoscope, Laryngoscope, Otoscope; Hæmocytometer, Hæmoglobininometer, Sphygmograph, Cardiograph, Plethysmograph, Clinical and Surface Thermometers, Urinometer, Pycnometer, Sertometer, Dynamometer, Plessimeter, together with the different pieces of Electrical apparatus used in medical practice.
LECTURE SUBJECTS—MEDICINE.

In these courses the apparatus and reagents are supplied gratis, and each Student has the use of a Pillischer's microscope of newest design.

Text books recommended:

Stirling's "Practical Physiology."
Foster and Langley's "Practical Physiology."

49. MATERIA MEDICA.

Mr. Thomas Dixson, M.B., M.Ch., Lecturer.

General Introduction to the course.
Classification and Description of Drugs.
Inorganic (including the Carbon Compounds).
Organic \{ Vegetable (with derivatives).
Animal

General Therapeutics; including the action of drugs in health and disease, and the Study of their Physiological and Chemical Antidotes.
Accessories.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Lecturer—Dr. J. C. Cox.

1. History of Medicine as a Science.
2. Classification and Nomenclature of Diseases.
3. Methods used for the Observation, Diagnosis and Recording of Diseases.
4. The Diatheses or Constitutions.
5. The Symptoms, Diagnosis, and Treatment of—
   a. Fever and Inflammation, Special Fevers.
   b. General Diseases.
   c. Diseases of the Circulatory System.
   d. Diseases of the Respiratory System.
   e. Diseases of the Alimentary System.
   f. Diseases of the Urinary System.
   g. Diseases of the Nervous System.
   h. Diseases of the Skin.
LECTURE SUBJECTS—MEDICINE.

PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Lecturer—F. Milford, M.D. (Heidelberg and Sydney), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

FIRST PRINCIPLES.

DIVISION 1ST.—General and Introductory Lecture—Inflammation, Erysipelas, Surgical Fever, Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Charbon, Carbuncle, Boils, Antiseptic Treatment, and Minor Surgery, about eleven (11) lectures.

DIVISION 2ND.—Surgical Injuries—Shock, Tetanus, Contusions, Incised Wounds, Contused and lacerated wounds, Gun-shot wounds, Poisoned wounds, Snake bites; Burns and scalds; Injuries to blood-vessels; Concussion of brain, Fracture of skull; Special injuries of nerves, muscles and tendons, Injuries of bones, Wounds of joints, Fractures, Treatment of simple and complicated fractures, Dislocations, Special fractures and dislocations; Injuries of regions, Injuries of spine, Injuries of face and adjacent parts, Injuries of throat, Foreign bodies in oesophagus; Injuries of lungs, Rupture of the heart; Injuries of the abdomen and pelvis. About 29 lectures.

DIVISION 3RD.—General operative surgery, general consideration on operations, employment of anaesthetics, Amputations and disarticulations, Special amputations. About four lectures.

DIVISION 4TH.—Surgical diseases, deformities, and special operations. This portion of the course will include about (55) fifty-five lectures on the following subjects:—A. Diseases affecting the tissues generally—Tumors, Venereal diseases, Scrofula and tubercle. (a) Non-malignants, (b) Malignant. B. Diseases of tissues—(a) Surgical diseases of the skin and its appendages, (b) Surgical diseases of the nervous system, (c) Surgical diseases of lymphatics and glands, (d) Diseases of veins, nævus, (e) Diseases of arteries, aneurism, (f) Special aneurisms and their treatment. C. Diseases of the organs of support and motion—(a) Diseases of bone, (b) Diseases of joints, (c) Diseases of the spine, (d) Diseases of the Saceoiliac synchondrosis (c) Diseases of the synovial membranes and muscles (f). Deformities. D. Diseases of Regions—(a) Diseases of the scalp and skull, (b) Diseases of the face and
neck, (c) Ophthalmic surgery, (d) Diseases of the jaws and their appendages, (e) Plastic surgery of the face and mouth, (f) Operations in the air tubes and the chest, (g) Diseases of the breast, (h) Diseases of the abdomen, (i) Diseases of the genitourinary organs, (k) Ovarian disease and ovariotomy. Final lecture on general subjects connected with the foregoing.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Lecturer—Mr. Thomas Chambers, F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

The course comprises Lectures on—

Anatomy and Physiology of the organs connected with Parturition.

Anatomy of the Pelvis, Female Organs of Generation, Ovulation and Menstruation.

PREGNANCY.

Conception and Generation; Anatomy and Physiology of the Fœtus; Signs and Symptoms of Pregnancy; Differential Diagnosis of Pregnancy; Spurious Pregnancy; Duration of Pregnancy; Signs of Recent Pregnancy; Abnormal Pregnancy; Multiple Pregnancy; Superfetation; Extra uterine Fœtation; Missed Labour; Diseases of Pregnancy; Pathology of the Decidua and Ovum; Abortion; Premature Labour.

THE PHENOMENA OF LABOUR.

Mechanism of Delivery; Head Presentations; Management of Natural Labour; Pelvic Presentations; Face Presentations; Occipito-posterior Presentations; Shoulder, Arm, and Trunk Presentations; Prolapse of Funis; Complicated Presentations; Protracted and Precipitate Labours; Obstructed Labour, depending on the condition of soft parts or of Fœtus; Deformities of the Pelvis; Placenta previa; Accidental Hæmorrhage; Post Partum Hæmorrhage; Rupture of Uterus; Inversion of Uterus.

Obstetric Operations.

Induction of Premature Labour; Turning Forceps; Crainotomy Cephalotrise; Decapitation; Evisceration; Cæsarean Section Laparotomy; Elytrotomy; Transfusion.
LECTURE SUBJECTS—ENGINEERING.

Puerperal State.
Management of the Puerperal State; The Infant and its Management; Lacerations; Puerperal Eclampsia; Puerperal Mania; Puerperal Septicemia; Thrombus and Embolism; Causes of Sudden Death during Labour and the Puerperal State; Phlebitis Oedema Lactum; Phlegmasia Dolens; Anasarca Serosa; Pelvic Peritonitis; Pelvic Cellulitis.

Text Books.—Leishman’s, Lusk’s, Cazeaux’, or Playfair’s Midwifery; Barnes’ Lectures on Obstetric Operations; Atthill’s Lectures on Diseases of Women; Barnes’ Diseases of Women; Galabin’s Student’s Guide to Diseases of Women; Martin’s Atlas of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

Pathology.
Lecturer—Mr. W. Camac Wilkinson, M.B. (Lon.)
This course will be divided into three parts:—

Part I. General Pathology.—Definition of Disease; Aetiology of Disease; Physiological Processes in Disease, as observed in Inflammation and its sequelae, morbid growths, atrophy, degeneration and necrosis; Mechanical and Functional Derangements.

Part II. Special Pathology, including the most important morbid conditions of the principal organs.

Part III. Demonstrations and instruction in the modes of preparing for examination diseased tissues and organs.

Medical Jurisprudence.
Lecturer—Dr. W. H. Goode.


Faculty of Science.
Engineering.
Preliminary Dissertation on the Science of Applied Mechanics. The Principle of Mechanical Energy and its application to the Mechanical Powers, relation between the mechanical efficiency and velocity ratio in machines, modulus of a machine, horse power, the work done by variable pressures.
Lifting and Hoisting Machinery worked by men and animals.

Laws of longitudinal elastic resistance in materials, limits of elasticity, distinction between the conditions of immediate fracture and fracture at an indefinitely distant time, limits of intensity of working stress, proof stress.

Determination of the various stresses in simple structures, and the arrangement of materials to resist the stresses thus determined, such as in cast and wrought iron girders, trussed girders, lattice girders.

51. MECHANISM AND MACHINERY.

Definitions, spur and bevil wheels, belts, bands, guide pulleys, screw surface, worm and wheel, screws.

Transmission of Power by belting, wire rope, &c., &c.

The conversion of circular into reciprocating motion, analysis of motion in curves, crank and connecting rod, eccentric, valve and cam motions, reversing and quick return motion.

Conversion of reciprocating into circular motion.

General Principles, ratchet wheels, feed motions, &c.

The Teeth of Wheels.—General laws and principles, cycloidal and involute curves as applied to wheel work, methods of approximating to these curves in teeth of wheels.

Wheel cutting and wheel moulding machinery, wheels in trains, the transmission of power by wheel work.

The copying principle in machinery, the screw cutting lathe; planing, shaping, and slotting machines; drilling and boring machines; Blanchard’s lathe; epicyclic trains; parallel motions; miscellaneous contrivances in mechanism.

The laws of fluid pressure as applied to air and water machines; construction and mechanical efficiency of the suction and forcing pump; exhausting and condensing air pump; syphon; diving bell; Bramah press; pressure and vacuum gauges.

Hydraulic lifting and hoisting machinery, with the construction and details of the various machines.

Energy of a fall of water; the construction and efficiency of water wheels, turbines, centrifugal pumps.
LECTURE SUBJECTS—ENGINEERING.

52. STEAM AND THE STEAM ENGINE.


53) PRACTICAL, PLANE, AND SOLID GEOMETRY.

PLANE GEOMETRY.—Construction relating to right lines only, right lines and polygons of circles, and circular arcs of conic sections, cycloidal curves, spirals, &c.

SOLID GEOMETRY.—Principles of Orthographic Projection, Representation of Points, lines, and planes by their Projections and traces. Elementary Problems on lines and planes. Representation of simple solids by plan and Elevation; also, from given conditions of position, construction of a spherical surface containing four given points, tangent and normal planes to solids of revolution. The Projection of shadows, developments, Principles of Isometric Projection, Principles of Perspective Projection.

54) SURVEYING—1st COURSE.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND OPERATIONS.—Plans and sections, measures of length, area and volume. Scales for plans and sections, methods of surveying, general order of operations in Engineering Geodesy, information on plan and section, Bench marks, estimates and borings, checking levels.

SURVEYING WITH THE CHAIN.—Marks, signals, ranging poles, structure and use of chain and arrows. Chaining on a hill side, oblique and rectangular offsets, chained triangles, tie lines, field work. Plotting survey.

SURVEYING WITH THE THEODOLITE.—Structure, adjustments, and use of the theodolite, measuring horizontal and vertical angles,
finding the true meridian, triangulating, traversing, finding latitude, reduction of angles to central station, plotting survey, field work.

**LEVELLING.**—Setting out a line of section, structure, adjustment and use of the spirit level, corrections for curvature and refraction, level field work, plotting a section, contour surveying.

**ENGINEERING.**

**SECTION I.**

**MATERIALS used in Engineering and Architecture; their characteristic properties, strength, and durability.**

**CALCULATION OF STRESSES in simple structures; graphic representations of stresses; construction of cast and wrought iron girders; fire-proof floors for mills and warehouses; design of plate web girder bridges.**

**BRIDGES.**—The stresses in lattice girder and bowstring bridges from stationary and moving loads; designs of girder bridges for roads and railways; continuous girders; arched ribs and suspension bridges. Maxwell's diagrams for stresses in trussed structures.

**ROOFS.**—Arched ribs and bowstring girders for roofs of large span.

**ARCHES, ABUTMENTS, &c.**—The general principles of conjugate stresses; the pressure of earth against foundations and retaining walls; the design of retaining walls, arches, and abutments, in brick, masonry, and concrete.

Temporary works in connection with engineering structures, centrings, stagings, &c.

Tunnelling in rock, compact ground, wet sand, &c.

**SECTION II.**

**MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.**—The design of engines and machinery, including machine tools, stationary, locomotive, and marine engines, steam and hydraulic lifting and hoisting machinery.

**CIVIL ENGINEERING.**—Architecture and building construction; water supply; irrigation and sewerage works, Harbours, rivers, docks, and reclamation works. Railways, roads, canals
BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

MINING ENGINEERING.—Machinery used in mining, including excavating, hauling, hoisting, pumping, ventilation.

SURVEYING.—2ND COURSE.

SETTING OUT WORK.—Ranging straight lines with the theodolite; ranging curves; setting out slopes, gradients, levels, for excavation, tunnels, &c.

ENGINEERING SURVEYS AND SECTIONS.—Taking section and survey for main line of railway, road, canal, conduit, or sewer, and calculating the quantities of excavation and filling.

MARINE SURVEYING.—Structure adjustments and use of the sextant; method of fixing position of soundings by means of sextant; lines of equal depth on hydrographic charts; tide gauges, &c.

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.

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS IN ARTS.

Pass.—Todhunter’s Trigonometry for Beginners. Honours.—Cross’s Algebra. Todhunter’s Analytical Geometry.

FOR SECOND YEAR STUDENTS IN ARTS.


OR THIRD YEAR STUDENTS IN ARTS.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.


NATURAL SCIENCE.

FOR MATRICULATION.

Lessons in Elementary Chemistry—Roscoe. The first part only, treating of the non-metallic Elements. (Macmillan and Co.)
Lessons in Elementary Physics—Balfour Stewart. (Macmillan and Co.)

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS IN ARTS.


FOR SECOND YEAR STUDENTS IN MEDICINE, SCIENCE, &C.


FOR THIRD YEAR STUDENTS IN ARTS.

Mineralogy.—Bauerman's Mineralogy; Collins' Mineralogy, Parts I. and II.; Dana's Descriptive Mineralogy. Practical Chemistry, one of the following: Qualitative Analysis, Thorpe and Muir; Inorganic Chemistry, W. Valentin, F.C.S.; Qualitative Analysis, Fresenius; Tables for Chemical Analysis, A. Liversidge, F.R.S.

NATURAL HISTORY.

*Lessons in Elementary Botany, Professor Oliver. Also Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom, if desired.

REFERENCE.

Note.—A good collection of Books of Reference will be found in the Library attached to the Physiological Laboratory.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

*Geikie or Herschel or others.

GEOLoGY.

*Lyell's Students' Elements, Manuals of Jukes or Dana, or Text Book, Geikie.

PALEONTOLOGY.


* These Books may be regarded as generally necessary.
EXAMINATION SUBJECTS—ARTS.

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.

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 double; 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.

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.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION SUBJECTS FOR MARCH, 1884.

CLASSICS.

Pass.

| Latin—Cicero pro Milone. |
| Virgil's Georgics, Book I. |
| Prose Composition, &c. |
| Greek—Euripides' Ion. |
| Herodotus, Book VIII. |
| Prose Composition. |

Additional for Honours.

| Latin—Ovid's Fasti, Book II. |
| Terence, Andria. |
| Prose and Verse Composition, &c. |
| Greek—Demosthenes, in Lep- tinem |
| Aristophanes' Nubes. |
| Prose and Verse Composition. |
EXAMINATION SUBJECTS—ARTS.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

French—Grammar and Syntax.

MATHEMATICS.

Pass.
(i.) Geometry.
(ii.) Algebra.
(iii.) Trigonometry.

Additional for Honours.
(iv.) Geometry and Geometrical Conics.
(v.) Algebra.
(vi.) Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Natural Philosophy.

SECOND YEAR.

CLASSICS.

Pass.
Latin—Livy, Book III.
Terence's Phormio
Prose Composition.
Greek—Plato, Euthydemus.
Homer's Iliad, Books III. and IV.
Prose Composition.

Additional for Honours.
Latin—Virgil's Aeneid, Book III.
Cicero de Officiis, Book I.
Prose and Verse Composition, &c.
Greek—Thucydides, Book III.
Aristophanes—Birds.
Prose and Verse Composition.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

French—Grammar, Syntax and Idiom.
German—Grammar and Syntax.

MATHEMATICS.

Pass.
(i) Algebra.
(ii.) Trigonometry.
(iii.) Statics.

Additional for Honours.
(iv.) Analytical Geometry.
(v.) Differential Calculus.
(vi.) Mechanics.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.
THIRD YEAR AND B.A.

CLASSICS.

Pass.
Latin—Horace's Epistles, Book I.
Cicero pro Cælio.
Prose Composition.
Greek—Sophocles, Antigone.
Thucydides, Book VII.
Prose Composition.

Additional for Honours.
Latin—Plautus, Captivi.
Sallust, Jugurtha.
Prose and Verse Composition, &c.
Greek—Plato, Philebus.
Æschylus, Agamemnon.
Prose and Verse Composition, &c.

MATHEMATICS.

For Pass.
(i.) Dynamics.
(ii.) Hydrostatics and Acoustics.
(iii.) Optics.

Additional for Honours.
(iv.) Differential Calculus.
(v.) Integral Calculus and Differential Equations.
(vi.) Dynamics.
(vii.) Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomy.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

For Pass.
Practical Chemistry, Geology.

Additional for Honours.
Mineralogy.

The Examination in Practical Chemistry will consist of a paper and an exercise in the Laboratory; those in Mineralogy and Geology will be by means of papers; and specimens of rocks, fossils, minerals and crystals may be given for identification and description.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., 1884.
(See By-laws 74—78.)

EXAMINATION FOR DEGREES IN SCIENCE AND CERTIFICATES IN ENGINEERING.
(See By-laws 119—136.)
EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B., 1884.

Stephens' 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., 1884.
(See By-laws 83 and 84.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF M.B. AND M.D., 1884.
(See By-laws 85—118.)

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 REGULATIONS.

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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 April, 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 being 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 questions 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.

**Articled Clerks.**

2. Every person desirous of entering into Articles of Clerkship 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 Articled 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 Examiner 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 hereinbefore mentioned, no Intermediate Examination otherwise than in Law shall be required.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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 April, July, and October, commencing on the first Monday in each case. The subjects of Examination for April, July, and October, 1883, will be the same as those set for the Matriculation Examination of March, 1883: and so on in future years.

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 practise 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 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
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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.

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 Civilization 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; Stephens' Commentaries, Introduction and Concluding Chapter.

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

APPENDIX B.

Examination in Law.

FIRST BRANCH.

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

2. Constitutional Law—
PRIZES.


3. International Law—
   1. The Laws of Allegiance, of Aliens, of Naturalization, of Extradition.
   2. The Rights and Duties of Nations in Times of Peace.
   3. In Times of War.

Books.

Grotius: De Jure Belli et Pacis, Books 1, 2, and 3.
Manning's Commentaries, by Sheldon Amos.
Westlake on Private International Law.

SECOND BRANCH.

1. Real Property. Williams on Real Property; Sugden's Real Property Statutes; Stephens' Commentaries, Book 2, Part I.

2. Personal Property. Williams on Personal Property; Smith on Contracts.


4. Equity. Story's Equity Jurisprudence; Spence's Equity, 2nd Volume, Chapters 1, 6, 8, and 11.

5. General Paper. Stephens' Commentaries, Book 5; Broom's Maxims.

LIST OF SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES, &c., AWARDED AT THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

J. B. Watt Exhibition—Every third year for general proficiency. Value, first year, £30; second year, £40; third year, £50. (See page 164.)
PRIZES.

John West Gold Medal—For general proficiency at the Senior Examination.

University Prizes—For general proficiency, viz.: £20 for Senior Males, £10 for Junior Males.

Fairfax Prizes—For general proficiency, viz.: £20 for Senior Females, £10 for Junior Females.

A University Silver Medal—For proficiency in each subject.

Awarded at the Matriculation Examination.

The Salting Exhibition—Awarded, on the recommendation of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, to a student proceeding thence to the University. £20 for three years.

The Bowman-Cameron Scholarship—Every third year for general proficiency. £50 for three years.

The Cooper Scholarship No. 2—Awarded to a student distinguished in Classics. £50 for one year.

The Barker Scholarship No. 2—Awarded to a student distinguished in Mathematics. £50 for one year.

A University Scholarship—For general proficiency. £50 for one year. A University Scholarship is not given in the year in which the "Bowman-Cameron" Scholarship is awarded.

The John Williams Scholarship—For sons of Freemasons. Every third year.

Bursaries of the annual value of £50 each are awarded from time to time.

Awarded at the First Year Examination.

The Lithgow Scholarship—For Classics. £50 for one year.

The George Allen Scholarship—For Mathematics. £50 for one year.

The Levy Scholarship.—£50 for one year.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination.

The Cooper Scholarship No. 1—For Classics. £50 for one year.

The Barker Scholarship No. 1—For Mathematics. £50 for one year.
PRIZES.

AWARDED IN SCIENCE.
The Deas-Thomson Scholarship—For Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical), and Experimental Physics. £50 for one year.
The Renwick Scholarship—For Physical Geography, Geology, and Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical). £50 for one year.
The R. C. Want Scholarship—For Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical). £25, tenable for two years.

AWARDED AT THE B.A. EXAMINATION.
Three University Prizes of £10 each—For Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science respectively.
The Belmore Gold Medal of the value of £15—For Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Awarded annually to a member of the University under the standing of M.A.

AWARDED IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.
The Renwick Medal, value £10—For proficiency in Anatomy and Practical Anatomy.

PRIZE COMPOSITION.

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 1884.—The Federation of the Australian Colonies.

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 1884.—Milton’s Sonnets, Nos. 19, 20, 22, and 23.

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 1884.—Charles Darwin.
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**Lecture Fees, per Term—**

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### UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

#### BENEFACIONS BESTOWED BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

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<td>1853</td>
<td>Solomon Levey, Esq.</td>
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<td>1853</td>
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<td>Towards the establishment of Chair of Geology.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Woolley</td>
<td>£50</td>
<td>Towards the establishment of Chair of Geology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. Hamilton, Esq.</td>
<td>£50</td>
<td>Towards the establishment of Chair of Geology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sir C. Nicholson</td>
<td>£80</td>
<td>Towards the establishment of Chair of Geology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hon. G. Allen</td>
<td>£30</td>
<td>Towards the establishment of Chair of Geology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Merewether, Esq.</td>
<td>£50</td>
<td>Towards the establishment of Chair of Geology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R. C. Want, Esq.</td>
<td>£75</td>
<td>Towards the establishment of Chair of Geology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Pell</td>
<td>£120</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>Thomas Walker, Esq.</td>
<td>£700</td>
<td>Towards the establishment of Chair of Geology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freemasons under the Eng. Constitution</td>
<td>£1,000</td>
<td>Towards the establishment of Chair of Geology.</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, Property of the estimated value of £180,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Thomas Walker, Esq.</td>
<td>£500</td>
<td>Towards an Organ for the Great Hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fitzwilliam Wentworth, Esq.</td>
<td>£415</td>
<td>To provide a Screen for the Organ Gallery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James Allen, Esq.</td>
<td>£1,000</td>
<td>To found a Bursary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Walker, Esq.</td>
<td>£5,000</td>
<td>To found Bursaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Sir Geo. W. Allen</td>
<td>£1,000</td>
<td>To found a Scholarship in Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Arthur Renwick, Esq., M.D.</td>
<td>£10</td>
<td>For a Medal for Anatomy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 amount; and others, in like form of investment, have since increased in value. Accumulations have also arisen, to the amount of about £4,000, 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, 872.
John de Balliol, Balliol College, 1263.
Walter de Merton, Merton College, 1264.
Walter de Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, Exeter College, 1314.
Queen Phillipa, Queen's College, 1340.
William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winton, New College, 1386.
Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, Lincoln College, 1427.
Archbishop Chichele, All Souls' 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.

BAY WINDOW.—Subject—The line of English Sovereigns and their Consorts from the Conquest.

Donor.—J. H. CHALLIS, ESQ.
LIST OF STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, &c.

SIDE WINDOWS.

Subjects—

I.
Bede, Alcuinus, Cædmon.

II.
Roger Bacon, Robert Goathead, John Duns Scotus.

III.
Chaucer, Fortescue, James I. of Scotland.

IV.
Sir Thomas More, Earl of Surrey, Spenser.

V.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Shakespeare, Massinger and Ford.

VI.
Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Bacon, Sir P. Sydney.

VII.
Harvey, Milton, Selden.

VIII.
Addison, Pope, Dryden.

IX.
Locke, Sir I. Newton, Boyle.

X.
Burke, Dr. Johnson, Gray.

XI.
Captain Cook, Judge Blackstone, Dr. Black.

Donor.

HENRY O'BRIEN, ESQUIRE.

CHARLES NEWTON, ESQUIRE.

EDWARD KNOX, ESQUIRE.

WILLIAM LONG, ESQUIRE.

JOHN DOBIE, ESQUIRE.

ROBERT FITZGERALD, ESQUIRE.

A. MOSES, ESQUIRE.

JOHN REEVE, ESQUIRE.

THOMAS BARKER, ESQUIRE.

HENRY AND ALFRED DENISON, ESQUIRES.

THOMAS W. SMART, ESQUIRE.
REPORT
OF THE
SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1882.

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 1881, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

2. Out of a total of one hundred and eight students who presented themselves for matriculation in June, seventy-four, of whom two were females, qualified themselves. Of this number three 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. The following is the list of honours gained by Undergraduates:

(i.) SCHOLARSHIPS.

(a) Awarded to First Year Students.

The Cooper Scholarship No. 2, for Classics.
A. C. Millard.

The Barker Scholarship No. 2, for Mathematics.
A. C. Millard.

A University Scholarship, for General Proficiency.
Cecil J. King.

(b) Awarded to Second Year Students.

The Lithgow Scholarship, for Classics.
19 Armstrong.

The George Allen Scholarship, for Mathematics.
G. C. Halliday.

The Levey Scholarship for Natural Science.
F. Leverrier.
(c.) Awarded to Third Year Students:—

The Cooper Scholarship No. 1, for Classics.
A. B. Piddington.

The Barker Scholarship No. 1, for Mathematics.
Tom Rolin.

The Deas-Thomson Scholarship, for Natural Science.
A. E. Poolman.

The Renwick Scholarship, for Natural Science.
J. Woolcock.

The Want Scholarship, for Chemistry.
A. E. Poolman.

(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.

First Year.
L. Armstrong.
G. C. Halliday.
T. E. Jones.

Second Year.
A. B. Piddington.

(b). Mathematics.

First Year.
G. C. Halliday.
P. Rygate.
T. E. Jones.

Second Year.
Tom Rolin.

(c). Natural Science.

First Year.
F. Leverrier.

Second Year.
A. E. Poolman.
J. Woolcock.
Tom Rolin.

(iii.) Honours at the B.A. Examination.

Classics.
Class I.
F. R. Barlee.
G. E. Rennie.
Class II.
F. J. Butler.
F. B. Wilkinson.

Mathematics.
Class I.
None.
Class II.
C. A. Flint.

Natural Science.
Class I.
G. E. Rennie.
Class II.
G. W. Sutherland.
Class III.
F. B. Wilkinson.
A. Beehag.

A University Gold Medal is awarded to the first in the first class in each subject at the B.A. Examination. That for Classics was gained by F. R. Barlee. Those for the other subjects were not awarded.
(iv.) Special Annual Prizes were awarded as follows:

The *Nicholson* Medal for Latin Verse.
  L. F. M. Armstrong.

The *Belmore* Medal for proficiency in Geology and Practical Chemistry, with special reference to Agriculture.
  G. E. Rennie
  G. W. Sutherland

Professor Smith's Prize for proficiency in Experimental Physics.
  L. F. M. Armstrong.

University Prize for English Verse.
  Frank Murcott Bladen.

4. The following degrees were conferred after examination:

LL.B.—C. A. Coghlan (awarded the Faucett Prize for Jurisprudence).


5. The following graduates of other Universities were admitted *ad eundem gradum* in accordance with the terms of the "Ad Eundem Degrees Act," 44 Vict., No. 22:


M.A.—Messrs. Frederick Lindley Dodds, M.A., Cambridge University; Peter MacPherson, M.A., Aberdeen.

M.D.—Messrs. T. B. Belgrave, M.D., Edinburgh; Craig Dixon, M.B., Edinburgh; Samuel T. Knaggs, M.D., Aberdeen; Louis J. Maclean, M.D., Heidelberg; Frederick Milford, M.D., Heidelberg; Arthur Murray Oram, M.D., Edinburgh; Walter G. Joseph O'Reilly, M.D., Queen's University, Ireland; W. E. Warren, M.D., Queen's University, Ireland.

6. Bursaries were awarded as under:

  *Maurice Alexander* Bursary.—E. E. B. Greville.
  *John Ewan Fraser* Bursary.—R. E. Trindell.
  *W. C. Wentworth* Bursary No. 1.—Thos. P. Moloney.
  *Hunter Baille* Bursary No. 1.—T. J. O'Reilly.
  *Walker* Bursary No. 1.—J. T. Dudley.
Walker Bursary No. 2.—Wm. Bennett.
Walker Bursary No. 3.—Isola Florence Thompson.
Walker Bursary No. 4.—Mary E. Brown.
J. B. Watt Exhibition.—Cecil Purser.

7. At the Public Examinations held in the month of November in Sydney and in the following places:—Albury, Bathurst, Braidwood, Brisbane, Cambewarra, Forbes, Goulburn, Grafton, Ilford, Maitland, Maryborough, Mittagong, Newcastle, Queanbeyan, Rockhampton, Singleton, Tamworth and Wollongong, 57 candidates presented themselves for the Senior Examination, and 398 for the Junior Examination; of these 43 senior candidates and 240 junior candidates were successful.

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

John West Medal for the highest proficient in the Senior Examination—Jas. A. Hay.
University Prizes for Males—
Senior Examination—Jas. A. Hay.
Junior Examination—Gustav Hugo Leibius.
Fairfax Prizes for Females—
Senior Examination—Not awarded.
Junior Examination—Agnes R. Sinclair.

A complete analysis of the Examinations will be found in the "Manual of Public Examinations," hereto appended.

8. Four examinations of candidates for the Civil Service were held during the year, at which 308 candidates presented themselves, and 127 gained certificates.

9. Three examinations, similar to the Matriculation Examination for candidates desirous of being articled as Solicitors were held, at which 52 candidates presented themselves, and 28 gained certificates.

10. Additional leave of absence for a period of twelve months from the meetings of the Senate has been granted to Sir Charles Nicholson.

11. With much regret the Senate has to report the death of one of its number, the Honourable William Forster. Mr. Forster was first elected a Fellow in 1871. During his absence in England his seat became vacant by effluxion of time, but he was re-elected in March, 1880. At a convocation held for the election of his successor, the Honourable Sir Patrick A. Jennings, K.C.M.G., was chosen to fill the vacant seat.
12. The Senate has the pleasure to announce the following donations to the University for the year:

(a.) A sum of £50 from Randolph C. Want, Esq., to provide for two years for the Scholarship for Practical Chemistry, which he initiated in 1881.

(b.) A further sum of £50 from Mr. Justice Faucett, to be applied as a prize for Law.

(c.) Three volumes of very valuable Autographs, presented by the Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, on behalf of the Government of the Colony.

13. During the year the Senate has been actively engaged in making the necessary arrangements for carrying out the extended Scheme of Teaching adopted on the 23rd of December, 1881, in consequence of the increased endowment granted for the year 1882. The Senate learned with satisfaction that this scheme was approved by the Minister for Public Instruction.

On the 4th of January a Committee was appointed to remodel the By-laws, so as to make provision for the new Faculties and Schools which had been determined upon. This Committee, after numerous meetings, brought up its report on the 17th of May, embodying a series of resolutions which subsequently formed the basis of a new code of By-laws. These By-laws, of which a copy is appended, were, after careful consideration, adopted by the Senate on the 22nd of June, and were formally sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor on the 29th of September.

14. After careful consideration the Senate decided that it would be impossible for operations to be commenced in the new schools in the beginning of the Academical year, 1882-3 (June). The difficulties were mainly three—(1) the want of space accommodation; (2) the impossibility of providing the apparatus necessary for the proposed teaching in the Schools of Medicine, Science and Engineering; and (3) the difficulty of finding in the colonies a gentleman capable of performing the duties of Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and Head of the Medical School. No time, however, has been lost, for as the new By-laws require all candidates for Degrees in Medicine or Science, or certificates in Engineering, to pass through one year in the Faculty of Arts, those Students who Matriculated in June, 1882, will be enabled to proceed in their respective courses when the first Professional Lectures in their departments are given in March, 1883.
15. In order to provide space accommodation for the Schools of Medicine and Science, the Senate has made application to the government for the sum of £2000 for the erection of a temporary building. In the meantime it has been decided to apply £1000 of the funds immediately available for a building for the Medical School, as being the more urgently required, in the hope of a re-imbursement of this sum from the Government.

The erection of the temporary building for the Medical School has been placed in the hands of the Colonial Architect, and it is hoped that the building will be ready by March, 1883.

An application has also been made to the Government for the sum of £20,000 for the erection of a permanent building for the accommodation of these schools, and it is proposed that if this be granted a part of it shall be applied in building a detached Chemical Laboratory; the object of this would be to release some valuable space in the present main building for class rooms which will be required, and at the same time to supply more accommodation for Laboratory Students, and to obviate the danger of retaining the Laboratory in its present place.

16. The Senate has appropriated upwards of £2000 from the new endowment to provide apparatus for illustration of the courses of lectures to be delivered under the new By-laws.

17. The Senate has not yet seen its way to the establishment of a Regular School of Law, but it hopes to make a commencement in 1883 by establishing an efficient Lectureship in general Law.

18. Early in the year the new professorship of Natural History was filled by the election of Mr. W. J. Stephens, M.A., late fellow and tutor of Queen's College, Oxford, and first Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School, and this gentleman has delivered several courses of lectures upon subjects falling under his department during the year.

19. For the election of a Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, the Deans of the various Medical Schools in the United Kingdom were requested to nominate gentlemen qualified for the office. Numerous nominations were received, and the choice of the Senate fell upon Mr. T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D., who has highly distinguished himself as a Student, as Demonstrator of Anatomy, and as Acting Professor of Physiology in the University of Edinburgh. Professor Stuart's active duties will commence in March, 1883, and it is believed that he is now on his way to the Colony.
20. The following further appointments have also been made:

- Lecturer in Practice of Midwifery—Thomas Chambers, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.P. (Edin.).
- Lecturer in Practice of Surgery—Frederick Milford, M.D. (Heidelberg & Syd.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).
- Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence—W. H. Goode, M.A., M.D., Ch.M. (Dublin).
- Lecturer in Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Thomas Dixson, M.B., M.Ch. (Edin.).
- Demonstrator in Comparative Anatomy and Physiology and in Histology—William A. Haswell, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.).
- Lecturer in Mathematics—F. J. Horner, B.A. (Cantab.).
- Lecturer in Modern Languages—Etienne Thibault, Docteur-es-Lettres (University of Paris.)
- Lecturer in Engineering—W. H. Warren, C.E.

21. The leave of absence granted to Mr. Hugh Kennedy, Registrar, having expired in May, and it having been ascertained that the state of his health would not allow him again to resume active duties, Mr. H. E. Barff, B.A., was appointed to the office.

22. The Organ, which at the end of last year was in course of erection in the Great Hall, has been completed, and has been performed upon several times. It proves to be an instrument of very high character.

23. Appended is an account of the receipts and disbursements of the University for the year, certified by the Auditor, the Honourable Geoffrey Eagar.

H. E. BARFF, Registrar.
Receipts and Disbursements of the Civil Receipts.

Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1881

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (£ s. d.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received from the Government of N. S. Wales</td>
<td>1,620 0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Endowment</td>
<td>5,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Endowment</td>
<td>5,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for additional Lecturers</td>
<td>1,000 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for Purchase of Scientific Apparatus</td>
<td>1,500 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Receipts</td>
<td>£16,841 10 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disbursements:

- £665 3 6 for Professorial Lecture Fees
- 212 0 0 for Matriculation Fees
- 203 0 0 for Degree Fees
- £6,650 0 0 for Pasturage
- £1,080 3 6 from Hovell Lectureship, Interest on Investments
- £1,400 0 0 for additional Lecturers
- £300 0 0 for Purchase of Scientific Apparatus
- £210 0 0 for Purchase of Scientific Apparatus
- £1,910 0 0 from the Commercial Bank in payment of Fixed Deposits falling due, on account of Cooper Scholarship
- £150 0 0 for Purchase of Scientific Apparatus
- £300 0 0 for Purchase of Scientific Apparatus
- £1,266 0 0 from Mr. Justice Faucett—prize at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws
- £50 0 9 for Randal C. Want, Esq.—prize for Theoretical and Practical Chemistry
- £70 0 0 for Fitz William Wentworth, Esq.—towards expenses of Organ
- £84 14 8 Balance of Fund collected in England, towards expense of Organ
- £5,000 0 0 Interest on Fixed Deposits and Debentures, and Rents of Properties belonging to Private Foundations:
  - Lithgow Scholarship £75 0 0
  - Wigram Allen Scholarship £24 0 0
  - Levy Scholarship £49 2 6
  - Wentworth Fellowship £45 4 0
  - Nicholson Scholarship £13 12 0
  - Wentworth Prize Medal £14 8 0
  - Earl Belmore Medal £16 0 0
  - John Fairfax Medal £16 0 0
  - Saltley Exhibition £12 12 0
  - Alexander Bursary £52 0 0
  - John West Prize £16 0 0
  - Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 1 £52 0 0
  - W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1 £52 0 0
  - W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2 £52 0 0
  - Burdekin Bursary £50 0 0
  - E. M. Frazer Bursary £55 0 0
  - J. E. Frazer Bursary £59 5 0
  - Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 2 £44 2 0
  - Kenwick Scholarship £42 9 6
  - J. E. Watt Exhibition £50 0 0
  - J. G. Raphael Prize £1 12 0
  - Bowman-Cameron Scholarship £50 0 0
  - George Allen Scholarship £42 0 0
  - Cooper Scholarship £127 18 5
  - Barker Scholarship £317 18 5
  - Levy and Alexander Bursary £53 0 0
  - Freemasons' Scholarship £41 4 8
  - James Aitken Bursary £50 0 0
  - Thomas Walker Bursaries £200 0 0
  - Dean-Thomson Scholarships £58 8 0

Total Disbursements: £20,780 19 3

G. EAGAR, Auditor.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Civil Receipts.

Received Fees from Candidates for Civil Service and Public Examinations: £1,223 19 2
## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR 1882.

### Disbursements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid for Salaries</td>
<td>6,741</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales Government unapplied portion of Grant of £1,000, for Assistant Lecturers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid for Improvement of Grounds</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry charges, including Printing</td>
<td>1,202</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Scholarships</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organ, on account</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philosophical Apparatus</td>
<td>2,550</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid to Bank of New South Wales for Fixed Deposits, on account of</td>
<td>3,175</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earl Belmore Medal</td>
<td>£300</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hunter-Baillee Bursary, No. 2</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freemasons' Scholarship</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. B. Watt Exhibition</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levy Scholarship</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renwick Scholarship</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithgow Scholarship</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paid the following sums, on account of Private Foundations:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithgow Scholarship</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levey Scholarship</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholson Scholarship</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl Belmore Medal</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Fairfax Prize</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salting Exhibition</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Bursary</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John West Prize</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter-Baillee Bursary, No. 1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burdekin Bursary</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. M. Frazer Bursary</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Levy and Alexander Bursary</td>
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<td>Deae-Thomson Scholarship</td>
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<td>By Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1882</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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P. J. CLARK, Accountant.

### OF SYDNEY.

Service and Public Examinations for the year ended 31st December, 1882.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Disbursements</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paid Fees to Examiners, and all other Expenses in connection with these Examinations</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A. Correct the spelling of the following sentences—

(1). It was illicited from the witnesses that he kept an elicit still.
(2). If the patients are kept seperate, and not in the same dormitary, their lives will be in less geppordy.
(3). He was keaner in the persuit of iceolated facts than in the endeavou to disern the laws which they obey.

B. Correct the following sentences—

(1). Being shown the vessel out of which the deceased had drank, it was discovered by the doctor that it still contained poison.
(2). If it had not have been for the man whom you say was your enemy you would have had a worse punish­ment.
(3). Previous to making his speech, he put his papers in order.

C. Write down the old past participles of—

To seethe, to help, to work, to reach, to pitch, to pledge.

D. Explain the meaning, and give examples of the use of the following words—

Symmetry, disseminate, ingratiate, suborn, impervious, per­
colate, translucent, indigent.
A. Translate into English—
Extracts from Horace, Odes, Book III.

B. Translate into Latin—

C. Write down the perfect and the supine of—Aboleo, impendo, refringo, desilio, amicio, rescisco, comedo.

D. Translate into Latin—
(a.) They sent men to bring back the horses that had strayed from the camp.
(b.) If he had been fit to command an army his soldiers would not have mutinied.
(c.) They are not to be envied who obtain power by base means.
(d.) If these men's lives are spared, the commonwealth will never be free from conspiracies.
(e.) He said he was sorry for having deceived me, and he earnestly implored me to pardon him.

LATIN COMPOSITION AND AUTHOR.
TIME THREE HOURS.
HONOURS.

A. Translate into English—
Extracts from Horace, Satires, Book II.

B. Translate into Latin—
He was sufficiently skilled, indeed, in set battles, and he commanded a firm heavy-armed infantry, which knew how to repulse and bear down anything that would make head against them, but had no experience in climbing mountains, or capacity to vye in flying and pursuing with men as swift as the wind; nor
could his troops bear hunger, eat anything undressed, or lie upon the ground without tents, like those of Sertorius. Besides, Metellus was now advanced in years, and after his many campaigns and long service, had begun to indulge himself in a more delicate way of living: whereas Sertorius was in the vigour of his age, full of spirits, and had brought his strength and activity to the greatest perfection, by exercise and abstemiousness.

GREEK AUTHOR AND COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

A. Translate into English—

Extracts from Xenophon, Anabasis, Book III.

B. Write down the Greek for—Many ships, The longest walls, To most beautiful women, Swifter horses. The shortest road, Fatter oxen, Sweeter water, The poorest citizens.

C. Translate into Greek—

(a.) He left the camp in the night, that he might not be seen by the soldiers.
(b.) Xenophon ordered the cavalry to attack the enemy at daybreak.
(c.) He said that he had sold his farm for nine talents.
(d.) Do not betray us to the Athenians, for they have sworn to murder us.
(e.) If he known that his brother was dead, he would not have danced.

GREEK COMPOSITION, &c.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

A. Translate into Greek—

It is said, that this was a train laid for him by Pelopidas and Gelon, first magistrates in Boeotia. They sent persons to him, who pretended to be much in the Spartan interest, and who by
magnifying him as the only man fit for such an exploit, worked up his ambition till he undertook a thing equally unjust and detestable with the affair of the Cadmea, but conducted with less valour, and attended with less success. He hoped to have reached the Piræus in the night, but daylight overtook him upon the plains of Tithasia. And we are told, that some light appearing to the soldiers to stream from the temples of Eleusis, they were struck with a religious horror. Sphodrias himself lost his spirit of adventure when he found his march could no longer be concealed; and having collected some trifling booty, he returned with disgrace to Thespiae.

B. Translate into English—

"Ω σχῆμα πέτρας δίπυλοι, αὐθίς αὖ τάλιν εἰσεμι πρὸς σὲ ψιλός, οὐκ ἔχων τροφῆν' ἀλλ' αὐανοῦμαι τῷ ἐν αὐλῷ μόνος, οὐ πτηνὸν ὄρνιν, οὐδὲ θηρ' ὀρεῖβάτην τόξοις ἐναιρων τοισίδ' ἀλλ' αὐτὸς τάλας θανών παρέξω δαίθ' ὕπ' ὄν ἐφερβόμην, καὶ μ' οὐς ἔθηρων πρόσθε θηράζουσι κακών φόνον φόνου δὲ ρύσιον τίσω τάλας πρὸς τοῦ δοκοντος οὐδὲν εἰδέναι κακών. οὐκοί μή πω, πρὶν μάθοιμ, καὶ μή κακώς θάνοις κακώς φοίβος δ' εἰς άρσειν μάλιστ' ἀηδῶν,

VERSE COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

A. Scan the following—

(1.) 'Α λίγεια μινωρεται θαμῖζουσα μάλιστ' ἀηδῶν,
(2.) κοιῆτε ταῦτ' ἔγωγ' ἔχομαι ἀν μή οὐ καλῶς φύσκειν ἔχειν,
(3.) ἢτε νυν, χωρεῖθ' ἡς τάχος εἰςο,
(4.) ἀντίτυπ' ἀλλ' ἐπὶ γὰρ πεσε ταυταλωθεῖς.
(5.) Φοῖβος δ' εἰς ὅβιον ἀρσενας ἀγάγετο.
MATRICULATION.

B. Translate into Latin Elegiacks—

I see thou art implacable, more deaf
To prayers, than winds and seas; yet winds to seas
Are reconcile’d at length, and sea to shore:
Thy anger, unappeasable, still rages,
Eternal tempest, never to be calm’d.
Why do I humble thus myself, and, suing
For peace, reap nothing but repulse and hate?
Bid go with evil omen, and the brand
Of infamy upon my name denounce’d?
To mix with thy concernments I desist
Henceforth, nor too much disapprove my own.
Fame, if not double-fac’d, is double-mouth’d,
And with contrary blast proclaims most deeds.

FRENCH.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

A. Write down the French for—

We eat, you drink, they make, that I may owe, that I might wish, that I may have bought, that I might have sold.

B. Translate into French:

He has no good wine; we have beautiful flowers; I am one of those whom you saw; do not drink that water, this is cooler; I have promised him nothing; he has spoken to me of it; I will bring him to you; do you think of it? what do you think of it?

C. Translate into French:

(1). I must go there to-morrow, but I will return as soon as possible.
(2). The glory which he has acquired for himself will scarcely last.
(3). The books which you have shown me contain some blunders.
(4). I do not think that one ought to trust the professions of such a man.
A. Write down the German for—
Of good wine; of the good wine. To the beautiful books. Of the learned advocate. Many noble houses.

B. Write down the German for—
I have remained. We should have known it. Hast thou thought of it? He fell from the tree. He ran down the mountain.

C. Translate into German—
If I had had time I would have written more. Although he has suffered much he does not look ill. It is reported that he left the town early in the morning in order to be present at the meeting. He offered me favourable conditions which, however, I was unable to accept.

ARITHMETIC.

1. If 3 men can reap 25 acres in 10 days, and the work of 2 men be equal to that of 5 boys, how many boys must be employed to assist 4 men in reaping 52 acres, so that the work may be completed in 12 days?

2. Find the cost of making a road whose length is 3 miles 30 poles 5 yards, at £72 17s. 6d. per mile.

3. Reduce \( \frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{4}} - \frac{5}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \) to \( \frac{3}{10} \) of \( 2\frac{1}{4} \).

4. Find the value of \( \frac{7}{9} \) of \( 1\frac{1}{4} \) of 3 acres — 10.04375 sq. yds. + .1136 of 3\( \frac{1}{2} \) sq. ft.

5. A merchant sells 49 quarters of corn at a profit of 7 per cent., and 84 quarters at a profit of 11 per cent.; and if he had sold it all at a profit of 9 per cent. he would have received £2 10s. 9d. less than he actually did; what was the price he paid for the corn?
6. If on a debt of £252 19s. 3d. due a year hence the discount allowed be £7 19s. 3d., at what rate was interest calculated?

7. A bankrupt pays 5s. 9d. in the pound; if his assets were £500 more he would pay 6s. 5d. What are his assets and his debts?

8. Find the difference between the Simple and Compound Interest on £250 for 4 years at 2½ per cent.

9. A person purchases £720 Russian 5 per cents: at 91½ and sells out when the price has risen to 93½. What does he gain by the transaction?

10. Two pipes A and B would fill a cistern in 25 minutes and 30 minutes respectively. Both are opened together, but at the end of 8½ minutes the second is turned off. In how many minutes will the cistern be filled?

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**ALGEBRA.**

**TIME, THREE HOURS.**

**PASS.**

1. Find the value of \( ab^2 - 2bc^2 + 3cd (b^2a - 3a^2c) + 4ac (bd - ac) \) when \( a = 3, b = -3, c = -2, d = 2. \)

2. Prove that
   (i.) \( (a + b) (a + x) (b + x) - a(b + x)^2 - b(a + x)^2 = (a-b)^2x. \)
   (ii.) \( a^4 - (b^2 - c^2)^2 + b^4 - (a^2 - c^2)^2 + c^4 - (a^2 - b^2)^2 = (a+b+c) (a+b-c) (a+c-b) (b+c-a). \)

3. Find the G.C.M. of \( 2a^3 + 5a^2x - 30ax^2 + 27x^3 \) and \( 4a^3 + 5x^2a - 21ax^3; \)
   and L.C.M. of \( 4x^3 - 4ax^2, 3x^2 - 9ax + 6a^2, 2x^3 - 8a^2x. \)

4. Four times the number “a” is subtracted from five times the number “b,” and the difference is multiplied by itself; the product thus formed is divided by the sum of five times the number “a” and four times the number “b.” Write down the Algebraic expression for the number whose square is equal to the quotient.
5. Simplify—
   (i.) \((x - y) (x + y) - \left\{ xy - x \{ y - x (y + 1 - y) \} \right\}\)
   (ii.) \(\frac{1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}}{a^2} \left( \frac{1 - \frac{ab - b^2}{a^2}}{a^2 + b^2} \right) \frac{a^4}{a^3 + b^2} \cdot \frac{a - b}{a^2 + b^2}\)
   (iii.) \(\frac{1}{a + x} + \frac{2a}{a^2 + x^2} + \frac{4a^3}{a^4 + x^4} - \frac{8a^7}{a^8 - x^2}\).

6. Find the factors of \(x^2 - x - 600\), \(x^3 + 729\), \(a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4\).

7. Divide \(\frac{3}{4}x^5 - 4x^4 + \frac{77}{8}x^3 - \frac{43}{4}x^2 - \frac{33}{4}x + 27\)
   by \(\frac{x^2}{2} - x + 3\).

8. Find the difference between—
   \((1 + x)^3 + (1 + x)^2y + (1 + x)y^2 + y^3\)
   and \(3x(x + 1) + y(y + 1) + 2xy + 1\)
   and shew by what expression this difference must be multiplied
   in order that the product may be \(y^4 - x^4\).

9. Solve the equations—
   (i.) \(\frac{x - \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{6}{5}} + \frac{x - \frac{1}{7}}{\frac{6}{7}} = \frac{4}{9}\)
   (ii.) \(\frac{x + \frac{2}{x + 1}}{x + \frac{2}{x + 3}} = \frac{x + 3}{x + 2} + \frac{x + 3}{x + 4}\)

——

EUCLID.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.


2. If a straight line falling on two other straight lines make the alternate angles equal to one another, the two straight lines shall be parallel to one another.
MATRICULATION.

3. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of one of them greater than the angle contained by the two sides, equal to them, of the other, the base of that which has the greater angle shall be greater than the base of the other.

4. The greater angle of every triangle is subtended by the greater side.

5. To draw a straight line at right angles to a given straight line from a given point in the same. How would you draw the required line if the given point is one extremity of the line, without producing the given line?

6. Parallelograms on the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another.

7. Describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

8. In any right-angled triangle, the square which is described on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the squares described on the sides which contain the right angle.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. A man borrows money at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and pays the interest at the end of the year; he lends it out for 3 months at a time at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. At the end of the year he will have gained £200. How much does he borrow?

2. Explain the reason of the rule for pointing off periods in the extraction of the square root of a number. Find the square roots of .6 and of .0006, each to 4 places of decimals. How many digits are there in the cube root of the square of a number which has 17 digits?

3. Explain the reason of the common rule for finding the L.C.M. of several numbers. What precaution must be taken if the divisor is not a prime number, and why? Find the L.C.M. of, 30, 42, 91 and 51, taking 6 as the first divisor.

4. Solve the equations
   \[\begin{align*}
   (i.) & \quad \begin{cases} (x+1)^2 = y - 2, \\ (x+2)^3 = y - 1. \end{cases} \\
   (ii.) & \quad x^4 + x^3 y^2 + y^4 = x^2 + xy + y^2 = 1. \\
   (iii.) & \quad \begin{cases} (x + y) (x + z) = a, \\ (y + z) (y + x) = b, \\ (x + z) (x + y) = c. \end{cases}
   \end{align*}\]

5. Divide 72 into 3 parts such that the sums taken in pairs may be as 3 : 4 : 5.

6. Find the remainder when \(x^3 + px^2 + qx + r\) is divided by \(x - a\), and hence shew that when one root of a cubic equation is known the equation may be reduced to a quadratic.
   Solve \((x - 5) (x - 6) (x - 7) = 4 \times 5 \times 6\).

7. The first term of an A. P. is 1, and the sum of the first \(n\) terms bears to the sum of the next \(n\) terms a ratio which is independent of \(n\). Find the common difference.

8. If the first three terms of a proportion are in A. P., the last three terms are in H.P.

9. Given \(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{x+y+z}\), prove that either \(x = y, y = z,\) or \(z = x\).

10. Find the value of \(r\) for which the number of combinations of \(n\) things taken \(r\) together is greatest. Prove that this maximum number of combinations is twice as great for \(2n\) as for \(2n - 1\) things.

11. The square root of a binomial of the form \(a + \sqrt{b}\) may sometimes be expressed in the form \(\sqrt{c + \sqrt{d}}\) or \(\sqrt{c + \sqrt{d}}\).

   Find the square root of \(\frac{5}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}\) and of \(2 (1 + 2x^2 + \sqrt{1 - x^6})\).

12. Find the sum of the cubes of the first \(n\) natural numbers.
MATRICULATION.

GEOMETRY AND GEOMETRICAL CONICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Triangles and parallelograms of the same altitude are to one another as their bases.

2. Lines joining the middle points of adjacent sides of a quadrilateral form a parallelogram.

The four corners of a quadrilateral piece of paper are folded over flat so as to meet in a point, and the paper is everywhere double. Prove that the quadrilateral must be such that its diagonals intersect at right angles.

3. Two chords of a circle at right angles to each other divide off four arcs, of which an opposite pair are together equal to the semi-circumference.

4. If AOD, BOE, COF be straight lines drawn from the angular points of a triangle, intersecting in O, and meeting the opposite sides in D, E, F, prove that BD·CE·AF = CD·AE·BF.

5. Shew how to draw a circle to touch two given straight lines and a given circle.

6. Define the Ellipse, the Hyperbola, and the Parabola. What ultimate forms do the curves assume when the focus is taken indefinitely close to the directrix?

7. If PG be the normal to a conic at P and PM perpendicular to the directrix, prove that SG : SP :: SP : PM.

8. If PSQ be a focal chord of a conic, and if PA, QA be drawn to the vertex and produced to meet the directrix in p and q, prove that pSq is a right angle, and prove that the tangents at P and Q intersect at the middle point of pq.

9. In the Parabola prove that the sub-tangent is twice the abscissa.

10. Prove that the Ellipse has two foci and directrices, and that the normal at any point bisects the angle between the focal distances of the point.
11. If P be any point on a Hyperbola and S a focus, and if the circle whose centre is P and radius PS, cut the corresponding directrix in Q and R, shew that PQ and PR if produced do not meet either branch of the hyperbola again at a finite distance.

Hence shew that the feet of the perpendiculars drawn from the foci to the asymptotes lie on the directrices.

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TRIGONOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Find the sine and cosine of 45°, 30°, and 15°.

2. Prove that \( \sin 3A = \sin A(1 + 2 \cos 2A) \).

\[
2 \cos^{-1} x = \cos^{-1}(2x^2 - 1), \\
8 (\cos^6 \theta + \sin^6 \theta) = 5 + 3 \cos 4\theta.
\]

3. Find an expression for all the angles which have the same cosine as the angle \( a \).

If \( \cot^2 \theta = \tan^2 a \), find the general value of \( \theta \).

4. Find \( \tan \theta \) in terms of \( \tan 2\theta \), and explain why there are two values, and why their product = \(-1\).

5. Find the limiting value of \( \frac{\sin x}{x} \) as \( x \) becomes indefinitely small, first when \( x \) is expressed in circular measure, and second when the unit is a right angle.

6. If \( \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \phi} = \frac{\cos a}{\cos \beta} \) and \( \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \phi} = \frac{\sin a}{\sin \beta} \), prove that \( \tan \theta = \pm \cot a \), and that \( \cos (\theta - \phi) = \cos (a - \beta) \).

7. Investigate expressions for the sine and cosine of half an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides.

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

\[
\sin \frac{A - B}{2} = \frac{a - b}{c} \cos \frac{C}{2}
\]
8. Prove that the radius of the circumscribing circle is given by \( R = \frac{a}{2 \sin A} \).

If \( AD \) is drawn perpendicular to \( BC \), and if the circle whose diameter is \( AD \) cuts the other sides in \( P \) and \( Q \), prove that \( APQ \) is similar to \( ABC \) and that \( PQ = \frac{abc}{R^2} \).

9. Investigate the expansion of \( \log_e(1+x) \) in ascending powers of \( x \) and deduce the expansion of \( \log_3 \frac{1+x}{1-x} \).

10. If \( \theta \) be the circular measure of a very small angle, prove that \( \log_{10} \tan (\theta + h) - \log_{10} \tan \frac{h}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \) nearly; and shew from this that the principle of proportional parts is approximately true for the log tan of an angle.

11. Three circles whose radii are \( a, b, c \), touch each other externally; prove that the three tangents at the points of contact meet in a point, and that the length of any one of them is \( \sqrt{\frac{abc}{a+b+c}} \).

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**CHEMISTRY.**

**Time, Three Hours.**

**Pass.**

1. What is the composition of water? How would you prove it?

2. What do you know about the element Bromine?

3. Give the chemical names and formulæ for the following:—
Limestone, gypsum, calomel, quartz, washing soda, and malachite.

4. How can sulphur dioxide be prepared, and what are its chief properties?

5. How is iron obtained from its ores? In what respects do wrought iron, cast iron and steel differ from one another?

6. Calculate the percentage composition of calcium carbonate. \( Ca = 40. \)
1. How is a mercurial thermometer made? Compare the three scales in common use with one another.

2. Describe the common barometer. What is meant by "Toricellian Vacuum"?

3. What is an echo?

4. Describe the construction of an ordinary reflecting telescope.

5. Give an account of Daniell's battery.

6. How would you make a common bar magnet?

A. Our ancestors not only placed no new tax upon the lands of Sicily, but they did not even change the statute of the sale of the tenths, nor the time and place of selling them.

B. The first thing I call upon you to show is why you made any change at all in a matter so old and long established.

C. We know that at Rome, Verres granted possession of inheritances not in favour of such as produced a will, but in favour of such as affirmed that a will had been made.

D. The consuls heard the case. After calling into counsel the chief and most eminent men of the city, by the advice of the court they declared that they would sell the tithes according to Hiero's law. That law you have utterly abolished to the great mischief and even destruction of the revenue.
E. Is the cultivator to go to law with the farmer of the tenths? It is a miserable and unjust thing that men should be dragged from the country to the law court, from the plough to the bench, and from dealing with rustic matters to a strange controversy and legal process.

F. Verres having risen the next day much more early than he had ever risen before, orders the jury to be summoned. When he learnt that Heraclius was not present, he proceeds to order them to condemn Heraclius by default. They suggest to him that if it suited his pleasure he should observe his own rule, and not compel them to decide until four o'clock in the evening.

G. What Heraclius had not been able to obtain from him the day before, when he begged and besought him with many tears, suggested itself to him the day after, that he ought to empanel the jury according to the Rupilian law.

H. At first all are astonished at the dishonesty of the quibble, but presently those who knew the prisoner, plainly saw that he had cast an eye upon the inheritance.

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LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

A. Translate into English—
   Extracts from Horace, Odes, Book III.

B. Translate into English—
   Extracts from Cicero in Verrem, Actio II.

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LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

A. Translate into English—
   Extracts from Ovid, Fasti, Book I.

B. Translate into English—
   Extracts from Virgil, Æneid, Book IV.
A. — Translate into Greek —

(1). If you shall put off the suit till to-morrow, you will ruin the man.

(2). Had I been present, I would not have allowed the judges to swear.

(3). You will meet with no kindness from cruel judges.

(4). It was possible for him, having spent nothing, to obtain great reputation.

(5). The man who gained the cause has suffered worse things than the man who was defeated in it.

(6). The magistrates were going out late in the day, and Midias threatened them as they went away.

(7). How shall we know whether he transgressed the law unless you bring forward witnesses?

(8). I will place it before you in order that you may add it to the rest of the money.

(9). Do not betray me nor acquit him.

(10). He asked him who he was, whence he came, and how he lived.

(11). Did you then attack all because Archetion or some one else bantered you on these grounds? For if, Midias, you did what your comrades in the cavalry say that you did, and what you accuse them of saying about you, you deserve to be abused; for you were wronging and disgracing both them and these, and the whole community. But if while you did it not, some men slandering you invented the tale, and the rest of the soldiers, in place of stopping them, made sport of you, you evidently were thought worthy by them to have such tales told of you because of the rest of your life.
FIRST YEAR IN ARTS.

GREEK AUTHOR.

TIME, THREE HOURS.
PAS.

A. Translate into English—

Extracts from Demosthenes, in Midiam.

B. Give the derivation of—'Εξούλη, πλημμελεῖν, λειτουργία.

C. Explain—Ἐκκεῖσθαι πρὸ τῶν ἐπωνύμων, ἀγῶν ἀτίμητος, πρυτανεύουσα φυλή, ἔρρωσθαι πολλὰ τοῖς νόμοις ἑπών.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

A. Translate into English—

Extracts from Thucydides, Book II.

B. Translate into English—

Extracts from Euripides, Ion.

LATIN AND GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

HONOURS.

A. Translate into Latin—

When Pompey arrived in Spain, new hopes were excited, as is usual upon the appearance of a new General of reputation; and such of the Spanish nations as were not very firmly attached to Sertorius, began to change their opinions, and to go over to the Romans. Sertorius then expressed himself in a very insolent and contemptuous manner with respect to Pompey: He said, "He should want no other weapons than a rod and a ferula to chastise the boy with, were it not that he feared the old woman;" meaning Metellus. But in fact it was Pompey he was afraid of, and on his account he carried on his operations with much greater caution. For Metellus gave into a course of luxury and pleasure,
which no one could have expected, and changed the simplicity of a soldier's life for a life of pomp and parade. Hence Pompey gained additional honour and interest; for he cultivated plainness and frugality more than ever, though he had not, in that respect, much to correct in himself, being naturally sober and regular in his desires.

B. Translate into Greek—

After this battle, and the death of Epaminondas, the Greeks concluded a peace. But Agesilaus, under pretence that the Messenians were not a state, insisted that they should not be comprehended in the treaty. All the rest, however, admitted them to take the oath, as one of the states; and the Lacedæmonians withdrew, intending to continue the war, in hopes of recovering Messenia. Agesilaus could not, therefore, be considered but as violent and obstinate in his temper, and insatiably fond of hostilities, since he took every method to obstruct the general peace, and to protract the war; though at the same time, through want of money, he was forced to borrow of his friends, and to demand unreasonable subsidies of the people. This was at a time, too, when he had the fairest opportunity to extricate himself from all his distresses. Besides, after he had let slip the power, which never before was at such a height, lost so many cities, and seen his country deprived of the superiority both at sea and land, should he have wrangled about the property and the revenues of Messene?

LATIN AND GREEK VERSE COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

HONOURS.

A. Translate into Latin Elegiacs:

Nought is on Earth more sacred or divine,
That gods and men doe equally adore,
Then this same vertue that doth right define;
For th' Hevens themselves, whence mortal men implore
Right in their wrongs, are rul'd by righteous love
Of highest love, who doth true justice deale
To his inferior gods, and evermore
Therewith contains his heavenly common weale:
The skill whereof to princes' hearts he doth reveale.
B. Translate into Greek Iambics:

I should be much for open war, O peers,
As not behind in hate; if what was urged
Main reason to persuade immediate war,
Did not dissuade me most, and seem to cast
Ominous conjecture on the whole success;
When he, who most excels in fact of arms,
In what he counsels, and in what excels,
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair
And utter dissolution, as the scope
Of all his aim, after some dire revenge.

FRENCH.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

PASS.

A. Translate into English—

La France, alliée à la Suède, à la Hollande, à la Savoie, au Portugal, et ayant pour elle les vœux des autres peuples demeurés dans l'inaction, soutenait contre l'empire et l'Espagne une guerre ruineuse aux deux partis et funeste à la maison d'Autriche. Cette guerre était semblable à toutes celles qui se font depuis tant de siècles entre les princes chrétiens, dans lesquelles des millions d'hommes sont sacrifiés et des provinces ravagées pour obtenir enfin quelques petites villes frontières dont la possession vaut rarement ce qu'a coûté la conquête.

B. Write down the present indicative of—Aller, Courir, Prendre, Dormir.

C. Write down the future of—Vouloir, Valoir, Voir, Ecrire.

D. Write down the præterite definite of—Manger, Tenir, Coucher, Voyager.

E. Translate into French—

Do you wish to speak to me? Do you wish to speak to her about it? Have you replied to your solicitor? Yes, I have. I have written so many letters that I cannot write
any more. I shall prove it to him. Custom is the legislator of languages. She has cut herself. She has cut her finger. Shall I see you home? You are looking ill. You are late. It is late. You are too late for the train. The ball was to have taken place last night. Am I to wait for you? Cabman, set me down at the corner of the street.

F. Translate into English—

Le Protecteur se détermina pour la France, mais sans faire de traité particulier, et sans partager des conquêtes par avance : il voulait illustrer son usurpation par de plus grandes entreprises. Son dessein était d'enlever le Mexique aux Espagnols, mais ils furent avertis à temps. Les amiraux de Cromwell leur prirent du moins la Jamaïque, île que les Anglais possèdent encore, et qui assure leur commerce dans le Nouveau-Monde.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Time, Three Hours.

Pass.

1. Find the sum of 2.022 of 7s. 4d., 128 of 12s. 9d., 1.13 of £1.29, and .428571 of 7 guineas.

2. A man's income consists of a fixed salary of £510 per annum, of dividends on shares paying 5 per cent, per annum, and of rents. The dividends form one-sixth of the total income, and the rents one-eighth. Find the amount of capital he has invested in shares.

3. Find the amount of £775 in 6 years at 5 per cent, per annum compound interest.

4. A square field is bordered by a path three yards wide, the field and path together occupying two and a half acres. Find the cost of covering the path with gravel at 1s. 6d. per yard.

5. Find the value of

$$x^2 - 1 + 2xy + 3y$$

when

$$x = \frac{a - b}{a + b}, \quad y = \frac{ab}{a^2 - b^2}.$$
6. Simplify
\[
\text{(i.) } \frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x+a} = \frac{2a}{x^2 + a^2} - \frac{4a^3}{x^4 + a^4},
\]
\[
\text{(ii.) } \frac{1}{a (a-b)} + \frac{1}{b (b-c)} + \frac{1}{c (c-a)}.
\]

7. Find the highest common factor of
\[
x^4 + 3x^3y - 7x^2y^2 - 21xy^3 - 36y^4,
\]
and
\[
x^4 + 2x^3y - 10x^2y^2 - 11xy^3 - 12y^4.
\]

8. Solve the equations
\[
\text{(i.) } \frac{5x - 6y}{13} + 3x = 4y - 2, \quad \frac{5x + 6y}{6} - \frac{3x - 2y}{4} = 2y - 2,
\]
\[
\text{(ii.) } \frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b} = 1 + \frac{a^2}{b^2}, \quad \frac{x}{b} + \frac{y}{a} = 1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2},
\]
\[
\text{(iii.) } 13x^2 + 12x = 25.
\]
\[
\text{(iv.) } (a + b) x^2 - 2abx = (a + b) (a^2 + b^2).
\]

9. Two persons A and B start on a journey of 42 miles at the same time; A travels one mile an hour faster than B, and arrives at the end of his journey one hour before him; find their rates of travelling.

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EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

**TIME, THREE HOURS.**

**PASS.**

1. If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.

2. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares on the whole line and on one of the parts are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part together with the square on the other part.

3. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

4. Describe a circle about a given triangle.
5. Prove that—
\[ \sin (A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B. \]

6. Write down the sine, cosine and tangent of 30° and of 45°, and deduce the values of the sine, cosine and tangent of 15°.

7. Prove that—
   (i). \( \sec 4\theta + \tan 4\theta = 1 + 2 \sec 2\theta \tan 2\theta. \)
   (ii). \( \cos 4\theta = 8 \cos 4\theta - 8 \cos 2\theta + 1. \)

8. Solve the equations—
   (i). \( \sin \theta + \cos \theta = 1. \)
   (ii). \( \sin \theta + \sin 3\theta = 2 \cos \theta. \)

9. Prove that the sides of a triangle are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.
   Two angles of a triangle are 45° and 60°, and the largest side is \(1 + \sqrt{3};\) find the other sides.

10. Prove that in any triangle \(a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A.\)
   The sides of a triangle are 3, 5, and 7 respectively; find the greatest angle.

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EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another, and the diameter bisects the parallelogram, that is, divides it into two equal parts.

   A B C is a triangle, and A A', B B', C C' bisect the sides, cutting them in A', B', C', respectively; prove that the sum A A'+ B B' + C C' is between the perimeter and three-fourths of the perimeter of the triangle.

2. If two circles touch each other externally, the circle described on the line joining their centres as diameter will touch their common external tangents.

3. Describe a circle touching each of three given straight lines which do not all pass through the same point, and are not all parallel.
4. The sides about the equal angles of equiangular triangles are proportional, and those which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous sides.

A B C B' is a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle; A D, A D', C F, C F', are drawn perpendicular to C B, C B', A B, A B', respectively, meeting them in D, D', F, F'. Prove that F D, F' D' are equal.

5. Either side of a right-angled triangle is a mean proportional between the hypotenuse and the segment of the hypotenuse between that side and the perpendicular from the right angle to the hypotenuse.

Q is the middle point of the hypotenuse B C of a right-angled triangle A B C. A P is perpendicular to B C and P R is perpendicular to A Q. Prove that B P is to P C as the difference of B P and A R is to the difference of A R and P C.

6. Investigate an expression for all the angles which have the same cosine as a given angle.

Find the general solution of the equation—

\[ \sin \theta + \sin 2 \theta + \sin 3 \theta + \sin 4 \theta = 0. \]

7. Prove that

\[ \cos (x + y + z) + \cos (z + x - y) + \cos (x + y - z) + \cos (x + y + z) = 4 \cos x \cos y \cos z. \]

8. Prove that in any triangle

\[ a(b^2 + c^2) \cos A + b(c^2 + a^2) \cos B + c(a^2 + b^2) \cos C = 3 abc. \]

9. Discuss the ambiguous case in the solution of triangles.

If A, a, b, c, c' are the two values found for the third side, prove that \( c + c' = 2b \cos A, cc' = b^2 - a^2 \); and show that the distance between the centres of the circles described about the two triangles is \( \frac{1}{2} (c - c') \csc A \).

10. Prove that if, in measuring the three sides of a triangle, small errors \( x, y \) be made in two of them, \( a, b \), the error in the angle \( C \) will be \( -\left(\frac{x}{a} \cot B + \frac{y}{b} \cot A\right) \).

11. If \( a_1, b_1, c_1 \) be the distances of the centres of the three escribed circles of a triangle from the centre of the inscribed circle, and \( r_1, r_2, r_3, r \) be the radii of these four circles, prove that

\[ \frac{a_1^2}{r_1 - r} = \frac{b_1^2}{r_2 - r} = \frac{c_1^2}{r - r}. \]
1. Explain the method of indeterminate multipliers in the solution of simultaneous simple equations and apply it to solve the equations

\[ \begin{align*}
    x + y + z &= 1, \\
    (b + c)x + (c + a)y + (a + b)z &= p + q, \\
    bcx + cay + abz &= pq.
\end{align*} \]

2. If

\[
\frac{(abx+1)c}{(ab-1)(1+c)^2} = \frac{(acx+1)b}{(ac-1)(1+b)^2},
\]

prove that each of these expressions is equal to \( \frac{(bcx+1)a}{(bc-1)(1+a)^2} \), \( b \) and \( c \) being unequal.

3. Solve the equations

(i). \( \frac{x-a}{b} + \frac{x-b}{a} = \frac{b}{x-a} + \frac{a}{x-b} \),

(ii). \( ax^2 + by^2 = x, \quad bx^2 + ay^2 = y, \)

(iii). \( x + y + z = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3 \).

4. If \( ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 0, \ ax + by + cz = 0, \ yz + zx + xy = 0 \), prove that

\[
\frac{a}{b-c} + \frac{b}{c-a} + \frac{c}{a-b} = 0.
\]

5. M and N agree to walk from A to B and back; N, starting four hours before M, is overtaken by M when within one mile of B, and is met by M on his return 20 minutes afterwards; M arrives back at A 4 hours and 10 minutes after meeting N. Find the distance between A and B.

6. Define a Geometrical Progression, and find an expression for the sum of the products taken two at a time of the terms of a given geometrical series.

If \( x \) be a proper fraction shew that

\[
\frac{x}{1-x} - \frac{x^3}{1-x^3} + \frac{x^5}{1-x^5} - \ldots = \frac{x}{1+x^2} + \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} + \frac{x^3}{1+x^6} + \ldots
\]
7. Prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.
Prove that the coefficient of the middle term in the expansion of \((x+y)^{2n}\) is double that of each of the middle terms in the expansion of \((x+y)^{2n-1}\).

Shew that
\[
(1-x^2)^n = (1+x)^{2n} - 2nx(1+x)^{2n-1} + \frac{2n(2n-2)}{2}x^2(1+x)^{2n-2} - \ldots.
\]

8. Define a recurring series and find the sum of \(n\) terms of such a series.
Sum to infinity, for values of \(x\) which make it convergent, he recurring series
\[
1 - 6x^2 - 30x^3 - \ldots.
\]
and find its general term.

9. Sum to \(n\) terms the series
\[
1, 2, 3 + 3.4.5 + 5.6.7 + 7.8.9 + \ldots,
\]
\[
1, \frac{2a}{a+b} + \frac{4a^2}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{8a^3}{a^3+b^3} + \ldots.
\]
and to infinity the series
\[
\frac{2}{1,3,4} + \frac{3}{2,4,5} + \frac{4}{3,5,6} + \frac{5}{4,6,7} + \ldots.
\]

10. Shew that the value of any periodic continued fraction may be found by the solution of a quadratic equation.
Convert \(\sqrt{101}\) into a continued fraction, and hence find the value of \(\sqrt{101}\) to six places of decimals.

GEOMETRICAL AND ANALYTICAL CONICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Define a conic, and prove that if \(PP'\) be any chord which meets the directrix in \(Z\), and if \(S\) be the focus, then \(SP : SP' = PZ : P'Z\).

\(QSQ'\) is any focal chord of a conic, and \(P\) is any point on the conic; \(PQ, P'Q'\) meet the directrix in \(Z, Z'\), and \(X\) is the intersection of the directrix and axis; prove that \(ZX, Z'X = SX^2\).
2. Shew how to draw a pair of tangents to a parabola from an external point.

Given two tangents to a parabola, the point of contact of one of them, and the direction of the axis, construct the curve.

3. \(SY, HZ\) are the perpendiculars from the foci \(S, H\) on the tangent to an ellipse. Prove that \(Y, Z\) lie on the auxiliary circle, and that \(SY.HZ = BC^2\).

From any two points \(P, Q\) on an ellipse four lines are drawn to the foci \(S, H\). Shew that \(SP\cdot HQ\) and \(SQ\cdot HP\) are to one another as the squares of the perpendiculars from a focus on the tangents at \(P, Q\).

4. Having given the centre, the directrix, and the directions of two conjugate diameters in a conic, construct the curve.

5. Define a rectangular hyperbola, and prove that conjugate diameters are equally inclined to the asymptotes.

\(A\) and \(B\) are two fixed points, and a point \(P\) moves so that the direction of the bisector of the angle \(APB\) is fixed. Shew that the locus of \(P\) is a rectangular hyperbola.

6. Find the equation to a straight line passing through two given points.

If the origin and the points \(a, 0; x_1, y_1; x_2, y_2\) be connected in pairs by two straight lines at right angles to one another, and if \(x_1, x_2\) are unequal, prove that
\[
\frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2}{a} = x_1 \text{ or } x_2.
\]

7. Prove that the straight lines drawn from the angles of a triangle to the middle points of the opposite sides meet in a point.

If \(G\) be this point, and any straight line be drawn through \(G\) meeting the three sides in \(P, Q, R\), prove that
\[
\frac{1}{GP} + \frac{1}{GQ} + \frac{1}{GR} = 0.
\]

8. Find the equation to the circle described on the line joining the points \(h, k; h', k'\) as diameter.

9. Prove that the locus of the middle points of a set of parallel chords in a parabola is a straight line.

If the chords be divided in a constant ratio, not of equality, find what the locus is.
10. Express the equation to the tangent to an ellipse in terms of its inclination to the major axis.

If \( a', b' \) be the intercepts made on the axes by a tangent to an ellipse whose semi-axes are \( a, b \), then will the point whose co-ordinates are \( \alpha, \omega \) be on a concentric and coaxial ellipse whose semi-axes are \( a', b' \).

11. \( PP' \) is a chord of a circle which moves parallel to itself; \( C \) is the centre of the circle. Find the locus of the intersection of \( CP' \) with the tangent at \( P \).

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**EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.**

**Time, Three Hours.**

1. Describe briefly the experiments made by Dr. Joule, in order to ascertain the mechanical equivalent of heat.

2. In what respect does water furnish an exception to the general law of expansion by heat? Show the importance of this in the economy of nature.

3. Describe particularly the construction of Fortin's Barometer.

4. What is meant by the specific heat of a substance? If 1 lb. of water at 120° F. be mixed with 1 lb. of mercury at 210° F., what will be the resulting temperature of the mixture? Given specific heat of mercury, 30°.

5. Describe accurately the construction and mode of action of Six's Self Registering Thermometer.

6. What is meant by the spectrum of a substance? Describe (with diagram) the construction of the Direct Vision Spectroscope.

7. Describe Volta's Electrophorus, explain how it is used and the theory of its action.

8. Describe (with diagram) the construction of the Leclanché Battery.

9. Describe the construction and mode of action of the common electric bell.

10. Explain briefly the principle of electric lighting.
SECOND YEAR IN ARTS.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

PASS.

Translate into Latin—

These things gave Pompey uneasiness, because it was a new thing to him to be spoken ill of, and he was entirely unexperienced in that sort of war. That which afflicted him most, was his perceiving that the senate were pleased to see him the object of reproach, and punished for his desertion of Cicero. But when parties ran so high that they came to blows in the forum, and several were wounded on both sides, and one of the servants of Clodius was observed to creep in among the crowd, towards Pompey, with a drawn sword in his hand; he was furnished with an excuse for not attending the public assemblies. Besides, he was really afraid to stand the impudence of Clodius, and all the torrent of abuse that might be expected from him, and therefore made his appearance no more during his tribuneship, but consulted in private with his friends how to disarm the anger of the senate, and the valuable part of the citizens.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

A. Translate into English—
Extracts from Livy, Book XXIII.

B. Translate into English—
Extracts from Virgil, Georgics, Book IV.

LATIN AUTHORS AND VERSE COMPOSITION

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

A. Translate into English—
Extracts from Cicero, pro Milone.
B. Translate into English—
Excerpts from Horace, Satires, Book II.

C. Translate into Latin Elegiacs—
Led with delight they thus beguile the way,
Until the blustering storm is over blown,
When weening to return, whence they did stray,
They cannot find that path which first was shown,
But wander to and fro in ways unknown,
Furthest from end then, when they nearest ween,
That makes them doubt their wits be not their own;
So many paths, so many turnings seen,
That which of them to take in divers doubts they been.

GREEK COMPOSITION.
TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

Pass.

Translate into Greek—

(a.) Persuade this lad that he ought to study philosophy and to cultivate virtue, and you will gratify me and all these present.

(b.) Meanwhile Dionysodorus, stooping over a little towards my ear, said with a smile all over his face, I prophesy to you, Socrates, that whatever answer the boy makes he will be put in the wrong.

(c.) It is far from being necessary that we should be harpmakers or masters of any such craft.

(d.) As I purposed to attend his lectures, I thought that I ought to give in, lest he should look on me as stupid and not admit me as a pupil.

(e.) Thereupon there was not one of those present who did not praise exceedingly both the argument and the men, and the very pillars in the Lyceum almost applauded and cheered.

(f.) If you had been present just now, I think you would have been downright ashamed of your companion—he was so absurd in his willingness to submit himself to men who do not mind what they say but fasten upon every word.
(g.) I am less able than Hercules who couldn’t fight both with the hydra and with the crab, and therefore called upon his nephew to assist him; but mine, if he came, would do more harm than good.

(h.) It is best for me to answer you, for you will certainly not give up questioning me, of that I feel pretty sure, because you begrudge and baulk me.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

A. Translate into English—
Extracts from Plato, Euthydemus.

B. Translate into English—
Extracts from Plato, Laches.

C. Translate into English—
Extracts from Aristophanes, Ranæ.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

A. Translate into English—
Extracts from Thucydides, Book VI.

B. Translate into English—
Extracts from Æschylus, Choephoroi.

LATIN AND GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

HONOURS.

A. Translate into Latin—
It is farther to be observed, for the credit of this most useful class of men, that they commonly contribute, by their personal manners, no less than by the sale of their wares, to the refinement
of the people among whom they travel. Their dealings form them to great quickness of wit and acuteness of judgment. Having constant occasion to recommend themselves and their goods, they acquire habits of the most obliging attention, and the most insinuating address. As in their peregrinations they have opportunity of contemplating the manners of various men and various cities, they become eminently skilled in the knowledge of the world. As they wander, each alone, through thinly-inhabited districts, they form habits of reflection and of sublime contemplation. With all these qualifications, no wonder, that they should often be, in remote parts of the country, the best mirrors of fashion, and censors of manners; and should contribute much to polish the roughness, and soften the rusticity of our peasantry.

B. Translate into Greek—

Simonides, it is related, upon landing in a strange country, found the corse of an unknown person lying by the sea-side; he buried it, and was honoured throughout Greece for the piety of that act. Another ancient Philosopher, chancing to fix his eyes upon a dead body, regarded the same with slight, if not with contempt; saying, "See the shell of the flown bird!" But it is not to be supposed that the moral and tender-hearted Simonides was incapable of the lofty movements of thought, to which that other Sage gave way at the moment while his soul was intent only upon the indestructible being; nor, on the other hand, that he, in whose sight a lifeless human body was of no more value than the worthless shell from which the living fowl had departed, would not, in a different mood of mind, have been affected by those earthly considerations which had incited the philosophic Poet to the performance of that pious duty.

GREEK VERSE.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate into Greek Iambics—

The lamp must be replenish'd, but even then
It will not burn so long as I must watch:
My slumbers—if I slumber—are not sleep,
But a continuance of enduring thought,
Which then I can resist not: in my heart
There is a vigil, and these eyes but close
To look within; and yet I live, and bear
The aspect and the form of breathing men.
But grief should be the instructor of the wise;
Sorrow is knowledge: they who know the most
Must mourn the deepest o'er the fatal truth,
The Tree of Knowledge is not that of Life.
Philosophy and science, and the springs
Of wonder, and the wisdom of the world,
I have essay'd, and in my mind there is
A power to make these subject to itself.

ALGEBRA.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Resolve \((b - c)^3 + (c - a)^3 + (a - b)^3\) into three factors.

2. Reduce to their simplest forms:
   
   \[(i) \quad \frac{(a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)}{abc} = \frac{b+c}{a} - \frac{c+a}{b} - \frac{a+b}{c}\]
   
   \[(ii) \quad \frac{xyz}{ab} + \frac{(x-a)(y-a)(z-a)}{a(a-b)} + \frac{(x-b)(y-b)(z-b)}{b(b-a)}\]

3. If \(a, \beta\) be the roots of the equation \(ax^2 + bx + c = 0\), prove that

   \[a + \beta = -\frac{b}{a}, \quad a\beta = \frac{c}{a}\]

   Form the equation whose roots are \(a + h, \beta + h\).

4. Solve the equations
   
   \[(i) \quad \frac{b - c}{x + bc} + \frac{c - a}{x + ca} + \frac{a - b}{x + ab} = 0\]
   
   \[(ii) \quad ax(x - b) + bx(x - a) = (a + b)(a^2 + b^2)\]
   
   \[(iii) \quad x^2 - xy + y^2 = 7, \quad x^2 + 5xy + y^2 = 43\]
5. A man travels a certain distance on a bicycle; if his wheel had made 8 revolutions more per minute he would have done the distance in 10 minutes less time, and if his wheel had made 8 revolutions less per minute he would have taken 12 minutes more to do the distance. Find the time he took on the journey.

6. Shew that a ratio of greater inequality is diminished by adding the same quantity to both terms of the ratio.

Two numbers are in the ratio of 5 to 4, and if 10 be added to each they are in the ratio of 7 to 6. Find the numbers.

7. Shew how to find the square root of an expression of the form \(a + \sqrt{b}\), and find the square root of \(16 + 6\sqrt{7}\).

8. Define a geometrical progression and find the sum of \(n\) terms of such a series.

The sum of a geometrical progression whose first and last terms are 1 and 512 is 1023. Find the common ratio.

9. If \(b\) be a harmonic mean between \(a\) and \(c\) prove that

\[
\frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{1}{b-c} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c}
\]

10. Define the logarithm of a number to a given base, and prove that \(\log_a mn = \log_a m + \log_a n\).

Given \(\log 7 = 0.8450980\), \(\log 11 = 1.0413927\) find the logarithms of 847, 13.31, \(\sqrt[3]{\frac{49}{121}}\).

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**EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.**

**TIME, THREE HOURS.**

PASS.

1. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another, and the diameter bisects the parallelogram, that is, divides it into two equal parts.

2. A segment of a circle being given, describe the circle of which it is a segment.

3. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.
4. In a right-angled triangle if a perpendicular be drawn from the right angle to the base, the triangles on each side of it are similar to the whole triangle and to one another.

5. Given \( \tan \theta = \frac{7}{24} \), find the other trigonometrical ratios of \( \theta \).

6. Prove that \( \cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B \) when \( A \) is greater than \( B \) but less than a right angle. Find the value of \( \cos 15^\circ \).

7. If \( \cos B = \cos A \sec \theta \) prove that
\[
\tan \frac{A + B}{2} \tan \frac{A - B}{2} = \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}.
\]

8. Solve the equations:
(i.) \( \sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \),
(ii.) \( \sin \theta + \sin 2\theta + \sin 3\theta = 0 \).

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

In a triangle if \( A = 41^\circ 13' \), \( B = 71^\circ 19' \), \( a = 55 \), find \( b \), having given
\[
\log 55 = 1.740363 \quad \log 79.073 = 1.898028
\]

10. Prove that in any triangle \( b - c = a \) \( \frac{A}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}} \).

Having given \( b - c = a, A = 60^\circ \), find \( B \) and \( C \).

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STATICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Assuming the parallelogram of forces so far as the direction of the resultant is concerned, prove it also for the magnitude of the resultant.
If forces of 3 lbs. and 4 lbs. have a resultant of 5 lbs., at what angle do they act?

2. Find the resultant of two like parallel forces which act upon a rigid body.
   Like parallel forces whose magnitudes are 3 lbs. and 4 lbs. act at the ends of a rod one foot in length. Find their resultant.

3. Define the moment of a force about a point, and prove that the moment of the resultant of two forces about a point in the plane containing the two forces is equal to the sum of the moments of the forces about that point.

4. Define the centre of a system of parallel forces, and shew how to find its position.
   Equal and like parallel forces act at five of the angular points of a regular hexagon. Find their resultant.

5. Investigate the condition of equilibrium of a lever under the action of two given forces.
   A uniform rod 15 feet long balances on a point 4 feet from one end when a weight of 5 lbs. is suspended from that end. Find the weight of the rod.

6. Shew how to graduate the common steelyard.

7. Find the condition of equilibrium in the system of pullies in which all the strings are attached to the weight.

8. Investigate the condition of equilibrium on a smooth inclined plane.
   A weight of 5 lbs. is supported on a smooth inclined plane whose inclination is 30° by a horizontal force. Find the pressure on the plane.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Time, Three Hours.

HONOURS.

1. Find expressions for the sine and cosine of the angle between the lines $ax + by + c = 0$, $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$ and deduce the conditions for parallelism and perpendicularity.
2. Investigate the condition that the equation

\[ ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0 \]

may represent two straight lines, and shew that the product of the perpendiculars from the point \( x_1, y_1 \) upon these two straight lines is

\[
\frac{ax_1^2 + 2hxy_1 + by_1^2 + 2gx_1 + 2fy_1 + c}{\sqrt{(a-b)^2 + 4h^2}}
\]

3. Two triangles are such that the intersections of corresponding sides lie in a straight line; prove that the lines joining corresponding vertices meet in a point.

4. A circle passes through the origin and makes given intercepts \( h, k \) on the axes, which are inclined at an angle \( \omega \). Find the equation to the circle, and determine its radius and the co-ordinates of its centre.

5. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of a parabola in terms of its inclination to the axis. A triangle is formed by three tangents to a parabola; prove that the perpendiculars from the angles upon the opposite sides meet on the directrix.

6. What is the eccentric angle of a point on an ellipse? What is the corresponding angle in the case of the hyperbola? Shew how to construct it geometrically in each case.

If at any point \( P \) on an ellipse the two focal chords \( PSQ, PHR \) be drawn cutting the curve again in points \( Q \) and \( R \) whose eccentric angles are \( 2\alpha \) and \( 2\beta \) respectively, shew that \( \tan \alpha : \tan \beta \) is a constant ratio.

7. A pair of perpendicular tangents are drawn to the ellipse \( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \), shew that the locus of the middle point of the chord of contact is represented by the equation \( \frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 \).

8. Prove that from a given point four normals can in general be drawn to an ellipse.

If \( P, Q, P_1, Q_1 \) be the feet of four such normals and \( h, k, h_1, k_1 \) be the co-ordinates of the poles of the chords \( PQ, P_1Q_1 \) prove that \( hh_1 = -a^2, kk_1 = -b^2 \).
9. Find the equation to a parabola referred to any two tangents as axes.

If one of the points of contact be given shew that the locus of the focus is a circle.

10. Prove that through five points, no three of which are in the same straight line, one conic and only one can be drawn.

Prove that the locus of the centre of a conic passing through four fixed points is a conic whose axes are parallel to the asymptotes of the rectangular hyperbola drawn through the four points.

11. Find the equation to the conic inscribed in the triangle whose sides are \( a = 0, \beta = 0, \gamma = 0 \), and shew how to find its foci.

If a conic be inscribed in a given quadrilateral, prove that the locus of its foci is a curve of the third order.

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MECHANICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Enunciate and prove the triangle of forces.

If forces acting at a point \( O \) be represented in magnitude and direction by lines in directions \( O A, O B \) of lengths \( l, m \) respectively, prove that their resultant is represented by \( (l+m)OC \), where \( C \) is a point in \( AB \) such that \( AC : CB = m : l \).

Extend this proposition to the case of any number of forces acting at a point.

2. Investigate the condition of equilibrium of three forces acting on a rigid body in one plane.

A hemispherical bowl of radius \( r \) rests on a smooth horizontal table, and partly inside it rests a uniform rod of length \( 2l \). Shew that the position of equilibrium is given by

\[
Wl \sin (\alpha + \beta) = W'r \sin \alpha = -2 Wr \cos (\alpha + 2\beta),
\]

where \( \alpha \) is the inclination of the base of the hemisphere to the horizon, \( 2\beta \) is the angle subtended at the centre by the part of the rod within the bowl, and \( W, W' \) are the weights of the rod and bowl.
3. Prove that a system of forces acting in one plane will be in equilibrium if the sum of the moments of the forces taken with respect to three points in the plane not lying in one straight line are severally zero.

A B C D is a quadrilateral; forces act along the sides A B, B C, C D, D A measured by $a, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ times those sides respectively. Shew that if there is equilibrium $a \gamma = \beta \delta$.

4. Define the centre of gravity of a material system.

If $n$ fine uniform rings, each of the same density and cross section, be arranged on the surface of a sphere with their planes parallel and at equal angular intervals, prove that the distance of the centre of gravity of the system from the centre of the sphere is

$$
\frac{\cos \frac{a + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{n}{n-1} \beta - a}{\cos \frac{\beta - a}{2 (n-1)}},
$$

where $a$ is the radius of the sphere and $a, \beta$ are the angles subtended at the centre of the sphere by the radii of the extreme rings.

Hence shew that the centre of gravity of the surface of any zone of a sphere is midway between its plane ends.

5. State the principle of virtual velocities for a system of forces in one plane.

A parallelogram A B C D formed of four uniform rods freely jointed at the corners has the side A B fixed horizontally, and the frame hangs in a vertical plane with the joint A attached by light string of length $l$ to the opposite joint C; A C is the shorter diagonal, and $a$ is the acute angle of the parallelogram. Shew that the tension of the string is $\frac{Wl}{2a} \cot a$, where $a$ is the length of the fixed side and $W$ the weight of the four rods.

6. State and prove the parallelogram of velocities.

If $a$ be the distance between two moving points at any time, $V$ their relative velocity, and $u, v$, the resolved parts of $V$ in,
and perpendicular to, the direction of $a$, shew that their distance when they are nearest to each other is $\frac{av}{V}$, and that the time of arriving at this nearest distance is $\frac{av}{V^2}$.

7. Shew that the time of descent down any chord of a vertical circle from the highest point is the same.

Shew how to draw a line from a given point to a circle, whose plane is vertical and contains the given point, such that the time of descent down it shall be a given constant; and shew that there are in general two such lines.

Hence shew how to find the chord of quickest descent from the given point to the circle.

8. Prove that the path of a projectile is a parabola, and determine the position of its focus and vertex and the magnitude of its latus rectum.

Two balls of radii $a, b$ are projected simultaneously from given points in the same horizontal line with velocities $u, v$ respectively and at the same elevation $a$, so that after a time they impinge upon one another; shew that the inclination to the horizon of the line joining their centres at the moment of impact is independent of the velocities with which the balls are projected.

9. Two spheres moving with uniform velocities in the direction of the line joining their centres come into collision; determine their velocities after the collision.

If the second sphere be at rest prove that the motion of the first will be reversed or not according as the ratio of mass of the first sphere to that of the second is less or greater than the coefficient of restitution.

10. Two heavy bodies are connected by a string which passes over a fixed smooth pulley; determine the motion of each body and the tension of the string.

What is the effect of making the two masses equal by suddenly detaching a portion of the larger body or attaching an additional mass to the smaller body?
1. Define the limit of a function for an assigned value of the independent variable, and find the limit when \( x = 0 \) of \( \frac{a^n-1}{x} \).

2. Find from the definition the differential coefficients of \( \sqrt{a^2+x^2} \), \( \log x, \tan^{-1}x \).

3. Prove the rule for differentiating a product. Find the differential coefficients of \( (a^2+x^2)\tan^{-1}x, e^{-x^2}\tan x, \cot x \cot^{-1}x \).

4. Enunciate and prove Leibnitz's Theorem. Find the \( n \)th differential coefficients of \( x^a, x^a\sin x, x^a\cos x \).

5. State and prove Maclaurin's Theorem, and apply it to expand \( \sin^{-1}x \) in ascending powers of \( x \).

6. If \( u \) be a homogeneous function of \( x \) and \( y \) of \( n \) dimensions prove that \( x^2 \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + 2xy \frac{d^2u}{dx\,dy} + y^2 \frac{d^2u}{dy^2} = n(n-1)u \).

7. Shew how to find the value of a fraction whose numerator and denominator both vanish for a given value of the independent variable. Find the values when \( x = a \) of \( \frac{a^n-x^n}{a^2-x^2}, \frac{a^n-x^n}{\log a-\log x}, \frac{\cos x \theta - \cos a \theta}{a^2-x^2} \).

8. Find the conditions which must be satisfied when a function of one independent variable is a maximum or a minimum. Given the volume of a cylinder, find its form when the whole surface is a minimum.

9. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of a plane curve. If the equation to a curve be of the \( n \)th degree prove that no more than \( n(n-1) \) tangents can be drawn to it from a given point.

10. Trace the curves

(i.) \( (x^2-a^2)y=a^2x \).

(ii.) \( y=x\tan x \).
CHEMISTRY.

Time Three Hours.

Pass.

1. Give an account of the element Arsenic and of its principal compounds.

2. Give the formula of a compound having the following percentage composition:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Na} &= 34.587 \% \\
\text{P} &= 23.308 \% \\
\text{O} &= 42.105 \%
\end{align*}
\]

\[100.000.\]

3. How is silver extracted from its ores?

4. Give a method for the preparation of each of the oxides and acids of Nitrogen.

5. What is bleaching powder, how is it manufactured and how does it act?

6. Give a brief account of the metals Cobalt and Nickel, and of their principal compounds.

7. Give wet and dry tests for the detection of Pt, Al, Bi, Ba, and Mg.

8. How would you prove that HCl is composed of H and Cl, and that they are the only elements present in that gas.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Time, Three Hours.

Pass.

1. What conclusions may reasonably be drawn as to the varying Solidity and Gravity of the Globe in different portions of its mass.

2. What is the cause of the greater extent of ocean in the Southern Hemisphere?
3. Give an exact statement of the principal phenomena which indicate subsidence or elevation of a geographical area; and illustrate by familiar examples.

4. A basaltic hill is found to be underrun by a bed of auriferous drift resting upon vertical slates. What is the explanation from the historical point of view?

5. How may perpendicular escarpments in Sandstone, Limestone, or Basaltic rocks be formed by subaërial erosion?

6. Describe a typical Glacier, showing how it may leave its record behind it.

7. By what means have the records of extinct forms of life been preserved for us.

8. Define the words Shale, Slate, Marble, Obsidian, Dolomite, Talus, Dyke, Lode, Lead (in gold mining), Hade, Granite, Lava.

9. Give a history of a typical Volcano from its first appearance to its extinction.

10. Draw out a Table of the Geological formation traced in the British Islands, with notes of Localities.

11. By predominance of what forms of life are the Silurian, Carboniferous and Oolitic (Jurassic) systems marked.

12. Give a general sketch of the geology of Eastern Australia.

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CHEMISTRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. A mixture contains the following substances: As, Cr, S, Hg Cl₂, CaF₂, what results should you obtain on making the usual preliminary examination? Write your answer in three columns, under the heads of experiment, result, and inference.

2. What volume will 26 CC hydrogen, measured at 25°C and 756 mm. barometric pressure, occupy at—15°C and 764 mm. pressure? How much K would be required to produce this volume of H from water? K = 9.1. 1 litre H under normal conditions = 0.0896 gramme.
SECOND YEAR IN ARTS.

3. What do you know about the metals of the alkalies?

4. Give the general formulae of the different metallic phosphates which are theoretically possible.

5. Give equations for the reactions which take place in testing for Cl in presence of Br by means of $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ and $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$?

6. How is potassium iodide prepared?

7. A mixture contains Pb, Cd, Cu, Zn, Ba, CrO$_3$, SO$_3$, I and N$_2$O$_5$; write out a scheme for its analysis in the wet way.

8. State briefly the reasons for grouping the elements as monads, dyads, triads, tetrads, pentads, and hexads?

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EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Describe Wheatstone's method of determining the velocity of electrical discharge.

2. Enumerate the different standards which have been used, and the different systems which have been proposed, for the measurement of electrical resistance.

3. Twenty-four similar cells are grouped together in four rows of six cells each; compare the electro-motive force and the resistance of the battery thus grouped with the electro-motive force, and the resistance of a single cell.

4. Find the weight of dry air in a cubic foot of air containing aqueous vapour at 62°F. under a pressure of 30 inches of mercury, when the dew point is 50°F., it being given that a cubic foot of dry air at 32°F., and under the above pressure, weighs 554 grains, and that the pressure of aqueous vapour in a space saturated with it at 50°F. is equal to the pressure of 36 inches of mercury.

5. What weight of steam at 212°F. must be passed into 100 lbs. of water at 32°F. in which 10 lbs. of ice are floating, in order to raise the temperature of the whole to 122°F.?
THIRD YEAR IN ARTS.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

PASS.

Translate into Latin—

(a.) Men advanced in age complain that those things no longer please them which, as young men, they had greedily pursued.

(b.) He made old age an excuse for not coming to his patron's house in the morning.

(c.) The man who has once seen how much better is that which he has discarded than that which he has pursued should turn round betimes and betake himself to what he has abandoned.

(d.) If you apply your mind to honourable pursuits you will not be tormented with envy or desire.

(e.) The man who cannot skilfully distinguish the fleece that has imbibed the dye of Aquinum from Sidonian purple will not sustain a surer loss, nor one that comes nearer home to him, than he who cannot discern the false from the true.

(f.) Let not the lot of another so please thee that thy own should disgust thee, but remember that the mind is generally in fault when a man accuses place or circumstance.

(g.) The Greek proverb which says that it is not everybody's lot to visit Corinth signifies that praise is due to the man who attains that which another has abandoned because he fears failure, and has dreaded the burden as too great for his slight frame. The man who undergoes it and carries it through has a right to demand the prize as one who has acted manfully.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

A. Translate into English—

Extracts from Cicero, Tusculan Disputations, Book III.

B. Translate into English—

Extracts from Horace, Epistles, Book I.
THIRD YEAR IN ARTS.

LATIN VERSE COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

And forth they pass, with pleasure forward led,
Joying to hear the birds' sweet harmony,
Which therein shrouded from the tempest dread,
Seemed in their song to scorn the cruel sky.
Much can they praise the trees so straight and high,
The smiling pine, the cedar proud and tall,
The vine-prop elm, the poplar never dry,
The builder oak, sole king of forests all;
The aspin, good for staves, the cypress funeral.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,
Until the blustering storm is over blown,
When weening to return, whence they did stray,
They cannot find that path which first was shown,
But wander to and fro in ways unknown,
Furthest from end then, when they nearest ween,
That makes them doubt their wits be not their own;
So many paths, so many turnings seen,
That which of them to take, in divers doubts they been.

LATIN AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

A. Translate into English—
Extracts from Horace, Epist. ad Pisones.

B. Translate into English—
Extracts from Plautus, Captivi.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

PASS.

Translate into Greek—
However, as the Pharsalians attacked and harrassed him in his march, he engaged them with five hundred horse, and put them to flight. He was so much pleased with this success, that
he erected a trophy under mount Narthacium; and he valued himself the more upon it, because, with so small a number of his own training, he had beaten a people who reckoned theirs the best cavalry in Greece. Here Diphridas, one of the Ephori, met him, and gave him orders to enter Bœotia immediately. And though his intention was to do it afterwards, when he had strengthened his army with some reinforcements, he thought it was not right to disobey the magistrates. He therefore said to those about him, “Now comes the day, for which we were called out of Asia.” At the same time he sent for two cohorts from the army near Corinth. And the Lacedæmonians did him the honour to cause proclamation to be made at home, that such of the youth as were inclined to go and assist their king might give in their names.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

A. Translate into English—
Excerpts from Thucydides, Book IV.

B. Translate into English—
Excerpts from Euripides, Hecuba.

GREEK VERSE.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

HONOURS.

Translate into Greek Iambics—

The lamp must be replenish'd but even then
It will not burn as long as I must watch;
My slumbers—if I slumber—are not sleep,
But a continuance of enduring thought,
Which then I can resist not: in my heart
There is a vigil, and these eyes but close
To look within; and yet I live, and bear
The aspect and the form of breathing men.
But grief should be the instructor of the wise; Sorrow is knowledge; they who know the most Must mourn the deepest o'er the fatal truth, The Tree of Knowledge is not that of Life. Philosophy and science, and the springs Of wonder, and the wisdom of the world, I have essay'd, and in my mind there is A power to make these subject to itself.

GREEK AUTHORS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

A. Translate into English—
Extracts from Æschylus, Eumenides.

B. Translate into English—
Extracts from Plato, Phædo.

LATIN AND GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

TIME, THREE AND A HALF HOURS.

HONOURS.

A. Translate into Latin—
It is farther to be observed, for the credit of this most useful class of men, that they commonly contribute, by their personal manners, no less than by the sale of their wares, to the refinement of the people among whom they travel. Their dealings form them to great quickness of wit and acuteness of judgment. Having constant occasion to recommend themselves and their goods, they acquire habits of the most obliging attention, and the most insinuating address. As in their peregrinations they have opportunity of contemplating the manners of various men and various cities, they become eminently skilled in the knowledge of the world. As they wander, each alone, through thinly-inhabited districts, they form habits of reflection and of sublime contemplation. With all these qualifications, no wonder that they should often be, in remote parts of the country, the best mirrors of fashion, and censors of manners; and should contribute much to polish the roughness, and soften the rusticity of our peasantry.
B. Translate into Greek—

Simonides, it is related, upon landing in a strange country, found the corpse of an unknown person lying by the sea-side; he buried it, and was honoured throughout Greece for the piety of that act. Another ancient Philosopher, chancing to fix his eyes upon a dead body, regarded the same with slight, if not with contempt; saying, "See the shell of the flown bird!" But it is not to be supposed that the moral and tender hearted Simonides was incapable of the lofty movements of thought, to which that other Sage gave way at the moment while his soul was intent only upon the indestructible being; nor, on the other hand, that he, in whose sight a lifeless human body was of no more value than the worthless shell from which the living fowl had departed, would not, in a different mood of mind, have been affected by those earthly considerations which had incited the philosophic Poet to the performance of that pious duty.

**MECHANICS.**

**Time; Three Hours.**

**Pass.**

1. Prove the formula $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$, where $u$ equals initial velocity, and $a$ is the acceleration.

A body has described 22\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet from rest at the end of the third second of its motion, 62\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet at the end of the fifth, and 122\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet at the end of the seventh. Is this consistent with uniform acceleration?

2. Determine the inclination to the horizon of the direction of motion of a projectile at any time.

If $\theta$, $\phi$ be the angles which the tangents to the path of the projectile at two points $P$ and $Q$ make with the horizon, prove that the time of describing $PQ$ varies as $\tan \theta - \tan \phi$.

3. A body, $P$, descending vertically draws another body, $Q$, up an inclined plane, the bodies being connected by an inextensible string, which passes over a pulley at the top of the plane. Find the tension of the string.
THIRD YEAR IN ARTS.

4. A body impinges obliquely on a fixed smooth plane. Find the direction and magnitude of the velocity after impact, elasticity being imperfect.

ABCD is a rectangular billiard table, the side AB = 4 feet and BC = 8 feet; a ball is placed equally distant from AD and BC, and 2 feet from AB; required, the point in AB that the ball must strike in order that after impact at AB and BC it may run into the corner pocket D, elasticity being perfect.

5. If a body of mass \( m \) is tied to the end of a string of length \( a \), and is whirled round with uniform velocity in a horizontal circle so as to describe \( n \) revolutions in a second, show that \( T \), the tension of the string, is given by the equation \( \frac{T}{ma} = (2\pi n)^2 \).

6. What is meant by Harmonic Vibration? Calculate graphically the resultant curve traced out by a point whose resolved motions in two perpendicular directions are harmonic vibrations of equal amplitude, but of periods which have the ratio 4 : 3. What different forms does this curve assume when the difference of phase between the vibrations varies?

7. What is a Cycloid? What dynamical properties does it possess?

8. What are the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body?

9. Two bodies of equal weight, but of specific gravity 1·05 and 9·95 respectively, are tied together and placed in water. Will they float or sink?

10. Describe the force-pump, and the hydraulic ram.

OPTICS AND ACOUSTICS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. An object, \( Q \), is placed between two parallel mirrors, \( A \) and \( B \); rays from \( Q \) fall first upon \( A \), are reflected to \( B \), reflected back to \( A \) and again reflected to \( B \). Prove that if \( q \) be the final image and \( AB \) the distance between the mirrors, \( \Delta q = \Delta Q + 4AB \).

2. Prove the formula \( \frac{1}{\Delta q} - \frac{1}{\Delta Q} = \frac{1}{f} \) in the case of a concavo-convex lens.
How far in front of a double convex lens must an object be placed in order that—

(i.) the image may be in front of the lens and distant $n$ times the focal length from it?

(ii.) the image may be behind the lens and distant $n$ times the focal length from it.

3. Draw a section of Newton's telescope and explain the construction; also find the magnifying power.

4. Prove that if $D$ be the deviation of a ray after refraction through a prism whose refractive angle $= A$, $A + D = \text{angle of emergence} \pm \text{angle of incidence}$, and deduce the value of $D = (\mu - 1) A$, when the angles of incidence and of the prism are very small.

5. Describe Ritchie's photometer, and shew how it is used.

6. What is meant by the critical angle for reflection? What appearance will be presented to the eye of a diver who looks up towards the under surface of a sheet of water?

7. Draw a horizontal section of the apparatus properly arranged for throwing a pure sunlight spectrum on a screen.

8. Explain how two pure spectral colours of the proper hue and intensity will produce the sensation of white light.

9. Describe any form of polariscope, and explain why, with a dark field, a thin plate of selenite appears coloured, but a thicker plate white.

10. On what does the pitch of a musical note depend? Describe an experiment with a gas jet and rotating mirror.

11. Describe an experiment to illustrate sound interference.

**DYNAMICS.**

**TIME, THREE HOURS.**

**HONOURS.**

1. Define acceleration and explain how it is measured. Find the space traversed in a given time by a point starting with a given velocity and moving with uniform acceleration.

A parabola is placed with its axis horizontal and plane vertical; shew that the time of descent starting from rest down any focal chord varies as the three fourth's power of the length of that chord.
2. State Newton's second law of motion, and explain how it enables us to measure either force or mass.

Two particles, each of mass \( m \), are at rest side by side; one is struck by an impulse \( B \) in a given direction, and a constant force \( F \) begins at the same instant to act upon the other in the same direction. If, after traversing a space \( s \) in the time \( t \) they are again side by side prove that \( 2B = Ft \) and \( 2B^2 = mFs \).

3. If \( u, v, w \) be the velocities at three points \( P, Q, R \) on the path of a projectile, and \( \alpha \) be the angle between the directions of motion at \( P, Q \) and \( \beta \) the angle between the directions of motion at \( Q, R \), prove that

\[
\cot \alpha + \cot \beta = v \left( \frac{\cosec \alpha}{u} + \frac{\cosec \beta}{w} \right).
\]

4. A particle is projected from a platform with velocity \( u \) and elevation \( \beta \). On the platform is a telescope, fixed at elevation \( a \). The platform moves horizontally in the plane of the particle's motion so as to keep the particle always in the centre of the field of view of the telescope. Show that the platform must move with a constant acceleration equal to \( g \cot a \), and find the velocity which the platform must have at the instant of projection.

5. Two smooth spheres moving in one plane with given velocities in given directions impinge obliquely on each other; determine the motion of each after impact.

A sphere of mass \( m \) impinges on another sphere of mass \( m' \) at rest; if after impact the directions of motion of \( m, m' \) each make an angle \( \theta \) with the original direction of motion of \( m \), and \( e \) be the coefficient of restitution prove that

\[
m' (1 - e) \cos 2\theta = m + em'.
\]

6. A circle is drawn to touch at their middle points the chord and arc of oscillation of a particle which is moving on a vertical circle under the action of gravity. Prove that a point on the first circle in the same horizontal line with the particle moves with a velocity equal to \( 2\sqrt{gr} \sin \theta \), where \( r \) is the radius of the second circle, and \( 2\alpha, 2\theta \) are the angles which the radius drawn to the particle makes with the vertical at the instant when it is stationary and at the instant considered.

Hence determine the time of a small oscillation of a simple pendulum.
7. Find the relation in the conical pendulum between the inclination of the string to the vertical and the angular velocity of the bob.

Two particles of masses \(m, m'\) are fixed to the ends of a weightless rod of length \(2l\) which is freely movable about its middle point. Shew that the inclination of the rod to the vertical when the particles are moving with uniform angular velocity \(\omega\) is given by

\[
\cos \alpha = \frac{(m-m')g}{(m+m')\omega^2l}.
\]

8. Define a simple harmonic vibration and prove that a body which executes such a vibration is acted on by a force which varies as the distance from the centre of vibration.

If \(m\) be the mass of the body and \(n\) the number of complete vibrations per second, shew that the difference of the potential energies of the body when at a distance \(x\) from the centre of vibration and when passing through it is \(2\pi^2 m n^2 x^2\).

9. The position of a point moving in a plane is determined by its distance \(r\) from a fixed point in the plane and the angle made by that distance with a fixed line in the plane. Prove that the accelerations of the point along and perpendicular to \(r\) are respectively

\[
\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r\left(\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right)^2, \quad \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{r^2 d\theta}{dt}\right).
\]

A point describes the curve \(r = a e^{\theta} \cot \alpha\) in such a manner that \(r^2\) increases uniformly with the time. Find the acceleration of the point.

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INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Define a definite integral and an indefinite integral, and state and prove the relation between them.

2. Explain the process of integration by substitution, and shew how to find the limits of the transformed integral.
Find the value of \( \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx \) by means of the substitution \( x = a \sin \theta \).

3. Integrate

\[
x^2 \tan^{-1}x, \sin^3x, \tan^4x, \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \frac{1}{(1 + x^2) \sqrt{1 - x^2}}.
\]

4. Shew how to find the partial fraction which corresponds to a pair of imaginary roots which are not repeated when a rational fraction is decomposed into partial fractions.

Integrate \( \int (x^3 + (q - 2p^2)x) \frac{1}{(x^2 + 2px + q)(x^2 - 2px + q)} \, dx \).

5. Prove that

\[
(m + np) \int x^{n-1} (a + bx^n)^p \, dx = x^m (a + bx^n)^p + a np \int x^{p-1} (a + bx^n)^{p-1} \, dx.
\]

6. Prove that any Algebraic expression which involves \( x \) and \( \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} \) rationally can be integrated in finite terms.

7. If the tangent at any point of a plane curve make an angle \( \psi \) with the axis of \( x \), and \( p \) be the perpendicular from the origin upon the tangent and \( s \) the arc of the curve, prove that

\[
s = \frac{dp}{d\psi} + \int p d\psi.
\]

Apply this formula to find the arc of a parabola measured from the vertex.

8. Find the area of the loop of the curve

\[
cy^2 = (x - a) (x - b)^2,
\]

\( \alpha, b, c \) being positive, and \( b \) greater than \( a \).

9. Find the surface and volume of the solid generated by the revolution of a cycloid round its base.

10. Shew how to differentiate an integral with respect to a quantity involved in one of the limits.

Find a curve such that the area between the curve, the axis of \( x \) and any ordinate shall bear a constant ratio to the rectangle contained by that ordinate and the corresponding abscissa.
SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. If two sides of a spherical triangle are equal, the opposite angles are equal, and conversely, if two angles of a spherical triangle are equal the opposite sides are equal.

2. Prove the formula \( \cos \alpha = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A \).

   If in a spherical triangle \( C = A + B \) prove that
   \[
   \sin^2 \frac{c}{2} = \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{b}{2}.
   \]

3. Shew how to solve a spherical triangle having given two angles and the included side, and shew that the triangle is always possible.

4. If \( D, E, F \) be the middle points of the sides of a spherical triangle \( A B C \), prove that \( A D, B E, C F \) meet in a point; and if \( P \) be this point prove that
   \[
   \frac{\sin D A}{\sin D P} = \frac{\sin E B}{\sin E P} = \frac{\sin F C}{\sin F P}.
   \]

5. Find expressions for the radii of the small circles inscribed in and described about a spherical triangle.

   If \( r \) be the radius of the inscribed circle, and \( R \) the radius of the circumscribed circle in an equilateral triangle, shew that
   \[
   2 \tan r = \tan R.
   \]

6. Describe the different systems of co-ordinates which are used to determine the position of a heavenly body.

   Prove that the least angle which can be made with the horizon by a great circle passing through the place of a star at a given time is measured by the star's altitude.

7. Describe the errors of adjustment of a transit instrument and explain how the collimation error may be found by means of two collimators.

   If the error in the time of transit of two given stars of different declinations due to errors of level and deviation combined be the same, it will be the same for all stars.
8. Shew how to determine the meridian and latitude of a place by observations made with an altazimuth on a circumpolar star.

In north latitude $45^\circ$ the greatest azimuth attained by one of the circumpolar stars is $45^\circ$ from the north point of the horizon. Prove that the star's polar distance is $30^\circ$, and that when the star has its greatest azimuth its altitude is equal to its hour angle.

9. Explain the annual course of changes in the length of the day at places in mean latitude, on the Arctic circle, and on the equator.

Prove that at a place on the Arctic circle the daily displacement of the point of sunset is equal to the sun's change in longitude during the same interval.

10. Explain the cause of eclipses. Why are the intervals between the solar ecliptic limits larger than between the lunar?

Having given that the line of nodes of the moon's orbit makes a complete revolution in a retrograde direction in 6799.5 days, and that the length of a lunation is 29.53 days, prove that eclipses will recur in an invariable order after 223 lunations.

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GEOLGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS.

1. Give a list of the formations known as Mesozoic, with the localities in which they occur in the British islands.

2. Shew the propriety of the term Mesozoic as thus applied.

3. Give some account of the Tertiary (Pleistocene) Fossil Fauna of N.S.W.

4. Deal in the same way with South America. What general conclusions do these phenomena suggest?

5. A complete break or gap in the succession of species is observed between the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations in England. How is this explained or accounted for?

6. Give a description of the Great Barrier Reef. What conclusions may be drawn from its existence?
THIRD YEAR IN ARTS.

7. What is meant by the term Quartz Reef? How have metalliferous lodes been formed?

8. Explain the terms Sigillaria, Vertebraria, Favosites, Pterodactyl, Heliolites, Spirifer, Mastodon, Ammonite, Belemnite, Hipparion, Archæopteryx, with brief notice of the formations in which they respectively occur.

9. "A volcano is a burning mountain, from the summit of which issue smoke and flames." How many errors can you detect in this statement?


11. What is "Blue Metal"? How has it been formed?

12. Why is the Wollongong coal regarded as more recent than that of Stony Creek?

CHEMISTRY.

TIME, THREE HOURS.

PASS

1. Give a full account of sulphur and its compounds with oxygen and with oxygen and hydrogen.

2. 5.0 grammes of pure carbon are burnt in a mixture of 80 % oxygen, 20 % nitrogen; how many C.C. of this mixture will be required, the temperature being 15° C. and the barometric pressure 754 m.m., and what will be the volume of the resulting mixture of CO₂ and N, the temperature having increased to 46° C.?

   \[
   O = 16. \quad N = 14. \quad C = 12.
   \]

3. Write out a scheme for the analysis of the following mixture:—Aluminium, Calcium and Magnesium phosphates, Calcium oxalate, Calcium chloride, and Magnesium carbonate.

4. Shew by equations the reactions which take place in separating Co from Ni by means of KCN and Br or NaClO.

5. What are "red lead" and "white lead," and how are they manufactured?

6. How is bismuth obtained from its ores? Give a full account of its properties and principal compounds.
THIRD YEAR IN ARTS.

7. Explain the terms—allotropy, isomorphism, diffusion of gases, specific heat and atomic heat.

8. How is potassium ferrocyanide manufactured? What is the composition of Prussian Blue and of Turnbull's Blue?

9. Give tests for acetic, formic, oxalic and tartaric acids.

In addition to the above, Candidates are required to undergo a practical examination in the Laboratory.

MINERALOGY.
TIME, THREE HOURS.

HONOURS.

1. Give an account of the oblique system of crystals.

2. Draw and describe a characteristic crystal of: orthoclase felspar, cobaltine and of aragonite.

3. Describe and sketch some of the commoner crystalline aggregates.

4. Give the blowpipe and other tests for the recognition of the following minerals, viz.: —Anhydrite, opal, witherite, aragonite, cobaltine, rutile, natrolite, stilbire, analcime, and magnesite.

5. Give an account of the following minerals: —Molybdenite, mispickel, chalybite, kerargyrite, kupfernicket, and bornite.

6. What are pseudomorphs? Give examples of the various kinds.

7. Give an account of the principal iron ores.

8. Name the ten minerals placed before you.

9. Describe the ten crystal models, and mention minerals which assume those forms.

BELMORE MEDAL.
TIME, THREE HOURS.

1. Describe the manures rich of phosphoric acid in common use.

2. Give a general account of the common inorganic constituents of plants.
3. Describe six organic acids of common occurrence in plants.
4. Point out the difference between the principal varieties of soils.
5. What is the general chemical character of fats, carbohydrates, alkaloids and albuminoids?
6. Shew that soils may be improved by the agency of vegetation.
7. What are the principal effects of tillage upon the land?
8. Give a general account of the roots and tubers commonly grown.

In addition to the above, Candidates are required to undergo a practical examination in the Laboratory.