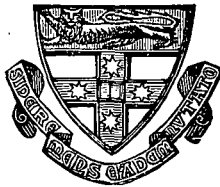


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CALENDAR
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY
FOR THE YEAR
1897



SYDNEY
ANGUS AND ROBERTSON
PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY
1897

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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 1st of October, 1850. The objects set forth in the preamble are—"The advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge." By this Act it is empowered to confer, after examination, Degrees in Arts, Law and Medicine, and is endowed with the annual income of £5000. Since 1882, this endowment has been supplemented by annual Parliamentary grants for the general purposes of the University, the amount voted for 1896-7 being £4000, and also by grants for special purposes.

By the University Extension Act of 1884 the Senate is empowered to give instruction, and to grant such Degrees and Certificates in the nature of Degrees as it shall think fit, in all branches of knowledge, except Theology and Divinity. The same Act admits women to all University privileges equally with men.

By a Royal Charter issued 7th February, 1858, the same rank, style, and precedence are 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 Professors of Mathematics, Chemistry, Physiology, and Law, 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 and Doctors in any Faculty, and Bachelors of three years' standing.

There are four Faculties in the University, viz., Arts, Law, Medicine and Science.

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 English, Latin, Greek, French and German Languages, Ancient and Modern History, Mental Philosophy and Logic, Mathematics (pure and mixed), Chemistry, Physics, Geology and Palæontology, Biology, Physiology, &c.

In the Faculty of Law the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. are given. The curriculum of study for the Degree of LL.B. extends over five years, of which the first two are in the Faculty of Arts. The Degree of Bachelor of Law is recognised by the Board for the admission of Barristers in New South Wales as a qualification for admission to the Bar.

In the Faculty of Medicine three Degrees are granted, viz., Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Surgery. The course of study for the Degrees of M.B. and Ch.M. extends over a period of five years.

The colony of New South Wales has been declared to be one of the British possessions to which the Imperial Medical Act of 1886 applies, and the Degrees in Medicine and Surgery granted by the University of Sydney are registered upon the Colonial List of the British Medical Register, under section 13 of that Act.

The University of Sydney is recognised as one of the Institutions from which the University of London is authorised to receive certificates for Degrees in Medicine. The University of Edinburgh accepts certificates of attendance on Medical Classes in this University to the extent of three years of professional

study, and the Royal College of Surgeons extends a similar recognition to attendance on the classes of the whole course, in the case of Graduates in Medicine who present themselves for examination for the Diploma of Member of the College.

In the Faculty of Science the Degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Science are given, and Degrees are also given in the several branches of Engineering, viz., Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and Mining Engineering. The course for the Degree of B.Sc. extends over a period of three years, during which the subjects of study are Mathematics (pure and mixed), Chemistry (theoretical and practical), Physics (theoretical and practical), Mineralogy, Geology and Palæontology, Biology, &c. Candidates for Degrees in Engineering receive instruction for a period of three years in Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Surveying, Geometrical Drawing, Applied Mechanics, Architecture, Mineralogy and Geology, Metallurgy and Assaying, and the different branches of Engineering.

Graduates of the University of Sydney who comply with certain requirements, may be admitted as "advanced students" in the University of Cambridge. "Advanced students" may, under special conditions, proceed to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Law in that University, or obtain a certificate testifying to their proficiency in research.

Courses of Lectures in connection with the scheme for University Extension are delivered in Sydney and other places upon application. Each course consists of six or ten lectures, and concludes with an examination. Those persons who have attended any course regularly, and passed the concluding examination, receive University Certificates to that effect. The subjects of the lectures have hitherto been English Literature, Modern History, Ancient History, Political Economy, Logic and Mental Philosophy, &c.

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.

The lectures of the Professors are open to persons not members of the University, upon payment of a moderate fee for each course.

Undergraduates and Graduates 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 provide for the establishment 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, and a College for Women, 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 Commission in the British Army.

Graduates in Arts 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 Barristers of the Supreme Court. The Rules of the Supreme Court also provide for a shortening of the period of Studentship-at-Law, in the case of Graduates, from three years to two, one of which may be concurrent with the final year of studentship at the University. Graduates who enter into articles of clerkship with attorneys and solicitors are only required to serve for three years instead of five.

At the yearly Examinations of 1882, women were first admitted to Matriculation in pursuance of a resolution passed to that effect by the Senate on the 1st of June, 1881. The University Extension Act of 1884 provides that "the benefits and advantages of the University, and the provisions of the Acts relating thereto, shall be deemed to extend in all respects to women equally with men."

Sydney University Calendar.

1897-8.

Sydney University Calendar.

1897.

MARCH XXXI.

1	M	Senate Meets.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	First Sunday in Lent.
8	M	Lent Term Begins. University Examinations Begin, viz.,
9	Tu	[MATRICULATION PASS Examination, MEDICAL and SCIENCE
10	W	[ENTRANCE Examination, DEFERRED ANNUAL PASS Exami-
11	Th	nations, HONOUR Examinations in the Faculty of Arts, and
12	F	ENGINEERING Examinations. Latest date for receiving
13	S	[Competitive Prize Compositions and applications for
14	S	[Bursaries.
14	S	Second Sunday in Lent.
15	M	Examinations for Higher Degrees begin.
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	Third Sunday in Lent.
22	M	Lectures begin.
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	[LATION Examination on April 5th.
27	S	Latest date for receiving entries for the LAW MATRICU-
28	S	Fourth Sunday in Lent.
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

Sydney University Calendar.

1897.

APRIL XXX.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	Fifth Sunday in Lent.
5	M	Senate Meets. LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	Palm Sunday.
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	Good Friday.
17	S	
18	S	Easter Sunday.
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	First Sunday after Easter.
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	

Sydney University Calendar.

1897.

MAY XXXI.

		[PUBLIC Examinations in June.
1	S	Last day for receiving applications for Local JUNIOR
2	S	Second Sunday after Easter.
3	M	Senate Meets.
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	Third Sunday after Easter.
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	Last day for receiving entries for the JUNIOR PUBLIC
15	S	[Examinations in June.
16	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter.
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	Rogation Sunday.
24	M	Queen's Birthday.
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	Ascension Day.
28	F	
29	S	LENT TERM Ends.
30	S	Sunday after Ascension Day.
31	M	

Sydney University Calendar.

1897.

JUNE XXX.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	Whit Sunday.
7	M	Senate Meets. JUNIOR PUBLIC Examinations begin.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	Trinity Sunday.
14	M	TRINITY TERM Begins.
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	First Sunday after Trinity. Queen's Accession.
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	[LATION Examination on July 5th.
26	S	Latest date for receiving entries for the LAW MATRICU-
27	S	Second Sunday after Trinity.
28	M	Queen's Coronation.
29	Tu	
30	W	

Sydney University Calendar.

1897.

. JULY XXXI.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	Third Sunday after Trinity.
5	M	Senate Meets. LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

Sydney University Calendar.

1897.

AUGUST XXXI:

1	S	Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
2	M	Senate Meets.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	TRINITY TERM Ends.
22	S	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
30	M	
31	Tu	

Sydney University Calendar.

1897.

SEPTEMBER XXX.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
6	M	Senate Meets.
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
27	M	MICHAELMAS TERM begins.
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	

Sydney University Calendar.

1897.

OCTOBER XXXI.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
4	M	Senate Meets.
5	Tu	
6	W	Latest date for receiving applications for Local SENIOR
7	Th	[PUBLIC and MATRICULATION HONOUR
8	F	[Examinations in November.
9	S	
10	S	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	Latest date for receiving entries for the SENIOR PUBLIC Exami-
24	S	Nineteenth Sunday [nation, and MATRICULATION HONOUR
25	M	after Trinity. [and SCHOLARSHIP Examinations on
26	Tu	[November 15th; also for the LAW
27	W	[MATRICULATION Examination on 1st
28	Th	[November.
29	F	[UNIVERSITY Examinations in December.
30	S	Latest date for receiving entries for the ANNUAL
31	S	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.

Sydney University Calendar.

1897.

NOVEMBER XXX.

1	M	Senate Meets. LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
15	M	SENIOR PUBLIC Examination and MATRICULATION
16	Tu	[HONOUR and SCHOLARSHIP Examinations begin.
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	Advent Sunday.
29	M	
30	Tu	

Sydney University Calendar.

1897.

DECEMBER XXXI.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	Lectures cease.
5	S	Second Sunday in Advent.
6	M	Senate Meets. ANNUAL Examinations begin.
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	Third Sunday in Advent.
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	MICHAELMAS TERM ends.
19	S	Fourth Sunday in Advent.
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	Christmas Day.
26	S	First Sunday after Christmas.
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

Sydney University Calendar.

1898.

JANUARY XXXI.

1	S	
2	S	Second Sunday after Christmas.
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	Epiphany.
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	First Sunday after Epiphany.
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	Second Sunday after Epiphany.
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	Third Sunday after Epiphany.
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.
31	M	

Sydney University Calendar.

1898.

FEBRUARY XXVIII.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	Septuagesima Sunday.
7	M	Senate Meets.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	Sexagesima Sunday.
14	M	
15	Tu	Latest day for receiving entries for the Examinations
16	W	[in March.
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Quinquagesima Sunday.
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	First day of Lent.
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	First Sunday in Lent.
28	M	

Sydney University Calendar.

1898.

MARCH XXXI.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	Second Sunday in Lent.
7	M	LENT TERM Begins. Senate Meets. University Examinations
8	Tu	[Begin, viz., MATRICULATION PASS Examination, ENTRANCE
9	W	[Examination for LAW, MEDICINE and SCIENCE, DEFERRED
10	Th	[ANNUAL Pass Examinations, HONOUR Examinations in the
11	F	[Faculty of Arts, and ENGINEERING Examinations. Latest
12	S	[date for receiving Competitive Prize Compositions and
13	S	[applications for Bursaries.
14	M	Third Sunday in Lent.
15	Tu	Examinations for Higher Degrees begin.
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Fourth Sunday in Lent.
21	M	Lectures begin.
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	[LATION Examination on April 4th.
26	S	Latest date for receiving entries for the LAW MATRICU-
27	S	Fifth Sunday in Lent.
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

Sydney University Calendar.

1898.

APRIL XXX.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	Palm Sunday.
4	M	Senate Meets. LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	Good Friday.
9	S	
10	S	Easter Sunday.
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	First Sunday after Easter.
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	Second Sunday after Easter.
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	

Sydney University Calendar.

1898.

MAY XXXI.

1	S	Third Sunday after Easter.
2	M	Senate Meets. Last day for receiving applications
3	Tu	[for Local JUNIOR PUBLIC Examinations in June.
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter.
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	Last day for receiving entries for the JUNIOR PUBLIC
14	S	[Examinations in June.
15	S	Rogation Sunday.
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	Ascension Day.
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	Sunday after Ascension Day.
23	M	
24	Tu	Queen's Birthday.
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	LENT TERM Ends.
29	S	Whit Sunday.
30	M	
31	Tu	

Sydney University Calendar.

1898.

JUNE XXX.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	Trinity Sunday.
6	M	Senate Meets. JUNIOR PUBLIC Examinations begin.
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	First Sunday after Trinity.
13	M	TRINITY TERM Begins.
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	Second Sunday after Trinity.
20	M	Queen's Accession.
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	[LATION Examination on July 4th.
25	S	Last day for receiving entries for the LAW MATRICU-
26	S	Third Sunday after Trinity.
27	M	
28	Tu	Queen's Coronation.
29	W	
30	Th	

Sydney University Calendar.

1898.

JULY XXXI.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
4	M	Senate Meets. LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.

Sydney University Calendar.

1898.

AUGUST XXXI.

1	M	Senate Meets.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	TRINITY TERM Ends.
21	S	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

Sydney University Calendar.

1898.

SEPTEMBER XXX.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
5	M	Senate Meets.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
26	M	MICHAELMAS TERM begins.
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	

Sydney University Calendar.

1898.

OCTOBER XXXI.

1	S	
2	S	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
3	M	Senate Meets.
4	Tu	
5	W	Latest date for receiving applications for Local SENIOR
6	Th	[and MATRICULATION HONOUR
7	F	[Examinations in November.
8	S	
9	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	[Examinations on November 14th.
22	S	[nation, and MATRICULATION HONOUR and SCHOLARSHIP
23	S	Latest date for receiving entries for the SENIOR PUBLIC Exami-
24	M	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	[MATRICULATION Examination on November 7th.
29	S	[Examinations in December; also for the LAW
30	S	Latest date for receiving entries for the ANNUAL UNIVERSITY
31	M	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.

Sydney University Calendar.

1898.

NOVEMBER XXX.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
7	M	Senate Meets. LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
14	M	SENIOR PUBLIC Examination and MATRICULATION
15	Tu	[HONOUR and SCHOLARSHIP Examinations begin.
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	Advent Sunday.
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	

Sydney University Calendar.

1898.

DECEMBER XXXI.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	Lectures cease.
4	S	Second Sunday in Advent.
5	M	Senate Meets. ANNUAL Examinations begin.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	Third Sunday in Advent.
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	MICHAELMAS TERM ends.
18	S	Fourth Sunday in Advent.
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	Christmas Day.
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

THE ROYAL CHARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY, THE VARIOUS ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW SOUTH WALES RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES, AND THE DEEDS OF GRANT UNDER WHICH THE UNIVERSITY HOLDS THE LANDS VESTED IN IT, WILL BE FOUND IN THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR FOR 1893.

Royal Charter, issued under the Queen's sign manual, February 27th, 1858.

An Act to Incorporate and endow the University of Sydney, 14 Victoria, No. 31. Assented to 1st October, 1850.

An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney," 16 Victoria, No. 28. Assented to 21st December, 1852.

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

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

An Act to confer certain privileges on Graduates of the University of Sydney, 20 Victoria, No. 14. Assented to 3rd February, 1857.

An Act to amend the Sydney University Incorporation Act, 24 Victoria, No. 13. Assented to 26th April, 1861.

An Act to empower the Senate of the University of Sydney to confer Degrees in certain cases without Examination, and to give to Bachelors of Arts the right of voting in certain cases, 44 Victoria, No. 22. Assented to 23rd March, 1881.

An Act to enable the University of Sydney to grant Additional Degrees and Certificates in the nature of Degrees, and for other purposes, 47 Victoria. Assented to 16th May, 1884.

An Act to provide for the Establishment and Endowment of Colleges within the University of Sydney, 18 Victoria, No. 37. Assented to 2nd December, 1854.

An Act to Incorporate St. Paul's College as a College within the University of Sydney, 18 Victoria. Assented to 1st December, 1854.

An Act to enlarge the Council of St. Paul's College, 21 Victoria. Assented to 15th December, 1857.

An Act to Incorporate St. John's College as a College within the University of Sydney, 21 Victoria. Assented to 15th December, 1857.

An Act to Incorporate St. Andrew's College as a College within the University of Sydney, 31 Victoria. Assented to 12th December, 1867.

An Act to Establish and Endow a College for Women within the University of Sydney, 53 Victoria, No. 10. Assented to 21st September, 1889.

An Act to Incorporate the Prince Alfred Hospital, 30 Victoria. Assented to 3rd April, 1873.

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. 36 Victoria, No. 28. Assented to 25th April, 1873.

Two deeds of grant under which the University holds the land granted to it by the Crown. Register of grants, 23rd January, 1855, and 10th July, 1866.

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.

CHAPTER I.—THE CHANCELLOR AND VICE-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.

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

5.—The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor shall be members *ex officio* of every Faculty, Board, or Committee appointed by any By-law or otherwise by the Senate; and at every meeting of any such Faculty, Board, or Committee the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both, the Chairman shall preside, or in his absence a member elected for that sitting. The President at such meetings shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote.

CHAPTER II.—SENATE.

MEETINGS AND RULES OF PROCEDURE.

1.—The Senate shall meet on the first Monday in every month, or on the nearest convenient day should such first Monday be a public holiday, and may adjourn from time to time to conclude any unfinished business.

2.—At any time in the interval between such 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.

3.—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.

4.—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 meeting, and every such notice shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Registrar for that purpose.

5.—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; but such summons, except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, shall be issued at least three days previous to such meeting.

6.—In the event of a quorum of the Senate not being present at any 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.

7.—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.

8.—If any Fellow shall, without leave from the Senate, be absent from the aforesaid meetings for six consecutive calendar months, his fellowship shall, *ipso facto*, become vacant: provided that, in computing the said six consecutive months, the month of January shall not be taken into account.

ELECTION TO VACANCIES.

9.—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.

10.—No person shall be eligible for election to fill any vacancy among the Fellows unless his candidature shall have been communicated to the Registrar under the hands of two qualified* voters ten clear days at least before the intended Convocation, and seven clear days at least after the fixing of the day for such 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.

11.—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 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.

* 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 holding the Degree of Master or Doctor, and Graduates of three years' standing, who hold the Degree of Bachelor, in accordance with the provisions of the University Extension Act of 1884.

† By a resolution of the Senate, of date July 2, 1888, ballots for the election of Fellows may be held at the Royal Society's Rooms, or in some other central place within the city of Sydney, to be named by the Senate, or by the Chancellor, or by the Vice-Chancellor in his absence.

- (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.

12.—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.

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

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

(24 Victoria, No. 13.)

14.—The Senate hereby makes and declares the following selections of branches of learning, the Professors in which shall be *ex-officio* members of the Senate—that is to say, Greek, Law, Physiology and Chemistry, such selections to take effect from the date of the Governor's* assent hereto, and to endure for the term of two years from that date, unless sooner revoked by the authority of the Senate, and with the approval of the Governor.

CHAPTER III.—MEETINGS OF CONVOCATION OTHER THAN FOR THE ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

1.—The Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, or upon the receipt of a requisition signed by a least twenty members of

* Assented to by the Governor on the 22nd of September, 1896.

Convocation, summon a meeting of Convocation to be holden at such time and place as he shall direct. And such meeting shall be held accordingly within twenty-eight days from the date of the requisition. And notice of such meeting shall be given by public advertisement not less than fourteen days before the day appointed for the meeting. Provided that every such requisition shall specify the subjects which it is proposed to bring before Convocation. And if in the opinion of the summoning officer the subjects so specified, or any of them, are such as ought not to be discussed in Convocation, he shall refer the matter to the Senate, which shall decide whether the meeting shall be held or not. Provided that no such meeting shall be held in the month of January.

2.—At all meetings so summoned the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside. In the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the members of Convocation present shall elect one of their number to be President of that meeting.

3.—The presence at any meeting of twenty-five members of Convocation shall be necessary to form a quorum. And if within half an hour from the time of meeting there shall be no quorum present, the meeting shall lapse.

4.—At all meetings of Convocation the Registrar shall act as Secretary, and keep the minutes of all proceedings.

5.—Every meeting may be adjourned by the President to such day and hour as may be fixed by resolution.

6.—All questions submitted to the Convocation shall be decided by a majority of members present. The President shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote.

7.—All resolutions of Convocation shall be signed by the President, and shall be laid by the Registrar before the Senate at its next meeting.

8.—All members of Convocation attending any such meeting shall appear in the habit of their Degree.

CHAPTER IV.—SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

(24 Victoria, No. 13.)

1.—The Registrar and 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."

CHAPTER V.—THE REGISTRAR.

1.—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.

2.—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.

CHAPTER VI.—THE SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1.—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.

CHAPTER VII.—THE FACULTIES.

1.—There shall be four Faculties in the University, viz. :—

1. Arts. 2. Law. 3. Medicine. 4. Science.

DEANS OF FACULTIES.

2.—A Dean for each of the Faculties in the University shall be appointed by the Senate from time to time for a term not exceeding two years.

3.—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 two years from the date of such appointment.

CHAPTER VIII.—LIMITATION OF THE TITLE OF PROFESSOR.

1.—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 recognised as Professor without the express authority of the Senate.

CHAPTER IX.—PROFESSORIAL BOARD.

1.—The Professors in the four Faculties, with the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, shall form a Board to be called "The Professorial Board."

2.—Subject to the By-laws of the University, the Professorial Board shall manage and superintend the discipline of all students in the University, and shall have power to determine all matters concerning the studies and examinations which affect the students of more than one Faculty.

3.—For these purposes the Professorial Board shall make such rules as it may think fit, provided that these rules be not repugnant to any existing By-law ; and shall have power to impose any penalties, in accordance with Academic usage, on any student for breach of such rule, or misconduct of any kind. All Public Teachers in the University shall be authorised to inflict a fine for breach of discipline, not exceeding two pounds, provided that every Public Teacher who inflicts any such fine shall immediately report the circumstances in writing to the Professorial Board.

4.—Any member of the University affected by any decision of the Board, or any member of the Board, may appeal therefrom to the Senate, and thereupon the Senate may review such decision, and either confirm, vary, or annul the same.

5.—It shall also be the duty of the Professorial Board from time to time to consider the By-laws which deal with the discipline of the University, and the By-laws which deal with the studies of students of more than one Faculty ; and when the Board is of opinion that any such By-laws require amendment, it shall send up recommendations to the Senate to that effect.

6.—A precis of the proceedings of the Board shall be laid upon the table of the Senate once in each Term, or forthwith in matters of special importance, and the Senate shall have power of its own motion to review any decision of the said Board.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF BOARDS.

7.—The Chairman of the Professorial Board shall be elected at its first meeting in each year, such election to be by ballot if required by any member. The Chairman of every other Board shall be the Dean of the Faculty with which it is connected.

CONVENING AND QUORUM OF BOARDS.

8.—Every meeting of any Board of Faculty shall be convened by written notice from the Registrar, by direction of and on a day named by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Chairman and on the requisition of any two members, addressed to the

Registrar, a meeting shall be convened in like manner. At any meeting of the Professorial Board five shall form a quorum, and at any other meeting three shall form a quorum, unless otherwise provided. In case of an equality of votes, that of the presiding Chairman included, such Chairman shall have a casting vote.

REGISTRAR TO ATTEND.

9.—It shall be the duty of the Registrar, if required, to attend the meetings of the several Boards and record their proceedings, to collect all fines imposed by the Professorial Board, and generally to assist in carrying out the directions and rules of every Board.

CHAPTER X.—MATRICULATION.

1.—Candidates for any of the Degrees granted by the University shall be required to Matriculate before entering upon the prescribed course.

2.—Candidates before being admitted to Matriculation shall have passed one of the Examinations required by the By-laws for admission to the prescribed courses in the different Faculties, or shall have been admitted *ad eundem statum*.

3.—Undergraduates of other Universities may, at the discretion of the Professorial Board, be admitted *ad eundem statum* in this University without examination. Provided always that they shall give sufficient evidence of their alleged *status* and of good conduct.

4.—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.

CHAPTER XI.—TERMS.

1.—The Academic year shall contain three terms, that is to say:—

LENT TERM—Commencing on the tenth Monday in the year and terminating with the Saturday before the twenty-second Monday in the year, with a recess at Easter not exceeding nine days.

TRINITY TERM—Commencing on the twenty-fourth Monday in the year and terminating with the Saturday before the thirty-fourth Monday in the year.

MICHAELMAS TERM--Commencing on the thirty-ninth Monday in the year and terminating with the Saturday before the fifty-first Monday in the year.

CHAPTER XII.—LECTURES.

1.—Lectures shall commence on the first day of Term except in Lent Term, in which they shall commence on the third Monday of Term. In Michaelmas Term the lectures shall cease on the Saturday before the forty-ninth Monday in the year.

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

3.—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.

4.—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.

5.—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 the end of each Term.

6.—Any undergraduate not holding a scholarship in the University, nor being a member of a college established under the provisions 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 Faculty to which he belongs that there are sufficient reasons for such exemption. Provided that no such exemption shall be granted for more than one year at any time.

7.—No such exemption shall be granted until the Examiners shall have specially certified to the Faculty 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.

8.—Notwithstanding the provisions of By-laws 6 and 7, matriculated students, who are students in a Training Institution for teachers organised under the Department of Public Instruction, may be admitted to the First Year Examination in the Faculty of Arts, without having attended the University lectures, upon presenting a certificate from the Under Secretary for Public Instruction to the effect that they have attended the course of instruction in such Training Institution for one year after matriculating. Students of a Training Institution, who have passed the First Year Examination may be admitted to the Second Year Examination in the Faculty of Arts without having attended the University lectures of the second year, upon presenting a similar certificate to the effect that they have attended a second course of instruction in such Training Institution for one year after passing their First Year Examination. All such students having passed the Second Year Examination shall have the status of students commencing the Third Year in the Faculty of Arts.

CHAPTER XIII.—YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.

1.—In the Faculties of Arts, Law and Science, the yearly B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations shall be held during the last week of Michaelmas Term, with the exception of the Honour Examinations and Professional Engineering Examinations, which may be held at the beginning of Lent Term.

2.—No undergraduate not exempted under Section 6, Chap. XII., 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. At every Yearly Examination students must pass the prescribed Examinations in the subjects of lectures before they can proceed with their course.

3.—Students who fail to pass, or neglect to attend their annual examinations in any subject or subjects, may be required by their respective Faculties, upon the report of the Examiners, to attend again the lectures on such subject or subjects before again presenting themselves for examination.

4.—Every undergraduate exempted from attendance upon lectures under Section 6, Chap. XII., shall, before being admitted to any yearly examination, pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds.

5.—Undergraduates who have passed the Yearly Examinations may, at the discretion of the Dean, and upon application,

receive certificates to that effect, signed by the Dean of the Faculty in which they are pursuing their studies and by the Registrar.

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

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

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

CHAPTER XIV.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

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

2.—No Scholarship shall be awarded except to such candidates as exhibit a degree of proficiency which shall be satisfactory to the examiners. Scholars shall be required to proceed with their studies in the respective Faculties in which their Scholarships are awarded.

3.—The examination for Scholarships shall be concurrent with the Matriculation and Yearly Examinations, additional papers and questions being set when required.

CHAPTER XV.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

1.—The Faculty of Arts shall consist of the Professors of Classics, Mathematics, Modern Literature, History, and Logic and Mental Philosophy, together with the Lecturers in the same subjects.

2.—The Faculty shall meet for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations, and Degrees in Arts, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate, and shall have the general direction and superintendence over the teaching in Arts, subject to the By-laws, and to such resolutions as the Senate may think fit to pass in relation thereto.

3.—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.

4.—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.

5.—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.

EXAMINATION FOR MATRICULATION IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

6.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be required at the commencement of their course to pass the Matriculation Examination for the Faculty of Arts.

7.—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 authorised to hold such examinations at such other times as may be deemed expedient.

8.—The examinations shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers, but the examiners shall not be precluded from putting *visá voce* questions.

9.—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 determine.

10.—Students who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination or the Senior and Junior Public Examination in the subjects required for the ordinary Matriculation Examination, and shall have paid a fee of two pounds to the Registrar, may be admitted as members of the University.

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

I. Latin.—Translation into English of passages from set Authors and of passages at sight, and of simple English sentences into Latin.

II. Arithmetic.

III. Algebra.—To quadratic equations involving one unknown quantity.

IV. Geometry.—Euclid, Books I., II. and III.

V. One of the following languages, in which the examination shall be similar to that in Latin, viz.:—
Greek, French, German.

In this examination proficiency in writing English shall be taken into account.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

12.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, during their First Year, attend the University lectures on the following subjects:—

- I. English.
 - II. Latin.
 - III. One of the following languages:—
Greek, French, German.
 - IV. Mathematics.
 - V. Elementary Physics
 - VI. Elementary Chemistry.
 - VII. Physiography.
- } In successive Terms.

13. Students of the First Year shall be required to pass an examination in the subjects in which they have attended lectures under By-law 12, provided that in the case of Physics, Chemistry, and Physiography, students who shall have given satisfactory proof to the Lecturer of their intelligent attention to the lectures, shall not be required to pass the Annual Examinations in these subjects.

14.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, during their Second Year, attend the University lectures upon the following subjects:—

- I. Two of the following languages:—

Latin,	English,	German.
Greek,	French.	
- II. Any two of the following subjects:—

A third language,	Biology,
Mathematics,	Geology,
Chemistry,	History,
Physics,	Physiology,
	Logic.

Provided that those students who take up three languages shall select Latin or Greek as one of them.

15.—Students of the second year shall be required to pass an examination in the subjects of the lectures which they have attended under By-law 14.

16.—Candidates for the Degree of B.A. shall, during their Third Year, attend lectures on the following subjects :—

I. One of the following languages :—

Latin,	English,	German,
Greek,	French.	

II. Any two of the following :—

A second language,	Chemistry,
A third language,	Geology,
History,	Biology,
Mathematics,	Physiology,
Physics,	Logic and Mental Philosophy,
Jurisprudence and Roman Law,	
Constitutional Law and International Law.	

17.—To obtain the Degree of B.A. candidates shall pass an examination in the subjects of the lectures which they have attended under By-law 16.

18.—The work of students attending lectures may be tested by means of class examinations, class exercises, or essays, and the results of such tests shall be reported to the Senate.

19.—In determining the results of the Annual Examinations, the Examiners may take into favourable account the results of the tests described in Section 18.

20. 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. For any re-examination for the same Degree he shall pay a fee of two pounds.

21.—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 *vivâ voce* examination if the Examiners think fit.

22.—Students proceeding to the Degree of B.A. who have passed the First Year Examination, and who have thereat been placed in the First Class in the Honour list in Classics (Latin and Greek) or in Mathematics, may elect to attend lectures during the Second Year in that subject only in which they have been so placed in the Honour list ; and if they obtain First or Second Class Honours in that subject at their Second Year Examination, they shall be held to have passed that examination.

23.—Students proceeding to the degree of B.A. who have passed the Second Year Examination, and who have thereat been placed in the First or Second Class in the Honour list, either in Classics (Latin and Greek) or in Mathematics, may elect to attend lectures during their Third Year in that subject only in which they have been so placed in the Honour list; and if they obtain First or Second Class Honours in that subject at their B.A. Examination, they shall be held to have passed that examination.

24.—The candidate for Honours who shall have most distinguished himself at the B.A. Examination in Classics, Mathematics, or Logic and Mental Philosophy shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

MASTER OF ARTS.

25.—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.

26.—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.

27.—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 the payment of an additional fee.

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

- I. Classical Philology and History.
- II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
- III. Logic, Moral, Mental, and Political Philosophy.
- IV. Modern Literature and Language.
- V. Modern History.

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

29.—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 this Degree, shall be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

CHAPTER XVI.—FACULTY OF LAW.

1.—The Professor or Professors and Lecturers in the subjects of the curriculum in Law, together with such Fellows of the Senate as are members of the Legal Profession, shall constitute the Faculty of Law.

2.—The Faculty shall meet for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations and Degrees in Law and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate; and shall have the general direction and superintendence over the teaching in Law, subject to such resolutions as the Senate may think fit to pass in relation thereto.

3.—The Dean of the Faculty of Law shall act as Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty; but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from amongst themselves. The Chairman at such meetings shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote.

4.—There shall be two Degrees granted in the Faculty of Law, viz.:—Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), and Doctor of Laws (LL.D.)

5.—Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) shall, before admission to the Law School, produce evidence either (1) of having graduated in Arts; or (2) of having completed two years in the Faculty of Arts, and passed the Second Year Examination in Arts; or (3) of having passed the Senior Public Examination, or an examination equivalent thereto, in the following subjects:—(a) Latin; (b) either Greek, French or German; and (c) in three of the following subjects:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry.

6.—Thereafter students shall attend the various courses of lectures prescribed in the subjects mentioned in Sections 10 and 11. Such attendance shall (1) in the case of students who have passed the Senior Public Examination, or an examination equivalent thereto, extend over a period of not less than five years; (2) in the case of students who have completed two years in Arts, and passed the Second Year Examination, extend over a period of not less than three years; and (3) in the case of students who have already graduated in Arts, extend over a period of not less than two years. Students must also pass the examinations referred to in Section 8, and comply with such regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by the Faculty of Law and approved by the Senate.

7.—The order in which the various courses of lectures shall be taken shall be such as may be from time to time prescribed by the regulations of the Faculty. Provided that such order may in the case of any individual student be varied with the written consent of the Dean of the Faculty.

8.—There shall be two examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, called respectively the Intermediate and the Final LL.B. Examination. The Intermediate and Final LL.B. Examinations shall be held at the same time as the Annual Examinations in other Faculties. Students who have not acquitted themselves satisfactorily in such Class Examinations or exercises (including attendance at Court) as may be prescribed by the Faculty of Law, may be refused admission to these Examinations.

9.—The names of candidates who have passed the Intermediate LL.B. Examination shall be published in order of merit. The names of the candidates who have passed the Final Examination shall be published in three groups, comprising respectively (1) those who have obtained first-class Honours; (2) those who have obtained second-class Honours; and (3) those who have passed. Provided that a candidate who does not pass his Intermediate Examination within two years of his commencing his course in Law shall not be eligible for any Prize or Scholarship awarded for proficiency in that Examination; and provided also that a candidate who does not pass his Final Examination within three years of passing his Intermediate Examination shall not be eligible for any Prize or Scholarship awarded for proficiency in the subjects of that examination.

10.—At the Intermediate Examination candidates shall be examined in—

- I. Jurisprudence.
- II. Roman Law.
- III. Constitutional Law.
- IV. International Law.

11.—At the Final Examination candidates shall be examined in—

- I. The Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing.
- II. The Law of Status, Civil Obligations and Crimes.
- III. Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy and Company Law, and Procedure in those Jurisdictions ; and
- IV. Procedure in Civil and Criminal Cases before the Supreme Court in its Common Law Jurisdiction and before Courts of Inferior Jurisdiction, together with Evidence and Pleading.

12.—Students shall be exempt from attending lectures and passing examinations in any of the prescribed subjects which may have formed part of their course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, but from no others.

13.—The Degree of LL.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two years from the granting of the LL.B. Degree.

14.—Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Laws shall be examined in the following subjects :—

- I. Jurisprudence.
- II. Roman Law.
- III. English Law, including the Legislation of the Colony of New South Wales.
- IV.—International Law, and the Conflict of Laws.

There shall be one examination for the Degree of Doctor of Laws called the LL.D. Examination. Such Examination shall take place in the month of March in each year.

15.—The candidates who distinguish themselves most highly at the Degree examinations respectively shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

16.—The fee for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be £10, and that for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, £20. These fees shall be paid to the Registrar before the examination, and shall not in any case be returned to the candidate.

17.—Candidates who fail to pass the examination for any Degree shall be allowed to present themselves for a second examination for the same degree without additional fee; but for any further examination that may be required they shall pay half the ordinary Degree fee.

18.—Students at Law and Articled Clerks and other persons may be admitted to such lectures and examinations in Law as they may desire; and in the event of their passing in the subjects of any course, they shall be entitled to receive certificates to that effect.

CHAPTER XVII.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

1.—The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Fellows of the Senate who are legally qualified members of the Medical Profession, the Professors and Lecturers in the subjects of the Medical curriculum, and the Examiners in Medicine appointed by the Senate, shall constitute the Faculty of Medicine.

2.—The Dean shall exercise a general superintendence over the administrative business connected with the Faculty, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to summon meetings of the Faculty at such times as may be required by the Dean, provided that upon the written requisition of any three members of the Faculty, the Dean, or in his absence the Registrar, shall convene a special meeting. No question shall be decided at any meeting of the Faculty unless there be present at least five members. In the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor the Dean shall act as Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty, but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from amongst themselves. The Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend all meetings, and to record the proceedings.

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

4.—Courses of Instruction shall be given as directed by the Senate, and, except where otherwise specified, each shall consist either of a long course of one hundred hours' instruction, extending throughout two Terms, or of a short course of fifty hours' instruction, extending throughout one Term; and, where possible, the long courses shall be given during Lent and Trinity Terms, and the short courses during Michaelmas Term.

5.—Written Class Examinations shall be held during each course of instruction in Lent and Trinity Terms. Students shall not absent themselves from these examinations except upon a medical certificate, and at the end of each course a report of the result, signed by the responsible teacher, shall be presented to the Senate by the Dean. Students who fail to pass the Class Examinations may, at the discretion of the Board of Examiners, be refused admission to the Annual Examination.

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

7.—Candidates for a Degree in Medicine shall, before admission to the Medical School, produce evidence of having graduated in Arts or in Science, or of having attended the lectures of the First Year of the Arts course and passed the First Year Examination in Arts, or of having passed the Senior Public Examination, or an examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination, in the following subjects, viz., Latin, and one of the three languages—Greek, French, German, and in three of the sections in Group III., of the subjects for which senior candidates may enter, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics.

8.—Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery shall attend the following courses of instruction, and present the following certificates :—

I In the First Year—

Inorganic Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.
Physics and Practical Physics.
Biology and Practical Biology.

II. In the Second Year—During Lent and Trinity Terms—

Descriptive Anatomy (Junior Course).
Physiology (Junior Course).

During Trinity and Michaelmas Terms—

Practical Physiology (Histology and Experimental Physiology).

During Michaelmas Term—

Organic Chemistry.

Descriptive Anatomy (Senior Course).

III. In the Third Year—

During Lent Term—

Practical Physiology (Physiological Practical Chemistry).

During Lent and Trinity Terms—

Materia Medica and Therapeutics (seventy-five lectures).
Regional Anatomy.

During Michaelmas Term—

Physiology (Senior Course).

IV. In the Fourth Year—

During Lent and Trinity Terms—

Pathology.

Surgery.

Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy—a course of
twenty-five hours' instruction.

Clinical Surgery.

Tutorial Surgery.

During Michaelmas Term—

Practical Pathology.

Clinical Surgery.

Tutorial Medicine.

V. In the Fifth Year—

During Lent and Trinity Terms—

Medicine.

Midwifery (fifty lectures).

Gynæcology (twenty-five lectures).

Applied Logic (twenty lectures).

Clinical Medicine (twice weekly).

Tutorial Medicine.

During Trinity and Michaelmas Terms—

Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health.

During Michaelmas Term—

Psychological Medicine, including Clinical instruction, and at least twelve systematic lectures.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, including Clinical instruction, and at least twelve systematic lectures.

Clinical Medicine (twice weekly).

Provided that the courses of instruction in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Psychological Medicine may be taken by the student in either the Fourth or the Fifth Year of study, as may from time to time be provided by the teaching regulations of the University. Provided further that the course of instruction in Applied Logic may be taken by the student in any year of study.

Before admission to the Final Examination, candidates shall also be required to present the following certificates at least ten clear days before the date of the examination :—

- (i.) Of Hospital Practice during the Fourth and Fifth Years.
- (ii.) Of attendance on a class of Practical Pharmacy approved by the Faculty of Medicine, or a certificate showing that the student has been engaged during at least twenty-five attendances of two hours each, in compounding and dispensing drugs in a laboratory or a dispensary or other place for compounding medicines approved by the Faculty of Medicine.
- (iii.) Of having acted during not less than nine months as Clinical Clerk in the Medical Wards, not less than six months as Dresser in the Surgical Wards, and not less than three months in each of the following capacities in a recognised Hospital, viz. : Clinical Clerk and Dresser in the Gynæcological In-patients' Department, student in attendance upon the Surgical Out-patients' Department, student in attendance upon the Medical Out-patients' Department, student in attendance upon the Gynæcological Out-Patients' Department.
- (iv.) Of attendance on Post-mortem Examinations during at least one Term during the Fourth and Fifth Years of the curriculum.
- (v.) Of attendance on at least twelve cases of Practical Midwifery.

- (vi.) Of proficiency in Vaccination, signed by a legally qualified Medical Practitioner.
- (vii.) Of proficiency in the administration of Anæsthetics.
- (viii.) Of having attended a course of twenty lectures on Applied Logic, and of having passed a satisfactory Class Examination in the subjects thereof.

9.—For the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery there shall be five examinations, viz., one at the end of each year of study.

The examination at the end of the First Year shall include Inorganic Chemistry, Physics and Biology.

The examination at the end of the Second Year shall include Organic Chemistry and an Intermediate Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

The examination at the end of the Third Year shall include the entire subjects of Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Before admission to the Third Examination, candidates shall be required to present certificates of having dissected during at least six Terms, and of having completed the dissection of every part of the body at least once.

The examination at the end of the Fourth Year shall include Pathology and Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

The examination at the end of the Fifth Year shall include Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, Psychological Medicine and Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

Provided that the examination in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery shall form a part of either the Fourth Year or the Fifth Year Examination, according as the student has attended the course in those subjects in his Fourth or Fifth Year of study.

10.—Before admission to the Final Examination each candidate shall furnish a declaration of having completed his twenty-first year, and also a certificate of good fame and character, signed by two competent persons.

11.—At each examination candidates shall be required to give proof of their knowledge by written answers to the questions set, to be followed by a practical or a *vivâ voce* examination in all subjects whatsoever.

12.—Candidates who have passed all the examinations to the satisfaction of the examiners shall be recommended to the Senate for admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and to the Degree of Master of Surgery if they so elect.

13.—Honours at graduation shall depend upon the proficiency shown in the examinations, in accordance with regulations adopted by the Senate from time to time, and the candidate who shall have been most distinguished shall receive a bronze medal, provided that he shall have obtained first-class Honours.

14.—Accredited certificates of attendance on courses of instruction from other Universities and Schools of Medicine recognised by the University of Sydney may, on the report of the Dean, be accepted by the Senate as proof of the attendance on courses of instruction *pro tanto* required by these By-laws. Provided always that no person shall be recommended to the Senate for admission to the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine or of Master of Surgery by examination unless he shall present certificates of having attended within the University of Sydney, during each of at least six Terms, not less than two courses of instruction in subjects included in the Medical curriculum of the University. In all such cases a Degree in Arts or in Science, or some certificate of general education satisfactory to the Senate, will be required. Every candidate making application under this By-law must present a certificate of good fame and character, signed by two competent persons.

15.—Bachelors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery of this University shall not possess any right to assume the title of Doctor of Medicine.

16.—The Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two Academic years from the granting of the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

17.—Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine must produce evidence that, after having obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, they have spent at least two years in Medical or Surgical practice, or that they have been engaged for a like period and in a manner approved by the Faculty in the scientific study of any subject included in the Medical curriculum of the University of Sydney.

18.—Candidates shall be required to pass an examination conducted by means of set papers and by *vivâ voce* interrogations in *one* division of one of the two following groups, viz. :—

(i.) Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Gynæcology.

The examination in each case shall include examination of, and report on, the cases of patients in a hospital, and examination and demonstration of specimens or preparations, normal or morbid.

(ii.) The other subjects included in the Medical curriculum of the University.

They shall further be required to present, and if called upon to defend, a thesis on some subject included in the Medical curriculum of the University. Five printed copies of the thesis on paper five and a-half inches wide and eight and three quarters of an inch deep must be transmitted to the Registrar at least two months before the date fixed for the examination.

19.—The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

20.—The Degree of Master of Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who has not already been admitted a Bachelor of Medicine.

21.—The fees for the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine, and Master of Surgery, shall be ten pounds respectively. The fees shall be paid to the Registrar before the examination, and shall not in any case be returned to the candidate.

22.—Candidates who fail to pass the Examination for any Degree shall be allowed to present themselves for a second examination for the same Degree without fee, but for every further examination that may be required they shall pay the sum of five pounds.

23.—Undergraduates in Medicine who have passed the subjects of the Second and Third Medical Examinations, and have, in addition, attended an advanced course of and passed an advanced examination in one of the following divisions, viz.:—
(a) Chemistry, (b) Physics, (c) Biology, (d) Geology, may, on the report of the Dean of the Faculty of Science, be admitted by the Senate to the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

CHAPTER XVIII.—FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

1.—The Faculty of Science shall consist of the Professors of Biology, Chemistry, Engineering, Geology, Mathematics, Physics and Physiology, and other Professors and independent Lecturers in the subjects required for the Degrees in Science.

2.—The Dean shall exercise a general superintendence over the administrative business connected with the Faculty, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to summon meetings of the Faculty at such times as may be required by the Dean, provided that upon the written requisition of any three members of the Faculty, the Dean, or in his absence, the Registrar shall convene a special meeting. No question shall be decided at any meeting of the Faculty unless there be present at least five members. The Dean shall act as Chairman at all meetings of the Faculty, but in his absence the members then present shall elect a Chairman from amongst themselves. The Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend all meetings and to record the proceedings.

3.—The Faculty shall meet for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the studies, lectures, examinations and Degrees in Science, and such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate.

4.—There shall be four Degrees in Science, viz., Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.), and Master of Engineering (M.E.).

5. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall, before admission to the Curriculum of Science, produce evidence of having graduated in Arts; or of having attended the lectures of the First Year of the Arts course, and passed the First Year Examination in Arts; or of having passed the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French or German, and three of the following subjects, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics, or of having passed an examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of three languages—Greek, French or German, and in three of the four subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry; and shall, during the First Year,

attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz.:—

- I. Biology and Practical Biology.
- II. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.
- III. Mathematics.
- IV. Physics and Practical Physics.
- V. Physiography.

Provided that students shall only be required to attend the lectures upon, and to pass the annual examination in, such portions of the Mathematical course for the First Year as they have not already passed at the above-mentioned examinations.

6.—Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science shall, in the Second Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, three of the following subjects, viz.:—

- I. Botany and Zoology.
- II. Chemistry (with two terms laboratory practice).
- III. Geology.
- IV. Mathematics.
- V. Physics (with two terms laboratory practice).
- VI. Physiology (with two terms laboratory practice).

7.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall, in the Third Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, one of the following groups of subjects:—

- I. Biology and Physiology.
- II. Biology, Geology and Palæontology.
- III. Chemistry, with any one of the following subjects, viz.:—
Biology, Mathematics, Mineralogy, Physics, Physiology.
- IV. Physics and Mathematics.

Students proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Science who have passed the Second Year examination, and who have thereat been placed in the First Class in Honours in one subject, and in the First or Second Class in Honours in another subject, may elect to attend lectures and practical work during their

Third Year in one only of those subjects in which they have been so placed in the Honours List, and if they obtain First or Second Class Honours at the B.Sc. Examination they shall be held to have passed that Examination.

8.—The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

9.—The examination for the Degree or B.Sc. shall take place once a year.

10.—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.

11.—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. For any re-examination for the same Degree he shall pay a fee of two pounds.

12.—The Annual Examination 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 examination each candidate shall undergo a *viva voce* examination if the examiners think fit. At least one written Class Examination shall be held during each Term of the first two years, except in the mathematical subjects. Students shall not absent themselves from these examinations except upon a medical certificate. Students who fail to pass the Class Examinations may, at the discretion of the Board of Examiners, be refused admission to the Annual Examination.

13.—At the Annual Examinations honour papers shall be set where necessary. Students may elect to take up any one or more subjects.

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

15.—Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Science must produce evidence that he has been employed in scientific study and research for at least three Academic years since

obtaining the B.Sc. Degree. He shall be required to pass a theoretical and practical examination in one of the following branches of Science, viz., Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Palæontology, Physics, Physiology and Zoology. He shall also be required to present, for the approval of the examiners, a paper embodying the result of an original investigation or scientific research. Five printed copies of this paper must be transmitted to the Registrar at least two months before the date fixed for the examination. The candidate must also submit sufficient evidence of the authenticity of his paper to the examiners, who may, if they think fit, examine him in the contents thereof.

16.—The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

17.—The fee for the Degree of D.Sc. shall be ten 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 further examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee. For each subsequent examination that may be required he shall pay the sum of five pounds.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

18.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering shall, before admission to the curriculum of Engineering, produce evidence of having graduated in Arts or in Science; or of having attended the lectures of the First Year of the Arts course, and passed the First Year Examination in Arts; or of having passed the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French or German; and four of the following subjects, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics, or of having passed an examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination, in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French or German, and in the four sections—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry; and shall, during the First Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects:—

I. Chemistry—Inorganic (with two terms laboratory practice).

- II. Descriptive Geometry and Drawing.
- III. Mathematics.
- IV. Applied Mechanics (with laboratory practice).
- V. Physics (with one term laboratory practice).
- VI. Physical Geography and Geology.

Provided that students shall only be required to attend the lectures upon, and to pass the Annual Examination in, such portions of the Mathematical course of the First Year as they have not already passed at the above-mentioned examinations. Provided also that students of the Technical Branch of the Department of Public Instruction whose certificates of attendance and examination in that Branch are accepted by the Senate as an equivalent to a portion of the curriculum prescribed for candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Mining Engineering, shall be considered to have passed the Entrance Examination, if they satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects, viz.: in two of the four languages—Latin, Greek, French, German; and in four of the following subjects, viz.: Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics.

19.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Civil and Mechanical Engineering shall, during the Second Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects:—

- I. Applied Mechanics (with laboratory practice).
- II. Civil Engineering.
- III. Drawing.
- IV. Geology.
- V. Mathematics.
- VI. Physics (with one term laboratory practice).
- VII. Surveying.

20.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Civil and Mechanical Engineering shall, during the Third Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects:—

- I. Drawing and Design.
- II. Materials and Structures (with laboratory practice).
- III. Mathematics.
- IV. Surveying.

And one of the following :—

- a. Civil Engineering and Architecture.
- b. Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction.

Every candidate is required to prepare and submit to the Board of Examiners an original set of working drawings and specifications for machinery or works. Provided that the course of lectures and examination in the subject of Architecture may be taken either in the Second Year or in the Third Year, as may from time to time be provided by the teaching regulations of the University.

21.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mining and Metallurgy shall, during the First Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz. :—

- I. Chemistry, Inorganic (with laboratory practice).
- II. Descriptive Geometry and Drawing.
- III. Mathematics.
- IV. Mechanics and Mechanical Drawing.
- V. Physics (with laboratory practice).
- VI. Physical Geography and Geology.

22.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mining and Metallurgy shall, during the Second Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz. :—

- I. Applied Mechanics (with laboratory practice).
- II. Chemistry (including Quantitative Analysis).
- III. Civil Engineering.
- IV. Geology (with laboratory practice).
- V. Mechanical Drawing.
- VI. Surveying.

23.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mining and Metallurgy shall, during the Third Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz. :—

- I. Civil Engineering.
- II. Materials and Structures.
- III. Metallurgy and Assaying.
- IV. Mineralogy.
- V. Mining.

*24.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Electrical Engineering shall, during the Second Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz. :—

- I. Applied Mechanics (with laboratory practice).
- II. Mechanical Drawing.
- III. Mathematics.
- IV. Physics (with two terms laboratory practice).
- V. Surveying.

25.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Electrical Engineering shall, during the Third Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz. :—

- I. Electrical Engineering.
- II. Electric Theory (with laboratory practice).
- III. Dynamo and Motor Drawing and Design.
- IV. Mathematics.

Every candidate is required to prepare and submit to the Board of Examiners an original set of working drawings and specifications for an electric light or power scheme, or for an electric railway.

26.—At the Annual Examination honour papers shall be set where necessary. Students may elect to take up any one or more subjects.

27.—A Candidate shall not be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering unless he shall produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Science that he is of nine terms standing, that he has passed all the examinations, and has satisfactorily complied with all the other conditions required of him since his admission to the University.

28.—The Candidate who shall most distinguish himself in the Honour division of the Third Annual Examination shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

29.—The Examination for the Degree of Master of Engineering shall take place once a year. This Degree shall not be conferred until after the expiration of three Academic years from the granting of the B.E. Degree.

* The University is not at present in a position to carry out in full the by-laws for the curriculum in Electrical Engineering.

30.—Every candidate shall be required to produce to the Board of Examiners satisfactory certificates or other evidence of having been engaged during three years in the practice of one of the four branches of Engineering specified in By-law 31, one year at least of which must have been spent in acquiring a practical knowledge of the branch or branches selected, under the direction of an Engineer or Architect practising the branch or branches in which he wishes to be examined.

31.—Candidates for the Degree of Master of Engineering shall have taken Honours in the Professional subjects of the Examination for the Degree of B.E.; or must attain the standard for Honours at some subsequent B.E. Examination, and shall be required to pass examinations in one of the following divisions or branches :—

- I. Engineering Construction in Iron, Steel, Timber, Masonry and Concrete.
- II. Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering.
- III. Railway Engineering, including Railway Location, Permanent Way, Locomotives and Rolling Stock and Railway Appliances.
- IV. Architecture, Building Construction and Sanitation.
- V. Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction.
- VI. Mining and Metallurgy.
- VII. Electrical Engineering.

Candidates must give at least twelve months' notice of their intention to proceed to the Master's Degree.

Candidates shall be required to prepare a complete set of working drawings and specifications of such works or machinery as the examiners may require in the particular division or branch of Engineering selected.

32.—The diplomas for the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Engineering shall specify the branch or branches of Engineering for which they are granted.

33.—The fees for the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Engineering shall be ten pounds respectively; no candidate shall be admitted to either 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.

34.—Graduates in Engineering in any branch may, upon passing the Degree Examination in any other branch or branches, and producing satisfactory evidence of practical work therein, receive a certificate for such additional branch or branches.

35.—The fee for such additional examination for the Degrees of Bachelor and of Master of Engineering shall be ten pounds.

36.—The candidate who shall most distinguish himself in the Examination for the Degree of Master of Engineering shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

CHAPTER XIX.—ADMISSION *AD EUNDEM GRADUM*.

1.—Admission *ad eundem gradum* in this University may, at the discretion of the Senate, be granted without examination to Graduates to the following approved Universities, that is to say, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London and Durham, the Victoria University, the Universities of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dublin, the Queen's University 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.

CHAPTER XX.—REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

1.—A Register of Graduates of the University shall be kept by the Registrar in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time direct.

2.—A Register of the Members of 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 a vote at a Convocation is so entitled to vote.

CHAPTER XXI.—SUBSTITUTES FOR OFFICERS.

1.—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.

CHAPTER XXII.—ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1.—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—the gown worn by Graduates holding the Degree of Doctor in the Universities 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 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.

Master of Surgery—the ordinary Master's gown of Oxford or Cambridge, of silk or bombazine, with hood of scarlet cloth lined with French grey, black cloth trencher cap.

Master of Engineering—a Master of Arts gown, with black silk hood, lined with light maroon-coloured silk, black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Laws or Medicine—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 Arts, Science, or Engineering—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 stuff, edged with amber-coloured silk.

Bachelor of Engineering—hood of black stuff, edged with light maroon-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.

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.

2.—Members of the University shall on all public occasions, when convened for Academic purposes, appear in their Academic costume.

3.—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. Provided that students in any Faculty shall be permitted, if deemed expedient by the Faculty, to wear at certain courses of instruction, in lieu of the ordinary Academic dress, a distinguishing badge to be prescribed by such Faculty.

CHAPTER XXIII.—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

1.—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.

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

3.—The subjects of the Junior Public Examination 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.

4.—The subjects of the Senior Public Examination 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.

5.—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, signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.

6.—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.

7.—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 Chairman shall be elected at its first meeting in the year.

8.—At the conclusion of each examination the Board shall publish the result and transmit to the Senate a copy of it, signed by the Chairman, and at least one other member.

9.—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.

CHAPTER XXIV.—EVENING LECTURES.

1.—Courses of Evening Lectures, embracing all the subjects necessary for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall be given at such times and in such order as the Senate may from time to time direct.

2.—Any person desirous of attending a course of Evening Lectures may be allowed to do so upon payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time direct.

3.—Students who desire to qualify themselves for graduation by attendance upon Evening Lectures shall be required to pursue the course of study and pass the examinations prescribed in Chapter XV. of the By-laws for candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

- (a) Provided that any Evening Student, if he so desires, may distribute the lectures and examinations of the First Year, as prescribed in sections 12 and 13 of Chapter XV., over two years, taking not less than two of the following subjects in each year, viz., (i.) Latin, (ii.) One of the following languages—Greek, French, or German, (iii.) Mathematics, (iv.) English; and subject to his having previously passed the Matriculation Examination in any subject taken up (except English). Provided also that Evening Students may be permitted by the Faculty to take the lectures and examinations upon any of the three Scientific subjects of the First Year at a later period of their course.
- (b) Provided also that any Evening Student, if he so desires, may distribute the lectures and examinations of the Second Year, as prescribed in sections 14 and 15 of Chapter XV., over two years, taking not less than two of the subjects so prescribed in each year.

4.—In all cases not provided for in the preceding By-laws of this Chapter, Evening Students shall be subject to the same By-laws, Rules and Regulations as other students.

CHAPTER XXV.—UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

1.—There shall be a Board, consisting of not more than eighteen members, of whom four at least shall be members of the Senate, and four at least shall be members of the Teaching Staff, and not less than two shall be persons not being members of the Senate or of the Teaching Staff. The Board shall be appointed annually by the Senate, at its monthly meeting in December, and shall be held to be duly constituted upon the appointment of twelve persons to be members thereof, and the Senate may fill vacancies and appoint additional members from time to time if it shall think fit during the year, but so that the total number of members of the Board shall not exceed eighteen at any time. Membership of the Board shall continue from the time of appointment until the next annual appointment of the Board, when all memberships shall lapse, but all retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

2.—The Board shall at its first meeting after its appointment in each year elect a Chairman for the year, and may

recommend to the Senate the appointment of a Secretary, the tenure of whose office and the amount of whose salary (if any) shall be determined by the Senate. The Chairman shall convene meetings of the Board, and three members shall form a quorum.

3.—All action taken by the Board shall be subject to the By-laws, and to any directions which may be given by the Senate.

4.—The Board shall from time to time recommend to the Senate the names of certain persons to be authorised for employment as University Extension Lecturers, and the Senate shall at its discretion authorise the employment of such persons to deliver lectures under the direction of the Board.

5.—The Board may appoint any persons whose employment as Lecturers has been authorised by the Senate to deliver such courses of lectures, and to hold such classes and examinations on such subjects, and at such times and places as the Board may see fit.

6.—The Board shall determine the tenure of office of the Lecturers, the duties to be performed by them, the fees and charges to be paid for the lectures, classes, and examinations, and the mode and time of payment of the fees and charges.

7.—The payments to be made to the Lecturers shall be determined by the Board in accordance with regulations as to the rate of payment to be laid down by the Senate.

8.—The Board shall make all other arrangements requisite for the delivery of lectures and the holding of classes and examinations, and may award such certificates as it shall think fit.

9.—The fees received, together with any Government grant, donations, and such sums as may from time to time be assigned for the purpose by the Senate, shall be the fund for the payment of Lecturers and other expenses. The fund shall be deposited in a bank in the name of the University Extension Board, and all payments from the fund shall be made by cheques signed by the Chairman or two other members of the Board and by the Secretary.

10.—The Board shall, in the month of December in each year, lay before the Senate a report of its proceedings of that year, with a statement of its finances.

CHAPTER XXVI.—TENURE OF OFFICE OF LECTURERS.

1.—All appointments of Public Teachers in the schools of the University, other than Professors, shall be terminable by a notice of not less than six calendar months, which may be given by the Senate at any time, but which, if given by the Teacher, must expire on the 31st December.

2.—This By-law shall not apply to any case in which the Senate shall direct that the appointment shall be for a limited period.

3.—Any salaried officer of the University becoming a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly shall thereby vacate his office.

CHAPTER XXVII.—FINANCE.

1.—The general supervision of the financial affairs of the University shall, subject to the direction and control of the Senate, be entrusted to a Finance Committee, consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and four elected Fellows of the Senate, of which number three shall constitute a quorum.

2.—The elected members of the Committee shall be chosen annually by the Senate, and shall remain in office until their successors shall have been appointed. All casual vacancies shall be notified by the Registrar at the next meeting of the Senate, and shall be filled by the Senate as soon thereafter as conveniently may be.

3.—The Finance Committee shall meet once a month, and at such other times as the Senate shall have directed, or when it shall be summoned by the Registrar under the directions of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

4.—The Registrar shall attend all meetings of the Committee, and shall keep due records and minutes of their proceedings, and shall act generally as executive officer of the Committee. And the University Solicitor may be required by the Committee to attend any of its meetings with reference to the investments or other matters requiring legal advice or assistance.

5.—It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to submit to the Senate, towards the end of each Academic Year, an estimate of the expected revenue for the next ensuing year, together with a statement of the proposed expenditure as already authorised by the Senate or apprehended to be necessary, such estimates and expenditure to be arranged under as many heads

as shall be convenient. And the Senate shall, as soon after as may be, consider such estimates and pass votes for expenditure during such coming year, which votes shall not be exceeded unless upon special grounds and on the report of the Finance Committee that sufficient funds are available for the expenditure.

6.—The Finance Committee shall, as soon as practicable after the close of each Academic Year, submit to the Senate a report and a duly audited statement of the accounts and transactions during the past year.

7.—The Registrar and Accountant shall present to the Finance Committee in each month a statement showing, with such details and particulars as the Committee shall have required, the full state and condition of the University's financial affairs at that time, and the Registrar shall then inform the Committee of all financial matters proper to be considered at that meeting, and shall produce the Bank Pass Books of the University made up to the preceding day.

8.—The Finance Committee shall once in each month present a report setting forth a pay sheet for the disbursements required for that or the next month, as occasion may arise, in accordance with the general estimates and votes for expenditure for the current year, or with any specific order previously made by the Senate, and also setting forth any other demands which the Committee shall, after enquiry and examination, see reason to submit for allowance and payment in that month.

9.—The Finance Committee shall also in each month present to the Senate a report showing the general state and condition of the University's financial affairs, and setting forth all receipts and disbursements since the last preceding report of like character, and shall therein distinguish all loans and repayment of loans from other disbursements and receipts, and the Committee shall, at such meeting and other meetings, promptly report any default in the payment of interest on any investment or in the payment of any principal money which may be due to the University.

10.—No expenditure of funds of the University, otherwise than by way of investment on loan upon the authority of the Finance Committee, with the approval of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, shall be made unless the same shall have been authorised by the Senate.

11.—All moneys received on behalf of the University shall be forthwith paid by the Registrar to the credit of the University at its Bank of deposit, on General or Special Account, as the case may require.

12.—All disbursements of money belonging to the University, whether the same shall be by way of payment or of investment, shall be by cheque on the University's Bank, signed by two members of the Senate and countersigned by the Registrar. And in case the seal of the University shall be required to any deed or instrument relating to investments, or to the return of moneys lent from the capital moneys of the University, the same may be affixed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

13.—The investment of moneys shall be confined within the following classes of securities :—

- (a) Deposit with the Government of the Colony at interest, if allowed by the Government for the time being.
- (b) Purchase of Debentures or Inscribed Stock, or Treasury Bills, or other form of security issued by the Government of any of the Australian Colonies.
- (c) Debentures or other Loan issues of Municipal or other public bodies within this Colony, having statutory powers to borrow moneys within limits then open, or of any incorporated body or Society having such authority and within such limits.
- (d) Mortgages of Land and Premises held in fee simple to the extent of two-thirds the estimated value, with sufficient insurance on destructible improvements or articles included in such estimates.
- (e) Mortgages of Leasehold Lands and Premises held under leases which will have not less than thirty years to run at the date of expiration of such mortgages, to an extent not exceeding three-fifths of like approved estimates, and with like insurance on destructible improvements or articles.
- (f) Deposits at interest in any Bank of the colony.
- (g) Purchase of Freehold or Leasehold Lands, with or without improvements, provided that no such investment shall be made without the special authority after special notice of a meeting of the Senate, at which two-thirds of the members shall be present at the time of authorising the same.

REGULATIONS.

DISCIPLINE.

REGULATIONS PASSED BY THE PROFESSORIAL BOARD.

It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Professorial Board to exercise a general supervision over the discipline of the University.

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

The Dean of each Faculty shall call upon every student in his Faculty who shall have absented himself from more than ten per cent. of any prescribed course of lectures in any one term, to show sufficient cause for such absence. The Dean shall at his discretion either decide that the cause shown is sufficient, or submit the matter to the Professorial Board for decision. Such students as fail to show sufficient cause for such absence are, under Section 2 of Chapter XIII. of the By-laws, excluded from admission to the Yearly Examinations.

Matriculated students who have lost their places in their own proper year, either by non-attendance at the prescribed courses of lectures, or by failing to pass the required examinations, are not allowed to compete for honours, scholarships, or prizes at subsequent Yearly, Professional, or Degree Examinations unless by express permission of the Professorial Board.

No student in the Faculty of Medicine who has not been specially exempted shall receive a certificate of attendance upon any course of instruction who shall not have been present at sixty per cent. at least of the meetings of the course.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

For books allowed to be taken out of the Library.

1.—No person shall be allowed to take books out of the Library but Fellows of the Senate, Professors, and other Public Teachers in the University, Officers of the University, or other persons who shall have obtained this privilege under a special resolution of the Senate, and Graduates having their names on the books of the University, and being resident in Sydney or its suburbs.

2.—No books shall be taken out of the Library except with the sanction of the Librarian, who shall enter in the book kept for the purpose the name of the borrower, the title of the book borrowed, and the date of the loan, and this entry shall be signed at the time by the borrower.

3.—No person shall be allowed to have in his possession at one time more than ten volumes belonging to the Library, but the Library Committee may dispense with this order in any particular case if they shall be of opinion that sufficient reasons have been assigned for such dispensation; such dispensation, however, shall continue in force no longer than to the end of the current quarter, but upon fresh application may be renewed by the same authority.

4.—Every one who shall borrow or take any book out of the Library shall return it thither again on demand of the Librarian at any time after the expiration of seven days, and without such demand on or before the next of the four following Quarter Days, viz.:—March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, December 31st, under penalty of two shillings for every folio or quarto, and one shilling for every book of less size; all penalties to be repeated every fortnight till the book be returned, or others of the same edition and equal value be placed in their room, such fortnight being first reckoned from the day on which the Library is re-opened after the Quarter Day. If any of the Quarter Days should fall on a Sunday, or on any other day on which the Library is closed by Rule 20, the day appointed for returning the books shall be the following day.

5.—No book shall be taken out of the Library on the days appointed for the return of books.

6.—Every Professor shall have the privilege of obtaining books for each student attending his lectures, and being a member of the University. Each order for the volumes so obtained shall bear the titles of the books, and be dated and subscribed as follows :—

For M.N.,

C.D., Professor.

The books so obtained shall not be taken out of the Library till the day after that on which the Library is re-opened for the Quarter, and they shall be returned at any time after the expiration of seven days, if demanded by the Librarian, and, if not so demanded, not later than the day before the next Quarter Day. The Professor shall be responsible for the books so obtained, and for the penalties under Rule 4; and no student shall have in his possession at one time more than five volumes.

7.—A list of the books omitted to be returned at the end of any Quarter, together with the names of the borrowers, shall be posted up in some conspicuous place in the Library.

8.—No person from whom any fine is due to the Library shall be allowed to take out books until such fine has been paid.

9.—If any book be injured or defaced by writing while in the possession of any person taking it out of the Library, he shall be required to replace it by another book of the same edition and of equal value. Persons taking books out of the Library are required to report, without delay, to the Librarian any injury which they may observe in them.

For books not to be taken out of the Library without a note countersigned by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

10.—Certain printed books, of which a list shall be prepared under the authority of the Library Committee, and kept by the Librarian, shall not be taken out except by a note countersigned by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, nor until the day after that on which the note is presented; and no such note shall be given to any Undergraduate member of the University, nor shall any person have more than five volumes of such books out of the Library at one time. A register shall be kept of all such books taken out of the Library, and of the date on which they are returned; and after the books are returned the plates in them shall forthwith be collated, and the collation be registered; and

until such collation shall have been made, the books shall not be accessible to persons using the Library, nor shall the counter-signed note be given up to the persons by whom the books are returned, but in lieu of it an acknowledgment signed by the Librarian or his deputy; and the name of the person by whom the acknowledgment is signed shall also be registered.

11.—The penalties for not returning such books at the Quarter Days shall be double of the penalties prescribed in Rule 4.

For MSS. and Books not allowed to be taken out of the Library.

12.—The Library Committee may cause MSS., books containing collections of prints or drawings, and other documents and books of a nature or value to render such precaution expedient, to be locked up in cases or compartments by themselves. These shall not be taken out of the Library on any pretence whatever; and access to them shall not be allowed, unless the Librarian or some one deputed by him be present. The Librarian himself shall have charge of the keys.

13.—The Library Committee may direct that certain printed books, of which a list shall be kept by the Librarian, shall not be removed from the Library.

14.—Persons desirous of referring to any particular MSS. or scarce printed books shall apply to the Librarian, who, if he see cause, may allow such MSS. or books to be consulted, but not in the compartment in which the MSS. or scarce printed books are kept.

15.—Parts of periodicals, works in progress, pamphlets, &c., until such time as is proper for binding them, shall be kept under such a system of management that they may be produced, if required, after a few minutes' notice, on application being made to the Librarian, by means of an ordinary Library note, so that persons in whose literary researches such works are necessary may consult them in the Library with the consent of the Librarian.

For Admission to the Library.

16.—Except on the day when the Library is re-opened for any quarter, those Undergraduates who have obtained a Professor's order for books shall be admitted to the Library for the purpose of selecting their books, or otherwise consulting the Library, during the hour from one to two.

Admission of persons not Members of the University for the purpose of Study and Research.

17.—The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may grant an order of admission to the Library for the purpose of study and research to any person who shall produce to him a recommendation from any Fellow of the Senate, or Professor, or any member of the University who shall have been admitted to the degree of M.A. or any higher Degree, stating “that the person recommended is well known to him,” and “that he is a fit and proper person to obtain such order.” The name of the member of the Senate or the Professor upon whose recommendation any such order of admission shall be granted shall be placed after the name of the person receiving the permission in a list to be suspended at the entrance of the Library.

18.—Such persons shall be permitted to use the Library whilst open, except on any days on which the Library is first open for the Quarter, or on any day on which the Library is closed for the Quarter. This admission order shall have effect only until the expiration of the Quarter in which it shall have been granted, and it shall not entitle the holder to have access to lock-up cases.

For Opening and Closing the Library.

19.—For the purpose of allowing the Librarian sufficient time to inspect the books, the Library shall be closed for the first fortnight in the month of January, and also for the two days (excepting Sunday) next after each of the other Quarter Days.

20.—The Library shall be closed on Sundays and Public Holidays.

21.—The Library shall be open on Saturdays from ten till one, and other days from ten till three.

FISHER BEQUEST.

In 1885 the sum of £30,000, or thereabouts, was bequeathed to the University by Thomas Fisher, Esq., “to be applied and expended by the Senate for the time being of the University in establishing and maintaining a Library for the use of the University, for which purpose they may erect a building, and may purchase books, and do anything that may be thought desirable for effectuating the purposes aforesaid.”

Under these conditions the Senate has determined to apply the sum of £20,000 and its accumulations from February, 1888, to the erection of a Library building at and for the University, such building to be designated the Fisher Library; but before expenditure of the amount so dedicated to petition the Government to provide a corresponding amount for the erection of buildings annexed to the Library, comprising Reading Rooms and Common Rooms for Students, a small Museum for the Nicholson Antiquities, and additional Lecture Rooms, together with a Refectory for Students. The balance of the principal money up to £10,000 is invested as a perpetual endowment fund for keeping up and adding to the Library.

MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.

Committee of Management—Professor SCOTT, M.A.; Professor WOOD, M.A.; and Professor DAVID, B.A.

REGULATIONS.

1.—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.

2.—The Museum shall be open for the admission of visitors every Saturday from the 1st May to the 31st October from two to five p.m.; and from the 1st November to the 30th April from two to six p.m. 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.

3.—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.

4.—Children under 15 years of age shall not be admitted unless accompanied by older friends.

MACLEAY MUSEUM.

Committee of Management—The Challis Professor of Biology, the Professor of Geology and Physical Geography.

Curator—G. MASTERS.

In the year 1874 the Hon. Sir W. Macleay, M.L.C., undertook to present to the University of Sydney his collection of Natural History, together with an endowment for the stipend of

a Curator, as soon as a suitable building should have been provided for their reception. The conditions attached to this donation were—

1. That the present Curator should be continued in office ;
2. That the endowment of £6,000 for the salary of a Curator should be used for this and no other purpose ; and
3. That the Museum should be made easily accessible to students of Natural History and members of the Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Under these conditions the Senate gratefully accepted Mr. Macleay's gift ; and the Parliament having made liberal provision for the buildings required, the collections have been removed to the University.

MUSEUM OF NORMAL AND MORBID ANATOMY.

Committee of Management—The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, The Challis Professor of Anatomy, the Lecturer on Pathology.

Curator—S. JAMESON, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.

REGULATIONS.

1.—The Museum shall be called the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, and shall be established for the benefit of all the Medical Departments of the University.

2.—The Museum shall be under the control of a Committee of Management, to be appointed by the Senate at its first meeting in Lent Term.

3.—The Committee shall consist of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for the time being, together with two members of the Medical Teaching Staff to be chosen by the Senate.

4.—The working Curator shall be under the control of the Committee of Management ; and in the second Thursday of each Term he shall transmit to the Dean, for the Senate, a report, to be written in a separate book kept for that purpose, of all the work he has done since the last report.

5.—Requisitions for the expenditure of money in connection with the Museum shall be submitted by the Committee of Management to the Finance Committee of the Senate for its approval.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

SEE ALSO BY-LAWS, CHAP. XXV.

REGULATIONS REFERRING TO LECTURE COURSES.

1.—The Board is prepared to receive and consider applications for courses of University Extension Lectures to be delivered in Sydney, or in any suburb of Sydney or country town.

Applications may be made either by a public institution, such as a School of Arts, or by a Home Reading Circle, or by a Committee specially formed for the purpose. They should be addressed to the Secretary of the University Extension Board, the University, Sydney, who will forward a list of available Lecturers and subjects, and give any other information that may be desired. The Board will, as far as possible, consult the wishes of the applicants in the selection of Lecturer and subject, and in fixing the dates of the lectures and the intervals between them. Courses have usually consisted of ten or six lectures, delivered at intervals of a week.

2.—Applicants must undertake to become responsible for the local management and local expenses of the lectures, and for the payment of the charges made by the Board.

The local management undertaken by the applicants will include providing a suitable lecture room, furnished, if possible, with desks or tables for the convenience of students taking notes; advertising the lectures; arranging for the sale of tickets; and providing a room with suitable appliances and supervision for the concluding examination.

The charge payable to the Board has been fixed at £30 for a course of ten lectures, and at £18 for a course of six. But if the lectures are delivered in country towns the charge may be reduced to £20 for a course of ten lectures and £12 for a course of six. The arrangements for the sale of tickets for the course (including the fixing of their price) will be left in the hands of the Local Committee, who may use the proceeds to defray the expenses which have been incurred. It is left to the option of the Local centre to raise the requisite amount by the sale of tickets, by subscription, or by a combination of these methods; but the amount payable, or a satisfactory guarantee for its payment, must be lodged with the Secretary of the Board before the course begins.

3.—Every person who attends the course will be supplied with a syllabus containing an analysis of each lecture and a list of books recommended for study and reference. The Board will issue to Local Secretaries all copies of syllabus. At each lecture the Lecturer will set questions to be answered in writing by the students. These written answers should reach the Lecturer at least a day before the following lecture. Each lecture will be of an hour's length, and will be followed by a conversation class, at which the Lecturer will comment on and return the written answers of students, invite and answer questions, and discuss and explain difficulties.

4.—Immediately after the last lecture of the course, the Lecturer will send to the Secretary of the Board a report of the attendance, together with a record (in the form of numerical marks or otherwise) of the written work of the students, and a list of those students who have regularly attended the lectures and conversation classes, and have satisfied him by their work during the course.

The course will conclude with an examination, to which those only who are included in the Lecturer's list will be admitted. The examination will be conducted, in consultation with the Lecturer, by a Professor or other Examiner appointed by the Board; and certificates will be awarded on the result of the examination.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Candidates for Matriculation are required to pass a satisfactory Examination in Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and one of the following subjects—Greek, French, German. Proficiency in writing English is also taken into account. The Matriculation Pass Examination for candidates intending to enter the University in March, 1898, will begin on Monday, March 7th, 1898. The Examination for Matriculation Honours and Scholarships will commence on November 15th, 1897.

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS—PASS.

1. *Latin*—Translation into English of passages from set authors and of Latin passages at sight, and translation of simple English sentences into Latin. Subject set for March, 1898 : Livy, Book II. (Stephenson, Macmillan). March, 1899 : Livy, Book XXVI. (Nicholls, Angus and Robertson). Candidates are expected to show an accurate knowledge of Latin accidence.
2. *Arithmetic*.
3. *Algebra*—To quadratic equations involving one unknown quantity.
4. *Geometry*—Euclid, Books I., II. and III.

OPTIONAL SUBJECT—PASS.

- (a) *Greek*—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for March, 1898 : Xenophon, Hellenica, Book I. (Hailstone, Macmillan), or Plato, Apologia and Crito (Adam, Cambridge). March, 1899 : Xenophon, Cyropaedia, Book VII. (Holden, Cambridge, or Goodwin, Macmillan), or Thucydides, Book II., chapters 1 to 65 (Marchant, Macmillan).
- (b) *French*—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for March, 1898 : Racine, Les Plaideurs (Pitt Press). March, 1899 : Racine, Athalie (Hachette).

- (c) *German*—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for March, 1898 : Freytag, *Die Journalisten* (Whittaker). March, 1899 : Gutzkow, *Zopf und Schwert* (Pitt Press).

Students who wish to take up, in their University course, a language which they have not offered at the Matriculation Examination, are reminded that the courses of Lectures will begin on the assumption that the Matriculation standard of proficiency in that language has been attained.

HONOURS AT MATRICULATION, NOVEMBER, 1897.

The Examination for Matriculation Scholarships and Honours, for candidates intending to enter the University in March, 1898, will take place in November, 1897, concurrently with the Senior Public Examination. All candidates for the Senior Public Examination may compete for Matriculation Scholarships and Honours upon giving due notice of their desire to do so. Those who wish to compete for Scholarships and Honours in special subjects, without entering for the Senior Public Examination, may do so upon payment of the Matriculation fee of two pounds; and if they have not already passed an examination which qualifies for Matriculation, they may attend the Pass Matriculation Examination in the following March, without paying an additional fee.

CLASSICS.—Translation from specified books, with questions on language and subject matter. Translation at sight from Latin and Greek into English, and from English into Latin and Greek. Ancient history and general questions.*

Nov., 1897. *Latin*.—Livy, Book II. (Stephenson, Macmillan). Virgil, *Æneid*, Book IX. (Sidgwick, Cambridge).

Greek.—Plato, *Apologia* and *Crito* (Adam, Cambridge). Homer, *Odyssey*, Books IX. and X. (Merry, Oxford, or Edwards, Cambridge).

* Under this head questions may be set on any subjects connected with Classical Study.

Nov., 1898. *Latin*.—Livy, Book XXVI. (Nicholls, Angus and Robertson). Horace, Odes, Book III. (Wickham, Clarendon Press, or Page, Macmillan).

Greek.—Thucydides, Book II., chapters 1-65 (Marchant, Macmillan). Sophocles, Electra (Jebb, Rivington, or Campbell and Abbott, Oxford).

FRENCH AND GERMAN.—An examination similar to that in Classics. General questions.*

Nov., 1897. *French*.—Racine, Les Plaideurs (Pitt Press). Guizot, Alfred le Grand (Hachette).

German.—Goethe, Sesenheim (Huss, Mod. Lang. Series, Heath & Co., Boston, Isbister, London). Freytag, Die Journalisten (Whittaker).

Nov., 1898. *French*.—Racine, Athalie (Hachette). La Fontaine, Select Fables (Macmillan).

German.—Gutzkow, Zopf und Schwert (Pitt Press). Uhland, Ballads and Romances (Macmillan).

MATHEMATICS.—The Honour papers in Mathematics will be (i.) Algebra; (ii.) Geometry; (iii.) Trigonometry. The papers will be similar in general character to those hitherto set in the Senior Public Examination and the Entrance Examination for Medicine and Science.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR THE FACULTIES OF LAW, MEDICINE AND SCIENCE.

An Entrance Examination for the Faculties of Law, Medicine and Science is held in March, concurrently with the Matriculation Pass Examination. This examination qualifies for direct admission to the courses of Law, Medicine and Science in the case of those who do not graduate in Arts or pass through

* Under this head questions may be set on Grammar, Philology, History, Literature, or other subjects connected with the study of Modern Languages.

the portions of the Arts course prescribed by the By-laws of the several Faculties. Candidates are required to satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects:—

1. Latin.
2. Greek, French or German.
3. Three of the following subjects, or *four* in the case of candidates for a degree in the Department of Engineering:—
 - (a) Arithmetic.
 - (b) Algebra.
 - (c) Geometry.
 - (d) Trigonometry.

The standard required in the individual subjects is the same as that of the Senior Public Examination, held in November, which also qualifies those who pass in the prescribed subjects for admission to the several Faculties. Those who take the Senior Public Examination may pass in *any* three or four (as the case may be) of the sections in Group III.—Mathematics.

The details of the MARCH EXAMINATION are as follows:—

Latin.—Translation from specified books, with questions on language and subject matter. Translation at sight from Latin into English, and from English into Latin. Subjects for March, 1898: Livy, Book II. (Stephenson, Macmillan); Virgil, *Æneid*, Book IX. (Sidgwick, Cambridge). March, 1899: Livy, Book XXVI. (Nicholls, Angus and Robertson); Horace, Odes, Book III. (Wickham, Clarendon Press, or Page, Macmillan).

Greek.—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1898: Plato, *Apologia* and *Crito* (Adam, Cambridge); Homer, *Odyssey*, Books IX., X. (Merry, Oxford, or Edwards, Cambridge). March, 1899: Thucydides, Book II., chapters 1-65 (Marchant, Macmillan); Sophocles, *Electra* (Jebb, Rivington, or Campbell and Abbott, Oxford).

French.—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1898: Racine, *Les Plaideurs* (Pitt Press); Guizot,

Alfred le Grand (Hachette). March, 1899 : Racine, *Athalie* (Hachette); La Fontaine, *Select Fables* (Macmillan).

German.—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1898 : Goethe, *Sesenheim* (Huss, *Mod. Lang. Series*, Heath & Co., Boston, Isbister, London); Freytag, *Die Journalisten* (Whittaker). March, 1899 : Gutzkow, *Zopf und Schwert* (Pitt Press); Uhland, *Ballads and Romances* (Macmillan).

Arithmetic.—Including the Elements of Mensuration.

Algebra.—Including the three Progressions, the binomial theorem for a positive index, and the properties and use of logarithms.

Geometry.—The first four books of Euclid, the sixth book, and the first twenty-one propositions of the eleventh book with easy deductions. A satisfactory knowledge of the first four books shall entitle a candidate to pass in this section.

Trigonometry.—

Copies of the papers set in the ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, held in March, 1897, will be found in the Appendix.

TIME TABLES OF LECTURES. .

FACULTY

TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	LENT TERM.				
		Mon.	Tu	W.	Th.	Fri.
FIRST YEAR.						
7	French (Junior A)	9	..	9	..	..
1	Latin	9	..	9	..	9
4	Greek (Preliminary)	9	..	9	..	..
14	Mathematics	10	10	10	10	10
7	French (Junior B)	11	..	11	..	..
9	German (Junior)	11	..	..	..	11
11	English .. .. .	..	..	11	..	..
23	Chemistry	12	12	..	12	12
19	Physics.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
31	Physiography .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
28	¶Chemistry (Practical) for Honours	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
SECOND YEAR.						
14	Mathematics	9	9	9	9	9
10	German (Senior) .. .. .	..	9	9	..	9
20	Physics.. .. .	..	10	..	10	..
12	English	†1	10	..	1	10
15	Logic and Mental Philosophy	10	..	10	10	..
2	Latin	11	..	11	..	11
5	Greek (Junior) .. .. .	..	11	..	11	..
32	§Geology .. .. .	..	11	..	11	..
34-38-39	Biology, with Laboratory Practice.. .. .	11	11	11	11	11
24	Chemistry (Metals) with one term Practical .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
8	French (Senior)	12	+11	12	..	12
17	History .. .. .	..	12	..	12	9
44	Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
22	Practical Physics .. .. .	..	2-5	..	2-5	..
THIRD YEAR.						
33	§Geology .. .. .	..	9	..	9	..
10	German (Senior) .. .. .	..	9	9	..	9
13	English	9	9	..	+9	9
3	Latin	10	..	10	..	10
6	Greek (Senior) .. .. .	..	10	..	..	12
18	History .. .. .	..	11	..	9	11
14	Mathematics	11	11	11	11	11
16	Logic and Mental Philosophy	11	..	11	11	..
35-40	Biology, with Laboratory Practice.. .. .	11	11	11	11	11
24-25	Chemistry, with one term Practical .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
8	French (Senior)	12	+11	12	..	12
44-46	Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
21-22	Physics.. .. .	*2-5	..	*2-5	..	*2-5

†Or at times to be arranged. ‡Laboratory practice. §Practical work each week as arranged.
Excursions every third or fourth Saturday as arranged. + Honours Lecture.

OF ARTS.

FOR 1897.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 73-122.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
7	..	9		9	..	..	9	..	9	..
1	9	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	9
4	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..	..	11
9	11	..	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..
11	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	..	9	9	..	9	..	9	9	..	9
20	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..
12	†1	..	1	..	10	†12	10	9	..	10
15	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	10	10	..
2	11	..	11	..	11	11	..	11	..	11
5	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
32	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
34-38-39	..	2	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	11	11	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
8	12	..	12	..	12	12	..	12	..	12
17	..	12	..	12	9	..	12	..	12	9
44	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
10	..	9	9	..	9	..	9	9	..	9
13	9	9	..	9	9	9	9	..	9	9
3	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..	10
6	..	10	..	1	9	..	10	..	..	9
18	..	11	..	9	11	..	11	..	9	11
14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
16	11	..	11	11	..	11	..	11	11	..
35-40	..	2	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
24-25	†11	11	..	11	11	11	11	..	11	11
8	12	†11	12	..	12	12	†11	12	..	12
44	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
21-22	*2-5	..	*2-5	..	*2-5	..	12	..	12	..

*Laboratory Practice. †Students of the third year can take either the Trinity or Michaelmas Term Course. + Honours Lecture.

FACULTY

TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	LENT TERM.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	|| THIRD YEAR.					
65	(a) Jurisprudence & Roman Law	12-30	..	12-30	..	1-30
66	(a) Constitutional Law and International Law .. ..	..	12-30	..	12-30	12-30
	FOURTH YEAR.					
67 ^c	(a) Law of Status, Civil Obligations, and Crimes .. ..	..	4-30	..	4-30	..
68	(b) Law of Procedure, Evidence, and Pleading	4-30	..	4-30	..	4-30
	FIFTH YEAR.					
69	(b) The Law of Property, & Principles of Conveyancing† ..	..	5-15	..	5-15	..
70	(b) Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy, and Company Law .. ..	..	4-15	..	4-15	..

|| The first two years of the course are the same as in the Faculty of Arts.

NOTE.—Graduates in Arts who have not taken Law Subjects in their Third Year, and who propose to proceed to the Degree of LL.B. in two years, are required to take the courses marked (a) in their First Year, and those marked (b) in their Second Year.

† Certain additional lectures will be delivered on this subject, at such times as may be arranged.

OF LAW.

FOR 1897.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 120-122.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
65	12-30	..	12-30	..	1-30	12-30	..	12-30	..	1-30
66	..	12-30	...	12-30	12-30	..	12-30	..	12-30	12-30
67	4-30	..	4-30	..	4-30	..	4-30	..	4-30	..
68	..	4-15	..	4-15	..	4-30	..	4-30	..	4-30
69	..	5-15	..	5-15	..	..	5-15	..	5-15	..
70	4-15	..	4-15	..	4-15	..	4-15	..	4-15	..

FACULTY OF TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	LENT TERM.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	Fri.
FIRST YEAR.						
34-35	Biology	11	11	11	11	11
23-24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	..	12	12
19	Physics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
39-40	Practical Biology	2-4	..	2-4	..	2-4
28	Practical Chemistry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
22	*Practical Physics (Class A)	9-11	..	9-11	..	9-11
22	*Practical Physics (Class B) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
SECOND YEAR.						
41	Descriptive Anatomy	9	9	9	9	9
45	*Practical Physiology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
44	Physiology (Junior)	12	12	12	12	12
25	Organic Chemistry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
THIRD YEAR.						
45	Practical Physiology	10-12	..	10-12	..	10-12
47	Materia Medica and Therapeutics	9	9	9	9	9
42	Regional Anatomy	12	12	12	12	12
44	Physiology (Senior) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
FOURTH YEAR.						
51	Pathology	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45
49	Surgery	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
49	§ Operative Surgery .. .. .	..	2.15	..	..	2.15
51	Practical Pathology .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Hospital, with Clinical and Tutorial Surgery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
FIFTH YEAR.						
50A	Midwifery	9	9	9	9	9
50B	Gynæcology (during first six weeks of Term) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
52	Medical Jurisprudence & Public Health (last four weeks of Trinity Term) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
48	Medicine	1	1	1	1	1
54	§ Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	2	..	2	..	..
53	Psychological Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Applied Logic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	Hospital, with Clinical and Tutorial Medicine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..

‡ Until the Course is completed.

* Divided into two classes, A and B. Class A meets three times a week in Trinity Term, and twice a week in Michaelmas Term; and class B twice a week in Trinity Term, and three times a week in Michaelmas Term.

MEDICINE.

FOR 1897.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 73-122.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	Fri.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	Fri.
34-35	..	2	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
23-24	11	11	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
39-40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-4	..	2-4	..
28	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	9-11	..	9-11	..	9-11
41	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
45	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12	10-12
44	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	11	11
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	9	9	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
42	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
44	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12
51	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	..	..	..	..	..
49	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	..	..	..	..	..
49	..	2.15	..	..	2.15	..	..	..	..	..
51	..	..	..	..	..	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
..
50A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50B	9	9	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
52	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
48	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
..

FACULTY

TIME TABLE OF

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	LENT TERM.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
FIRST YEAR.						
14	Mathematics	10	10	10	10	10
34-35	Biology	11	11	11	11	11
23-24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	..	12	12
19	Physics .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
39-40	Practical Biology	2-4	..	2-4	..	2-4
28	Practical Chemistry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Practical Physics .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Physiography .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
SECOND YEAR.						
14	Mathematics	9	9	9	9	9
20	Physics .. ..	..	10	..	10	..
36-38	Biology .. ..	..	10	..	10	..
25	Chemistry (Organic) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
32	*Geology .. ..	..	11	..	11	..
45	Practical Physiology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
36-38	Practical Biology .. ..	..	2-5	..	2-5	..
22	Practical Physics .. ..	..	2-5	..	2-5	..
28	Practical Chemistry	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
THIRD YEAR.						
33	*Geology and Palaeontology ..	..	9	..	9	..
37	Biology	10	..	10	..	10
45	Practical Physiology	10-12	..	10-12	..	10-12
14	Mathematics	11	11	11	11	11
30	Mineralogy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Chemistry .. ..	..	..	11	..	..
44	Physiology .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
21	†Physics .. ..	..	2	..	..	..
37	Practical Biology	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
28	‡Practical Chemistry	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5

* Practical Work each week, as arranged. Excursions every third or fourth Saturday as arranged. ‡ Candidates for honours are required to work in the Laboratory for 15 hours per week. † Practical Physics at times to be arranged, but with a minimum of 15 hours per week.

OF SCIENCE.

LECTURES FOR 1897.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 73-122.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAN TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
34-35	..	2	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
23-24	11	11	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
39-40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-4	..	2-4	..
28	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
14	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
20	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..
36-38	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	11	11
32	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
45	10-12	..	10-12	..	10-12	2-4	..	2-4	..	2-4
44	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
36-38	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	..	2-5	..	2-5	..
28	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	..	..	..	..
33	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
37	10	..	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	10
45	2-4	..	2-4	..	2-4	2-4	..	2-4	..	2-4
14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
30	..	12	..	12	..	†9-11	..	†9-11	..	†9-11
26	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12
21	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
28	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5

† Practical work.

DEPARTMENT OF TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	LENT TERM.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
FIRST YEAR.						
14	Mathematics	10	10	10	10	10
57	Descriptive Geometry & Drawing .. .. .	..	11	..	11	..
55	Applied Mechanics	11	..	11	..	11
23-24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	..	12	12
19	Physics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
31	Physiography .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
28	Practical Chemistry	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
22	Practical Physics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
61	Mechanical Drawing .. .. .	..	2-5	..	2-5	..
SECOND YEAR.						
14	Mathematics	9	9	9	9	9
56	Applied Mechanics	10	..	10	..	10
20-22	Physics and Practical Physics .. .. .	..	10	..	10	..
32	†Geology .. .. .	..	11	..	11	..
62	Surveying .. .. .	..	12	..	12	..
61	Mechanical Drawing	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4
THIRD YEAR.						
14	Mathematics	11	11	11	11	11
58	Civil Engineering—Materials and Structures .. .. .	..	12	..	10 & 12	..
59	Civil Engineering	12	..	12	..	12
61	Mechanical Drawing and Design	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5
60	Mechanical Engineering, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
63	Architecture—Building Construction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
63	Architecture—History of .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
30-31	†Mineralogy (Optional) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
62	Surveying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..

+ Practical work each week, as arranged. Excursions every third or fourth Saturday, as arranged. † At times to be arranged.

ENGINEERING.

FOR 1897.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 73-122.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
57	..	..	11	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23-24	11	11	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
28	..	..	..	..	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
22	2-5	..	2-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	..	2-5	..	2-5	..
14	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
56	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
20-22	..	10 *2-5	..	10 *2-5	..	..	10	..	10	..
32	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
62	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
61	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	2-4	-4	2-4
14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
58	..	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
61	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5
60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
63	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
30-31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12

* Laboratory practice

DEPARTMENT OF MINING

TIME TABLE

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	LEST TERM.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
FIRST YEAR.						
14	Mathematics	10	10	10	10	10
57	Descriptive Geometry and Drawing .. ..	..	11	..	11	..
55	Applied Mechanics	11	..	11	..	11
23-24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	..	12	12
31	Physiography .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
19	Physics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
28	Practical Chemistry	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
22	Practical Physics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
61	*Mechanical Drawing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
SECOND YEAR.						
14	Mathematics	9	9	9	9	9
32	†Geology, &c. .. .. .	..	11	..	11	..
56	Applied Mechanics	10	..	10	..	10
61	*Drawing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
62	Surveying .. .. .	..	12	..	12	..
59	Civil Engineering	12	..	12	..	12
30	Mineralogy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
28	Chemistry (Quantitative Analysis)	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5
THIRD YEAR.						
28	Assaying	9-4	10-4	9-4	10-4	9-4
62	Surveying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
59	Civil Engineering	12	..	12	..	12
58	Materials and Structures .. .. .	..	12	..	12	..
64	Mining	4	..	4	..	4
27	Metallurgy .. .. .	..	4	..	4	9

* At times to be arranged. † Practical work as arranged.

AND METALLURGY.

FOR 1897.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 73-122.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
57	..	..	11	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23-24	11	11	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
28	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
22	2-5	..	2-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
32	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
56	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
59	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	12	..	12	..	11-1	..	11-1	..	11-1
28	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5
28	10-4	11-4	10-4	11-4	10-4	..	10-4	..	10-4	..
62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	4	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..

FACULTY OF ARTS.—EVENING LECTURES.

*TIME TABLE FOR 1897.

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 73-122.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
FIRST YEAR.						
1	Latin	8	..	..	8	8
4	Greek, as arranged .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
7	French (Junior) .. .. .	..	..	9	7	..
14	Mathematics	7	7	..	..	7
11	English	9	..	..	..	..
9	German, as arranged .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	|| Chemistry .. .. .	..	6	..	..	..
SECOND YEAR.						
16	Logic and Mental Philosophy .. .. .	..	7	8	7	..
2	Latin	7	..	..	..	7 & 9
5	Greek, as arranged .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
17	History	8	8	..	8	..
8	French (Senior) .. .. .	..	9	7	..	8
14	Mathematics, as arranged .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
12	English	8	..	9	9	..
9-10	German, as arranged .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
	|| Chemistry .. .. .	..	6	..	..	..
THIRD YEAR.						
3	Latin	9	..	..	9	9
6	Greek, as arranged .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
14	Mathematics, as arranged .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
8	French (Senior) .. .. .	..	9	7	..	8
13	English	7	..	9	..	7
10	German, as arranged .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
16	Logic and Mental Philosophy .. .. .	..	7	8	7	..
17	History	8	8	..	8	..

* This time table is subject to alteration.

|| Chemistry and Physics and Physiography are taken in alternate years.

LECTURE SUBJECTS FOR 1897.

LECTURES.

THE following regulations have been passed by the Senate :—

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

It shall be open to any non-matriculated student, who has attended the full courses of lectures upon any subject, to compete for honours or pass in the regular examinations upon his subject, and to have his name published and recorded in the regular class lists, with a distinguishing mark; but he shall be incapable of holding any scholarship or receiving any prize of those already established for students proceeding to a Degree.

Each such student shall be entitled to receive a certificate of attendance upon the lectures or laboratory practice in the subjects which he has selected, and proficiency therein, as ascertained by the regular and ordinary examinations within the University.

The above regulations do not apply to the lectures and examinations in the Faculty of Medicine.

The following regulation has been adopted by the Faculty of Science :—"There shall be only one standard for Honours in Scientific subjects, viz., that adopted in the Faculty of Science."

N.B.—The numbers refer to the Time Tables of Lectures on pages 60-72.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Subjects selected for Lectures and Examinations :—

LATIN—1897.

1. *First Year, Pass.*—Livy, Book XXVI.; Virgil, Georgics, I. and II. *Add. for Honours.*—Cicero de Oratore I.; Virgil, Æneid VII., VIII., IX., X.

2. *Second Year, Pass.*—Sallust, Catiline, Cicero pro Roscio Amerino, Horace, Satires (selections). *Add. for Honours.*—Plautus, Captivi and Trinummus; Cicero's Letters, Watson's Selection, Parts I. and II. *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History from the Tribune of Tib. Gracchus to the battle of Actium

3. *Third Year, Pass.*—Tacitus, Histories I. and II. ; Horace, Epistles, Martial (selections, Stephenson, pages 46 to 165). *Add. for Honours.*—Tacitus, Histories III., IV., V. ; Lucretius (selections). *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History from the battle of Actium to the death of Marcus Aurelius.

LATIN—1898.

First Year, Pass.—Cicero pro Milone, and pro Archia ; Virgil, Æneid XI., XII. *Add. for Honours.*—Cicero de Claris Oratoribus ; Virgil, Æneid VII., VIII., IX., X. Roman History to the Tribunate of Tib. Gracchus.

Second Year, Pass.—Sallust, Jugurtha ; Horace, Odes II., III. and IV. *Add. for Honours.*—Tyrrell's Cicero's Letters, Vol. I. ; Catullus (selections) ; Terence, Phormio. *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History from the Tribunate of Tib. Gracchus to the battle of Actium.

Third Year, Pass.—Tacitus, Annals I. and II. ; Juvenal (selections) ; Pliny, Selected Letters (Clarendon Press). *Add. for Honours.*—Tacitus, Annals III., IV., V., VI. ; Lucretius (selections) ; Lucan (selections). *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History from the battle of Actium to the death of Marcus Aurelius.

GREEK—1897.

There will be three classes in Greek—Preliminary, Junior, and Senior.

Students of the First Year may attend either the Preliminary or the Junior Class ; but candidates for Honours in the First Year must attend the Junior Class.

Students of the Second Year may attend either the Junior or the Senior Class ; but those who have attended the Junior Class in their First Year, and candidates for Honours in the Second Year, must attend the Senior Class.

Students of the Third Year must attend the Senior Class.

Students of all years will be required to translate at sight from Greek into English. Those who attend the Preliminary Class, and candidates for Honours in all years, will be required to translate at sight from English into Greek.

4 *Preliminary Class.*—Passages from Prose Authors to be selected ; Homer, Iliad, Books I., II. (omitting lines 484 to end of Book) and III.

5. *Junior Class*.—Thucydides, Books VI., VII.; Sophocles, Oedipus Coloneus and Antigone; Greek History to B.C. 404.

6. *Senior Class*.—Plato, Republic (selections); Æschylus, Agamemnon; Euripides, Hippolytus; History of Greek Literature.

Additional for Third Year Honours.—Plato, Republic (the whole); Æschylus, Choephoroi and Eumenides.

GREEK—1898.

Preliminary Class.—Demosthenes, De Pace, 2nd and 3rd Philippic, and De Chersoneso (*Abbott & Matheson*, Oxford); Euripides, Heracleidae (*Jerram*, Oxford).

Junior Class.—Thucydides, Books I. and II.; Sophocles, Oedipus Tyrannus and Philoctetes; Greek History to B.C. 404.

Senior Class.—Aristotle, Politics (selections); Æschylus, Prometheus Vincetus; Sophocles, Oedipus Tyrannus; History of Greek Moral and Political Theory.

Additional for Third Year Honours.—Aristotle, Politics (the whole); Euripides, Ion and Phoenissae; Aristophanes, Clouds and Frogs (*Merry*, Oxford).

CLASSICS.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED*—

Lewis and Short's Latin Dictionary (Clarendon Press).

Roby's Latin Grammar (Macmillan).

Gildersleeve and Lodge's Latin Grammar.

Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.

Goodwin's or Hadley and Allen's Greek Grammar.

Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin, by Victor Henry, translated by R. T. Elliott.

Elementary—

Roby's Smaller Latin Grammar; The New Latin Primer, Postgate and Vince (Cassell); The Revised Latin Primer, Kennedy (Longmans); or any other Latin Grammar of similar character.

Rutherford's First Greek Grammar, or Goodwin's Greek Grammar for Schools.

A Sidgwick's First Greek Writer.

Thompson Syntax of Attic Greek.

Gow's Companion to School Classics (Macmillan). (A handbook of Greek and Roman Antiquities).

ANCIENT HISTORY—

Mommsen's History of Rome, translated by Dickson (Bentley).

* Students are strongly recommended to order as early as possible all books that will be needed in the course of the year.

- Mommsen, the Provinces under the Roman Empire.
 Merrivale's History of the Romans under the Empire.
 Grote's History of Greece.
 Shuckburgh's History of Rome (Macmillan).
 How and Leigh's History of Rome (Longmans).
 Pelham's Outlines of Roman History.
 Cape's Early Roman Empire, and Age of the Antonines (Epochs of Ancient History, Longmans).
 Students' History of Greece, by Smith (Murray), or Oman's History of Greece (Rivingtons).
 Cox, The Greeks and Persians: Cox, The Athenian Empire: Sankey, The Spartan and Theban Supremacies (Epochs of Ancient History, Longmans).
 Abbott, Pericles.
 Strachan-Davidson, Cicero. Warde Fowler, Julius Cæsar.

ANCIENT ATLAS—

Atlas Antiquus, *Kiepert* (Berlin).

GREEK AND ROMAN LITERATURE—

- History of Greek Classical Literature, *Mahaffy* or *Jevons*.
 Teuffel's History of Roman Literature, translated by *Warre* (Bell).
 History of Roman Literature, *Cruttwell*, or History of Latin Literature, *Simcox*.
 Studies of the Greek Poets, first and second series, *Symonds*.
 Roman Poets of the Republic, *Sellar*.
 Roman Poets of the Augustan Age, *Sellar*.
 Mackail's Latin Literature.
 Classical Writers' Series, ed. *J. R. Green* (Macmillan); Sophocles, *Campbell*; Euripides, *Mahaffy*; Demosthenes, *Butcher*.
 Guide to Greek Tragedy, *Campbell* (Percival).

Editions of Latin Authors.

FOR PASS STUDENTS:

- Cicero, 2nd Philippic, *J. E. B. Mayor* (Macmillan); pro Milone, *Reid* (Cambridge), or *Colson* (Macmillan); pro Sestio, *Holden* (Macmillan), pro Murena, *Heitland* (Cambridge); in Catilinam, *Wilkins* (Macmillan); pro Lege Manilia, *Wilkins* (Macmillan); pro Roscio Amerino, *Donkin* (Macmillan); pro Archia, *Reid* (Cambridge); Selected Letters, *Tyrrell* (Macmillan).
 Horace, Odes, *Wickham*, Smaller edition, or *Page* (Macmillan); Satires, *Palmer* (Macmillan); Epistles, *Wilkins* (Macmillan); Verse Translation, *Conington* (Bell).
 Juvenal, *Pearson and Strong* (Oxford), or *Hardy* (Macmillan).
 Livy (text, in 8 parts, sold separately) *Madvig*; Books XXI., XXII. (text and notes), *Capes* (Macmillan); Book XXVI, *Nicholls* (Angus & Robertson, Sydney); Book XXVII., *Stephenson* (Pitt Press).
 Pliny, Selected Letters, *Prichard & Bernard* (Clarendon Press).
 Sallust, *Capes* (Oxford), or *Catilina*, *Cook* (Macmillan).
 Martial, Select Epigrams. *Stephenson* (Macmillan).

Tacitus, *Annals*, Books I. to IV., *Furneaux's* abridged edition; *Histories*, Books I., II., *Godley* (Macmillan); *Histories*, Books III., IV., V., *Godley* (Macmillan).

Virgil, *abridgment of Conington* (Bell), or *Sidgwick* (each book sold separately, Cambridge), or *Æneid*, I.-VI., *Page* (Macmillan).

FOR STUDENTS READING FOR HONOURS—

Cicero, *de Finibus* (Critical edition, Latin Notes), *Madvig*; *Letters* (select), *Watson* (Oxford); *Letters*, *Tyrrell* (Longman's); *Philippics*, *King* (Oxford); *de Oratore*, *Wilkins* (Oxford); *de Claris Oratoribus* (text and German Notes), *Jahn* or *Piderit*, or *Kellogg* (Ginn & Co.); *Orator*, *Sandys* (Cambridge).

Catullus, *Ellis* (Oxford), or *Simpson* (Macmillan).

Horace, *Odes*, *Satires* and *Epistles*, *Orelli* (Latin Notes), or *Wickham* (Oxford); or *Satires*, *Palmer* (Macmillan); *Epistles*, *Wilkins* (Macmillan).

Juvenal, *Mayor* (Macmillan).

Lucan, *Haskins* (Bell).

Lucretius, *Munro* (Bell).

Persius, *Conington* (Oxford).

Plautus, *Captivi* *Sonnenschein*, or *Hallidie* (Macmillan); *Trinummus*, *Wagner* or *Lindsay*; Text, *Ritschl*.

Quintilian, Book X., *Peterson* (Clarendon Press).

Tacitus, *Annals*, I.-VI., *Furneaux*, larger edition (Oxford); *Histories*, *Simcox* (Rivington's), or *Spooner* (Macmillan); *Germania* and *Agricola* *Church and Brodribb* (Macmillan), or *Kritz* (Latin Notes); *Dialogus de Oratoribus*, *Gudeman* (Ginn & Co.), or *Peterson* (Oxford).

Terence, *Wagner* (Bell); *Phormio*, *Bond and Walpole* (Macmillan).

Virgil, *Conington* (Bell).

Editions of Greek Authors.

Æschylus, *Agamemnon*, *Choephoroi* and *Eumenides*, *Sidgwick* (Oxford); *Prometheus Vincetus*, *Prickard* (Oxford).

Aristophanes, *Clouds*, *Birds*, *Acharnians*, *Frogs*, and *Knights*, *Merry* (Oxford).

Aristotle, *Ethics* (text), *Bywater* (Oxford); (notes), *Stewart* (Oxford); *Ethics* (text and notes), *Grant* (Longmans).

Aristotle, *Politics* (text), *Bekker* (Berlin); (commentary), *Newman* (Oxford); (translation and notes), *Jowett* (Oxford); (text and translation of Books I., III., and IV.), *Bolland and Lang* (Longmans).

Demosthenes, *Orations against Philip*, *Abbott and Matheson* (Oxford); (Vol. I. contains *Phil. I.* and *Olynth. I.* to III. Vol. II. contains *De Pace*, *Phil. II.*, *De Chers.*, and *Phil. III.*). *De Corona*, *Holmes* (Rivingtons); *De Falsa Legatione*, *Shilleto* (Cambridge).

Euripides *Alcestis*, *Helena*, *Iph. in Taur.*, *Heracleidæ*, *Jerram* (Oxford); *Iph. in Aul.*, *Headlam* (Cambridge); *Hippolytus*, *Hadley* (Cambridge); *Medea*, *Heberden* (Oxford).

- Herodotus (text), *Dietsch* (Trubner), or *Abicht* (Tauchnitz); Book VI., *Strachan* (Macmillan); VII., *Butler* (Macmillan); VIII., 1-90, *Shuckburgh* (Cambridge); IX., *Abbott* (Oxford). Translation and notes, *Rawlinson* (Murray).
- Homer, *Iliad*, *Monro* (Oxford); or *Leaf* (Macmillan); *Odyssey*, *Merry* (Oxford). Introduction to Homer, *Jebb* (Maclehose, Glasgow); Homer and the Epic, *A. Lang* (Longmans); Companion to the *Iliad*, *Leaf* (Macmillan); Homeric Grammar, *Monro* (Oxford).
- Pindar, Olympian and Pythian Odes, *Gildersleeve* (Macmillan); Nemean and Isthmian Odes, *Fennell* (Cambridge); (with Latin notes), *Dissen*.
- Plato, Protagoras, *Wayte* (Bell); Gorgias, *Thompson* (Bell), or *Lodge* (Ginn); Apologia, Meno, *St. George Stock* (Oxford); Apologia, Crito, *Adam* (Cambridge); Laches, *Tatham* (Macmillan); Phædo, *Archer-Hind* (Macmillan); Republic (text), *Bailey*; Companion to Plato's Republic, *Bosanquet* (Rivington and Percival); Theætetus, *Campbell*. Translations of, and introductions to, all the Dialogues, *Jowett* (Oxford).
- Sophocles in single plays, *Jebb* (Rivingtons), or *Campbell and Abbott* (Oxford).
- Thucydides (text), *Stahl* (Tauchnitz); (text and notes), *Classen* (German), or *Poppo* (Ed. Minor, Latin); Book VII., *Holden* (Cambridge); Books VI., VII., *Frost* (Macmillan); Book VIII., *Tucker* (Macmillan); (Translation and Notes), *Jowett* (Oxford).
- Lyric and Elegiac Poets, *Anthologia Lyrica* (Teubner).

FRENCH—1897.

Students in Arts may take the Junior French course in their First Year, and the Senior French course in their Second Year; but students who have already passed in the Senior course in their Second Year may, if the time table permit, take a second Senior Course in their Third Year, along with such additional work as may be prescribed.

7. *Junior Course, Pass.*—Composition: Roulier's Second Book of French Composition (*Hachette*); Voltaire, *Zaïre* (*Hachette*); Montesquieu, *Sur la Grandeur et Décadence des Romains* (*Hachette*); Sedaine, *Le Philosophe sans le savoir* (*Hachette* or *Pitt Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—Historical Grammar; Extracts from Fasnacht's Select Specimens of the great French writers (*Macmillan*); Beaumarchais, *Le Barbier de Seville* (*Clarendon Press*).

8. *Senior Course, Pass.*—Composition: Literature of the 18th Century; Voltaire, *Mérope* (*Clarendon Press*); Rousseau, *Extraits en Prose* (*Hachette, Paris*); Piron, *La Métromanie*

(*Hachette* or *Pitt Press*); Buffon, Discours sur le style (*Hachette, Paris*); Fasnacht, Select Specimens of the great French writers (*Macmillan*). *Add. for Third Year Students*.—Vauvenargues (*Œuvres choisies* (*Garnier Frères, Paris*); X. de Maistre, Voyage autour de ma chambre (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours*.—Early French Literature; Toynbee, Specimens of Old French (*Clarendon Press*).

FRENCH—1898.

Junior Course, Pass.—Composition; Roulier; Ponsard, Le Lion Amoureux (*Hachette*); Balzac, Ursule Mirouët (*Whittaker*); Scribe, La Camaraderie (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours*.—Lamartine, Jocelyn (*Hachette*); Lemerrier, Fredegonde et Brunehaut (*Pitt Press*); French Historical Grammar.

Senior Course, Pass.—Composition: Roulier; Literature of 19th Century; Lamartine, Jocelyn; Lemerrier, Fredegonde et Brunehaut; Sainte-Beuve Causeries du Lundi, Vol. II.—(*Garnier*); Scribe et Legouvé, Adrienne Lecouvreur (*Hachette*); Michaud, Histoire de la première croisade (*Hachette*). *Add. for Third Year Students*.—O. Feuillet, Roman d'un jeune homme pauvre (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours*.—Literature of 16th Century; Darmesteter et Hatzfeld Le XVI.^e siècle; Montaigne, Extraits, ed. Julleville (*Delagrave*).

GERMAN—1897.

Regulations similar to those in force for the French classes hold good for the German classes, with the further proviso that, if the time table permit, students who have not taken the Junior course in German in their First Year may take it in their Second, and the Senior course in their Third Year.

9. *Junior Course, Pass.*—Composition: Buchheim's Materials (*Bell & Sons*); Schiller, Jungfrau von Orleans (*Macmillan* or *Clarendon Press*); Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours*.—German Historical Grammar; Goethe, Dichtung und Wahrheit (*Clarendon Press*); Buchheim, Deutsche Lyrik, Periods II.—IV. (*Macmillan*).

10. *Senior Course, Pass.*—Composition: Buchheim's Materials (*Bell & Sons*); Lessing, Emilia Galotti (*Williams & Norgate*); Goethe, Dichtung und Wahrheit (*Clarendon Press*); Buchheim, Deutsche Lyrik, Periods II.—IV. (*Macmillan*); Goethe, Faust, ed. Turner and Morshead (*Rivingtons*). *Add. for Third Year Students*.—Heinrich Stillings, Jugend etc. (*Spemann*). *Add. for Honours*.—Early German Literature; Bachmann, Mittelhochdeutsches Lesebuch. (*S. Höhr, Zürich*.)

GERMAN—1898.

Junior Course, Pass.—Composition : Buchheim's Materials ; Freytag, Söll und Haben (*Whittaker*) ; Mendelssohn's Letters (*Pitt Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—Heine, Romantische Schule ; Chamisso, Gedichte (*Reklam*) ; German Historical Grammar.

Senior Course, Pass.—Composition : Buchheim's Materials ; Literature of the 19th Century ; Goethe, Faust, Part II. ; Heine, Romantische Schule ; Chamisso, Gedichte ; Freytag, Die Journalisten (*Whittaker*). *Add. for Third Year Students.*—Immermann, Der Oberhof (*Pitt Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—Literature of the 16th Century ; Hans Sachs, Vol. II. Goedeke and Tittmann (*Brockhaus*) ; A. Gryphius, Dramatische Werke, Goedeke and Tittmann.

ENGLISH—1897.

11. *First Year.*—Lectures on English Language, Composition and Style. Sweet's Extracts from Chaucer (Second Middle English Primer. *Clarendon Press*). Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.

12. *Second Year.*—History of Literature from Chaucer to Milton, with special attention to the Elizabethan Drama. *Set Books :* Sweet's Extracts from Chaucer (Second Middle English Primer, *Clarendon Press*).^{*} Ralph Roister Doister (Arber's Reprints). Peele, Old Wives Tale (Morley's Universal Library). Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors. Merchant of Venice and Cymbeline (*Globe Edition*). The Alchemist, Philaster, The Two Noble Kinsmen, all three in Thayer's Best Elizabethan Plays (*Ginn & Co*). Milton, Comus (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—Cook's First Book in Old English (*Ginn & Co*). Student's Chaucer, ed. Skeat (*Clarendon Press*). Pollard's Miracle Plays (*Clarendon Press*).

Third Year.—Lectures on Shakespeare's Comedies. Lectures on the History of Criticism. History of Literature from the time of Cowper. Special books to be named hereafter. *Add. for Honours.*—Beowulf (*Ginn & Co*). Old and Middle English Reader, Maclean (*Macmillan*).

ENGLISH—1898.

First Year.—Lectures in English Language, Composition and Style. Sweet's Selections from Chaucer (Second Middle English Primer. *Clarendon Press*). Shakespeare, Richard II. (*Clarendon Press*).

^{*} Not necessary for Honours Students.

Second Year.—History of Literature from Chaucer to Milton, with special reference to the Elizabethan Drama. *Set Books:* Selections from Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, ed. Corson (*Macmillan*). More, History of King Richard III. (*Pitt Press*). Marlowe, Edward II. (*Clarendon Press*). Shakespeare, Henry VI., Parts I., II. and III. (*Cassell's National Library*); Richard III. (*Clarendon Press*). Bacon, Henry VII. (*Pitt Press*). Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ed. Pickburn and Brereton (*Geo. Robertson*). *Add. for Honours.*—Cook's First Book in Old English (*Ginn & Co.*). Corson's Selections from Chaucer's Canterbury Tales (whole book). Pollard's Miracle Plays (*Clarendon Press*).

Third Year.—History of Literature in the 19th Century. Special books to be named hereafter. Lectures on the Foreign Influences that have affected English Literature. Shakespeare's Histories. *Add. for Honours.*—Caedmon's Exodus and Daniel (Vol. II., Library of A. S. Poetry. *Ginn & Co.*). Cynewulf's Helene (Vol. VI., Library of A. S. Poetry. *Ginn & Co.*). Old and Middle English Reader (*Maclean, Macmillan*).

14. MATHEMATICS.*

Engineering and Science students during their First Year must attend either the lectures prescribed for Class A or B of the First Year in Arts; and during their Second Year must attend Class A or B of the Second Year in Arts; and during their Third Year must attend Class A or B of the Third Year in Arts, or (except in the case of students in Electrical Engineering) a course of lectures in Spherical Trigonometry.

FIRST YEAR IN ARTS.

The students of the First Year in Arts may attend any one of the three courses specified below.

FIRST YEAR—CLASS A.

Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 10 a m. throughout the year, as follows:—

LENT TERM.—*Geometry* (*Tu., Th.*)—Euclid Books I.-IV., VI. and XI., with exercises and other theorems and problems relating to rectilinear figures and circles, poles and polars for the circle, anharmonic ratio, the sphere, cylinder, cone and regular polyhedra. *Algebra* (*M., W.*)—Surds, indices, complex quantities,

* The lecture subjects for evening students in Mathematics are the same as those prescribed for day students of corresponding standing in the University.

scales of notation, permutations and combinations, binomial, multinomial, and exponential theorems, logarithms, interest, annuities, series, continued fractions, inequalities, properties of numbers, probabilities, determinants.

TRINITY TERM.—*Geometrical Conics* (Tu., Th.)—Parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, focus and directrix, tangent and normal, conjugate diameters, poles and polars, asymptotes, orthogonal projection. *Trigonometry* (M., W.)—Measurement of angles, formulæ, identities, equations, logarithmic tables, solution of triangles, heights and distances, properties of triangles, Demoivre's theorem, expansion of sine and cosine in series and in factors, summation of series, proportional differences.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Analytical Geometry* (Tu., Th.)—Coordinates rectilinear and polar, the straight line, the circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, tangent, normal, eccentric angle, diameters, asymptotes. *Differential Calculus* (M., W.)—Limits, differentiation, successive differentiation, Taylor's theorem, tangent and normal, maxima and minima.

FIRST YEAR—CLASS B.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 10 a.m. throughout the year, as follows:—

LENT TERM.—*Algebra* (F.)—Up to quadratic equations of two and three unknown quantities, and corresponding problems. *Geometry* (Tu., Th.)—Euclid, Books I.-IV., VI. and XI., with exercises and other theorems and problems relating to rectilinear figures and circles.

TRINITY TERM.—*Algebra and Trigonometry* (Tu., Th.)—*Algebra*—Up to the binomial theorem. *Trigonometry*—Measurement of angles, trigonometrical ratios, formulæ for one or two angles, easy equations and identities. *Geometrical Conics* (F.)—Parabola, ellipse, focus and directrix, tangent and normal.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Trigonometry* (Tu., Th.)—Logarithms and logarithmic series, triangles, heights and distances. *Analytical Geometry* (F.)—Coordinates rectilinear and polar, the straight line, the circle.

FIRST YEAR—CLASS C.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 a.m., throughout the year, as follows:—

LENT TERM.—*Algebra (M., W.)*.—Up to quadratic equations of two and three unknown quantities and corresponding problems. *Geometry (F.)*.—Euclid, Books I-IV., and easy exercises.

TRINITY TERM.—*Geometry (F.)*.—Euclid, definitions of Books V. and VI., and propositions 1-4 and 8-13 of Book VI., with easy exercises, geometrical constructions, mensuration of lines and surfaces. *Trigonometry (M., W.)*.—Measurement of angles, trigonometrical ratios, formulæ for one and two angles, easy equations and identities.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Algebra (F.)*.—Surds, fractional indices, ratio, proportion, variation, the three progressions. *Trigonometry (M., W.)*.—Formulæ relating to triangles, numerical solution of triangles in simple cases without logarithms.

SECOND YEAR IN ARTS.

Students of the Second Year in Arts may attend any one of the three courses specified below.

SECOND YEAR—CLASS A.

Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 9 a.m., throughout the year, as follows:—

LENT TERM.—*Analytical Geometry (M., W.)*.—Poles and polars, asymptotes, general equation of the second degree, similar conics, confocal conics, reciprocal polars, orthogonal and conical projection, anharmonic ratio, abridged notation. *Differential Calculus (Tu., Th.)*.—Differentiation, Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems, successive and partial differentiation, indeterminate forms.

TRINITY TERM.—*Differential Calculus (M., W.)*.—Change of variables, maxima and minima, elimination of functions, curves, tangents, asymptotes, curvature, evolutes, involutes, singular points, curve tracing. *Statics (Tu., Th.)*.—Components and resultants, moments, conditions of equilibrium, stability, friction, elastic strings, elementary machines, virtual displacements.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Dynamics (M., W.)*.—Uniform velocity, uniform acceleration, laws of motion, projectiles, collision, motion on a curve, the cycloid, the pendulum, harmonic vibration. Central forces, moments of inertia, translation and rotation of rigid bodies. *Integral Calculus (Tu., Th.)*.—Integration, reduction formulæ, lengths of curves, areas of curves, volumes of solids, involutes, evolutes, definite integrals, differentiation of an integral, mean values and probability.

SECOND YEAR—CLASS B.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 9 a.m., throughout the year, as follows:—

LENT TERM AND TRINITY TERM.—*Statics and Dynamics* (Tu., Th.)—Components and resultants, moments, couples, centre of gravity, friction, elementary machines, uniform velocity and acceleration, laws of motion, collision, projectiles, harmonic vibration, energy, moments of inertia, translation and rotation of rigid bodies. *Differential Calculus* (Fri.)—Limits, differentiation, Taylor's theorem, maxima and minima, curve tracing.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Integral Calculus* (Tu., Th.)—Integration, areas, lengths of curves, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution. *Differential Calculus* (Fri.)—As in the two preceding Terms.

SECOND YEAR—CLASS C.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays throughout the year, as follows:—

LENT TERM — *Logarithms* (Fri.)—Preliminary theorems, use of tables, arithmetical applications, interest, discount, annuities. *Statics* (M., W.)—Components and resultants, moments, centre of gravity.

TRINITY TERM.—*Statics* (M., W.)—Components and resultants, moments, couples, centre of gravity, elementary machines. *Trigonometry* (Fri.)—Solution of triangles, heights and distances, properties of triangles.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Hydrostatics* (M., W.)—Fluid pressure, floating bodies, specific gravity, pressure of a gas, pressure of the atmosphere, elementary machines. *Trigonometry* (Fri.)—Solution of triangles, heights and distances, properties of triangles.

THIRD YEAR IN ARTS.

Students of the Third Year may attend either of the two courses specified below.

THIRD YEAR—CLASS A.

At 11 a.m. daily, throughout the year, as follows:—

LENT TERM.—*Integral Calculus and Differential Equations* (Tu., Th.)—*Integral Calculus* as in the Second Year. Differential equations of the first order and degree, homogeneous equations, linear equations, exact equations, singular solutions.

Solid Geometry (M., W., F.)—Coordinates, rectilinear and polar, the plane, the sphere, the paraboloid, the ellipsoid, the hyperboloid of one and two sheets, tangent planes, diameters, circular sections, and generating lines, curves, surfaces, curvature, osculation and torsion, geodesics, vectors.

TRINITY TERM.—*Newton and Spherical Trigonometry (Tu., Th.)*—The first three sections of the Principia. *Spherical Trigonometry*.—Spherical triangles, formulæ, identities, properties of triangles, areas, spherical excess, approximate formulæ, regular solids. *Analytical Statics, Dynamics of a particle, and Rigid Dynamics (M., W., F.)*—Systems of forces in three dimensions, central axis, virtual displacements, strings. *Dynamics of a particle and Rigid 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, moments of inertia, motion of a rigid body.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Astronomy (Tu., Th.)*—Instruments, motion of heavenly bodies, transits, latitude, longitude, time, the seasons, eclipses, parallax, aberration, refraction. (*M., W., F.*)—As in Trinity Term.

THIRD YEAR—CLASS B.

Lectures at 11 a.m. daily throughout the year.

Candidates must attend lectures and pass the corresponding examinations in at least four of the following six subjects:—

LENT TERM.—*Spherical Trigonometry (Tu., Th.)*—Spherical triangles, formulæ, solution of triangles, properties of triangles, spherical excess, approximate formulæ, regular solids. *Differential Calculus (M., W., F.)*—Limits, differentiation, Taylor's theorem, indeterminate forms, maxima and minima, tangent and normal, asymptotes, curve tracing.

TRINITY TERM.—*Integral Calculus (Tu., Th.)*—Integration, definite and indefinite, known forms, areas and lengths of plane curves, surfaces and contents of solids of revolution. *Astronomy (M., W., F.)*—Instruments, motion of heavenly bodies, transits, longitude, latitude, time, parallax, aberration, refraction.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Analytical Geometry (Tu., Th.)*—Coordinates rectilinear and polar, the straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, tangent, normal, eccentric angle, diameters, asymptotes, pencils and ranges. *Dynamics (M., W., F.)*

—Velocity, acceleration, laws of motion, collision, projectiles, harmonic vibration, conservation of areas, energy, moments of inertia.

For any one or more of the above, candidates may substitute a subject or subjects from the list as given above for Class A.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

FOR MATRICULATION.

Pass.—Any ordinary treatises on Arithmetic and on Algebra; Hall and Stevens' Euclid. *Honours.*—Todhunter's Algebra or C. Smith's Algebra, or Hall and Knight's Algebra; Todhunter's Trigonometry or Lock's Trigonometry.

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

Pass.—Lock's Elementary Trigonometry. *Honours.*—Richardson and Ramsey's Modern Plane Geometry; Taylor's Geometry of Conics; C. Smith's Conic Sections.

FOR SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

Pass.—Loney's Elements of Statics; Besant's Elementary Hydrostatics. *Honours.*—Edwards' Differential Calculus; Loney's Elementary Dynamics; Worthington's Dynamics of Rotation.

FOR THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

Edwards' Integral Calculus; Todhunter's Spherical Trigonometry; McClelland and Preston's Spherical Trigonometry; Godfray's Astronomy; Besant's Dynamics; Routh's Analytical Statics; Forsyth's Differential Equations; Aldis's Solid Geometry; Smith's Solid Geometry; Frost's "Newton;" Aldis's Rigid Dynamics.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

The course of study in Logic and Mental Philosophy for students in the Faculty of Arts extends over two years.

15.—The following subjects will be discussed in the Lectures to Second Year students:—

LOGIC (*a*) Province and Definition of Logic; Principles and Limits of Formal Logic; Terms, Propositions, and Syllogisms; Functions and value of the Syllogism; Fallacies connected with the use of Terms, Propositions, Syllogisms.

(*b*) Nature of Inductive Inference: Relation of Induction to Deduction, with a general account of the various methods of Scientific Investigation and Proof.

PSYCHOLOGY: Definition, Subject-matter, and Method of Psychology; Classification of Mental Phenomena Detailed Account of the various Modes and Stages of Mental Activity.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Jevons' *Elementary Lessons in Logic*, or Minto's *Logic, Inductive and Deductive*.

ADD. FOR HONOURS.—Mill's *Logic*; Höfding's *Psychology*.

The following works are recommended for reference :—Ray's *Deductive Logic*; Fowler's *Inductive Logic*; Keyne's *Formal Logic*; Bosanquet's *Essentials of Logic*; Baldwin's *Elementary Psychology and Education*; Clark Murray's *Handbook of Psychology*; Sully's *The Human Mind*. For Honour Students—Bosanquet's *Logic*; Baldwin's *Handbook of Psychology*; Ladd's *Physiological Psychology*.

16. The following subjects will be discussed in the lectures to Third Year students :—

- (a) A course of lectures will be delivered on the development of Greek philosophy, with a special examination of the Ethics and Politics of Aristotle.
- (b) Historical and critical survey of the leading problems of philosophy in modern times, with a special examination of the form in which they were presented by Kant.
- (c) A course of lectures will be delivered on Theories of the State, and the Grounds of Political Obligation.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Schwegler's *History of Philosophy*; Mackenzie's *Manual of Ethics*.

ADD. FOR HONOURS.—Aristotle's *Ethics*; Green's *Prolegomena to Ethics*; Spencer's *Principles of Ethics*.

The following works are recommended for reference :—Sidgwick's *History of Ethics*; Muirhead's *Elements of Ethics*; Erdmann's *History of Philosophy*; Hegel's *History of Philosophy*; Watson's *Selections from Kant*; Watson's *Kant and his English Critics*; Green's *Ground of Political Obligation* (*Works*, Vol. II.); W. Wilson's *The State*; MacCunn's *Ethics of Citizenship*.

HIGHER COURSE—LECTURES TO GRADUATES.

Special courses of lectures will be delivered periodically on subjects prescribed for the Degree of M.A. in the School of Mental Philosophy.

HISTORY.

The course in History will extend over two years.

17. The following will be the subjects of study for Second Year students :—

PASS.—The History of England to 1603.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Green's *Short History of the English people*; Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (references); Stubbs's *Select Charters* (introduction and references); Simon de Montfort and his cause

(English History from contemporary writers); Fortescue's *Governance of England*; More's *Utopia*; Gibbins's *Industrial History of England*; Beesley's *Queen Elizabeth*; Seebohm's *Protestant Revolution*; Freeman's *Growth of the English Constitution*.

HONOURS.—Honours will be awarded on the following work:

(1) Papers on the Pass work as described above.

(2) A further paper on the same period.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED in addition to those named above.—Stubbs's *Constitutional History*; Hallam's *Constitutional History*.

(3) A paper on the History of Europe from 800 to 1250.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Bryce's *Holy Roman Empire*; Milman's *Latin Christianity*; Archer and Kingsford's *Crusades*; Morison's *St. Bernard*.

(4) Essays to be written in the course of the year.

18. The following will be the subjects of study for Third Year students:—

PASS.—The History of England from 1603 to the present time.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Green's *Short History of the English people*; Gardiner's *Puritan Revolution*; Gardiner's *Constitutional Documents* (introduction and references); Harrison's *Cromwell*; Traill's *Strafford*; Seeley's *Expansion of England*; Gibbins's *Industrial History of England*; Toynbee's *Industrial Revolution*; Hobson's *Problems of Poverty*; Milton's *Areopagitica*; Burke's *Thoughts on the Present Discontent*; Carlyle's *Past and Present*.

HONOURS.—Honours will be awarded on the following work:

(1) Papers on the Pass work as described above.

(2) A further paper on the same period.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED in addition to those named above.—Bagehot's *English Constitution*; Dicey's *Law of the Constitution*; MacCunn's *Ethics of Citizenship*.

(3) A paper on the History of England to 1603.

(4) A paper on the History of Europe from 800 to 1250.

(5) A paper on the History of Europe from 1789 to the present time.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Rousseau's *Social Contract*; Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution*; Syme's *French Revolution*; Seeley's *Napoleon*; Fyffe's *Modern Europe*; Dickinson's *Revolutions and Reactions in Modern France*; Cesareo's *Liberation of Italy*; Mazzini's *Essays*.

(6) Essays to be written in the course of the year.

PHYSICS.

19—FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

Text Book.—Everett's or Balfour Stewart's Elementary Physics. Students are recommended to read through the book as soon as possible, or at least to read through the part treating of the subject with which each lecture deals *before* the lecture takes place. In the lectures it will be assumed that this has been done.

For medical students the text book recommended is "Physics for Students of Medicine," by Alfred Daniell.

The course consists of about thirty lectures.

Candidates for Honours and Scholarships are required to attend the Laboratory for two afternoons a week during one term.

The following Syllabus is intended only as a general guide to the range of subjects dealt with, and will be modified, if necessary.

1. Sketch of the History of Physical Science. Axioms of Experimental Philosophy. Units and Measurements.
2. Elementary Dynamics.
3. Conservation of Mass. Conservation of Energy, and Theory of Gravitation.
4. The Physical States of Matter. Characteristics of Solids, Liquids and Gases
5. Density. Laws of Hydrostatics. Specific Gravity. Motion of Fluids.
6. Capillary and Allied Phenomena. Dilatency.
7. The Tides.
8. Heat and Temperature. Proof that Heat is a form of Energy. Construction and Theory of the Thermometer.
9. Calorimetry; Latent and Specific Heats.
10. Gaseous Laws: The Barometer: and the Isothermal Diagram.
11. Air Thermometer. Provisional Absolute Scale. Evaporation and Condensation. The Heat Engine. Sketch of Thermo-dynamics.
12. Laws of Cooling. Radiation. Prevost's Law. Radiant Energy.

13. Characteristics of Wave Motion. Effects of a Prism Study of the Spectrum.

14. Interference as a justification of the Undulatory Theory. Rectilinear Propagation of Light.

15. Application to Mirrors. Images. Refraction. Lenses.

16. Optical Instruments. Polarised Light.

17. Fluorescence. Phosphorescence. Colours of Thin Plates. Scattering of Light.

18. Elementary Theory of Sound.

19. Musical Instruments, &c.

20. Electrostatics. Fundamental Experiments. Induction.

21. Condensers. Electrical Machines. Energy of Electrification.

22. Electrostatic Measuring Instruments. Meaning of Potential and Capacity. Specific Inductive Capacity.

23. Study of the Electrostatic Field. The Electric Current.

24. Batteries. Resistance. Ohm's Law.

25. Magnetism.

26. Galvanometer, Electro-magnet, &c.

27. Measurement of Current, Electromotive Force, and Resistance.

28. Induction of Currents, and Instruments based on it.

29. Dynamo Machines and the Electric Light.

30. Transmission of Power. Telegraphs and Telephones.

31. Electro Optics. Maxwell's Electro-Magnetic Theory.

32. Constitution of Matter.

The course in Michaelmas Term for First Year students consists of twenty lectures, chiefly on the principles of optical, magnetic and electric measurements, and generally the subjects of the previous Term's lectures are treated more precisely.

20.—FOR STUDENTS IN THE SECOND YEAR OF SCIENCE.

Properties of matter, elementary theory of elasticity, capillarity and matters connected therewith, elementary dynamics, including the pendulum, theory of moments of inertia, experimental basis of the theory of heat, elementary principles of

thermodynamics, principles of electric and magnetic theory and electric and magnetic measurements, practical work on the simpler physical measurements.

21.—FOR STUDENTS IN THE THIRD YEAR OF SCIENCE.

Physical optics and accoustics. Electricity and Magnetism. Advanced physical measurements.

The examination will include the subjects of the Second Year.

FACULTY OF ARTS—Pass.

The course of lectures as prescribed for students in the Second Year of the Faculty of Science is divided into two parts, either of which may be taken by Pass Students in the Second and Third Years in the Faculty of Arts.

PART I.—During Lent Term, and the first half of the Trinity Term, is on the Properties of Matter and Heat, including Elementary Thermodynamics.

PART II.—During the latter half of the Trinity Term and the Michaelmas Term, on Electricity and Magnetism.

Pass Students in the Third Year of the Faculty of Arts who may have taken both the above parts in the Second Year will be provided with suitable instruction according to the proficiency which they may have acquired : and this special course will stand in lieu of the one above prescribed.

PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

The Physical Laboratory was commenced in 1886, and completed early in 1888. It is open all day in Term time, and during most of the vacations. Besides the lecture and instrument rooms, there is a special workshop, furnished with machine tools and various electric generators. large Junior Laboratory, several small rooms for advanced work, Professors' Private Laboratory, and a small but efficient library. The building is lighted throughout by the electric light. There is a large installation of storage cells and a fair supply of apparatus. Junior students, whether members of the University or not, are admitted to the laboratory at stated times, and receive instruction from the Demonstrator. Senior students are admitted at any time, by arrangement with the Professor. During the vacations, instruction and assistance will be provided for such students as have

passed through an elementary course. It is not intended, however, to open the Laboratory during vacation to students requiring much supervision, however many Junior courses they may have attended. Senior students are encouraged as much as possible in the pursuit of original investigation, as it is believed that this supplies the best training. Such students need not be members of the University, but in this case they will require to make special arrangements with the Registrar with regard to fees.

The Laboratory was founded for the encouragement of Physical Science, both by imparting instruction and aiding research, and no reasonable requirement or facility within the means of the University will be refused for either of these purposes. Detailed information on any point connected with the Laboratory may be obtained at any time from the Professor of Physics.

22.—PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

FIRST YEAR.

The course consists of quantitative experiments in the following:—

Measurement of Length. Estimation of Mass. Determination of Density. Thermometry and Expansion. Calorimetry. Determination of Musical Pitch. Measurement of Velocity of Sound in the Air and in Solids. Reflection and Refraction of Light. Total Reflection. Refractive Indices. Elementary Spectroscopy. Double Refraction. Polarisation of Light. Fundamental Experiments of Electro-statics. Electrometer and Galvanometer Measurements. Measurement of Resistance. Electro-magnetic Induction.

Text Book.—Glazebrook and Shaw's Practical Physics (Longmans and Co.)

All students attending the Physical Laboratory are required to keep a record of their practical work in special note-books, to be obtained from W. E. Smith, Bridge Street. These note-books are examined every day by the Demonstrator as well as at the end of the year by the Examiner in Physics, and form the basis on which marks are allotted for Practical Physics as the annual examination.

Students presenting themselves for examination in Physics, at the end of any Academic Year during which they have not attended the Laboratory, must also present themselves for examination in Practical Physics.

SECOND YEAR.

The course consists of quantitative experiments in the following :—

Expansion of Solids and Gases. Elasticity of Solids. Measurement of Time. Determination of Moments of Inertia. Pendulums. Magnetic Measurements. Relation between Magnetic Force and Magnetic Induction in Metals, investigated magnetometrically and ballistically. Determination of the Magnetic Elements. Accurate Comparison of Resistances. Electrolytic Measurement of Currents. Comparison of Electromotive Forces. Measurement of Capacity. Fundamental Experiments of Electro-magnetism. Measurement of Mutual and Self Induction, &c.

Text Book.—Stewart and Gee's Practical Physics, Vols. i. and ii.

A short course of ten classes in elementary experimental optics will be held in Lent Term, if desired. The course has been arranged to be preparatory to the instruction in Petrology for students in the Second Year of Arts, and will include experiments in the Reflection and Refraction of Light, Total Reflection, Refractive Indices. Double Refraction, Polarisation, Construction and use of a Nicol's prism, &c.

THIRD YEAR.

Advanced Physical Measurements.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS IN ARTS.

Balfour Stewart's Elementary Text Book of Physics.

FOR SECOND AND THIRD YEAR STUDENTS IN SCIENCE.

General Physics.—Tait's Properties of Matter. Lord Kelvin's Article on Elasticity, in the Encyclopædia Britannica. Glazebrook and Shaw's Practical Physics, and Balfour Stewart and Gee's Practical Physics. Maxwell's Matter and Motion. Worthington's Dynamics of Rotation.

Heat.—Maxwell's Theory of Heat. Tait's Heat. Balfour Stewart's Treatise on Heat. Ewing's Steam Engine and other Heat Engines.

Light.—Lewis Wright's Light. Glazebrook's Optics, or Lloyd's Wave Theory of Light.

Sound.—Tyndall's Treatise on Sound. Stone's Sound.

Electricity and Magnetism.—J. J. Thomson's Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. Clerk Maxwell's Elementary Electricity. Clerk Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism. Gordon's Electricity. Articles on Electricity and Magnetism in the Encyclopædia Britannica. Balfour Stewart and Gee's Practical Physics, part II. Ewing's Magnetic Induction in Iron and other Metals. Gerard's Leçons sur l'Électricité. Fleming's Alternate Current Transformer, 2 vols.

General Text book.—Anthony and Brackett's Physics.

Standard Works on Physics which may be consulted by students.—Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism. J. J. Thomson's Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism. Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone. Clausius' Thermodynamics—translated by Browne. Preston's Theory of Light. Lord Rayleigh's Sound. Verdet's Optique. Thomson's Application of Dynamics to Physics and Chemistry. Preston's Theory of Heat.

CHEMISTRY.*

NON-METALS.

23.—*Introductory Course* for students in the First Year in all the Faculties—

The chemistry of the non-metallic elements and of their principal compounds. The properties of the metals as a class.

The course consists of thirty lectures, and is delivered in Lent Term.

Text Books.—Tilden's Inorganic Chemistry, or Thorpe's Non-metals.

Candidates for Honours and Scholarships are required to attend the Laboratory for one Term.

THE METALS.

24.—*Second Course* of about forty lectures upon the Metals and their principal compounds and alloys. Compulsory for students in the Faculties of Medicine and Science and the Department of Engineering. During Trinity Term.

Text Books.—Tilden's Inorganic Chemistry, or Thorpe's Metals.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

25.—*Third Course* upon the Carbon Compounds. Compulsory for students in the Faculties of Science and Medicine. During Michaelmas Term.

Text Books.—Organic Chemistry by Perkin and Kipping. Tilden's Organic Chemistry and Streatfeild's Organic Chemistry (Spon).

Arts students of the Second or Third Years may take up Course No. 24 or 25 as a voluntary subject, but an Arts student who has taken up one of these courses in his Second Year cannot be allowed to take up the same course again in the Third Year.

CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY.

26.—*Fourth Course* compulsory for students of the Third Year in the Faculty of Science, and Undergraduates in Medicine

* A fuller syllabus can be obtained in the Registrar's Office or at the Laboratory.

who are candidates for the degree of B.Sc. in Chemistry. The History of Chemical Philosophy and Discovery.

Text Books.—Theoretical Chemistry, by W. Nernst. (McM. & Co.). History of Chemistry, E. von Meyer.

NOTE.—Students in the Second and Third Years in the Faculty of Science, who select Chemistry as one of their subjects, are required to go through a course of QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, and to be examined in the same. This applies also to students in the FACULTY OF MEDICINE, who take up the advanced course in Chemistry to qualify for the B.Sc. Degree.

Students in the Mining Branch of Engineering are required in their Second and Third Years to go through a course of QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS and ASSAYING, and to be examined in the same.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Thorpe's Quantitative Analysis; Quantitative Analysis, by Clowes and Coleman; Fresenius' Quantitative Analysis; Hiorn's Metallurgy and Assaying; Beringers' Text Book of Assaying; or Brown's Manual of Assaying.

METALLURGY.

27.—A course of about fifty lectures will be given during Lent and Trinity Terms for Third Year students in the Department of Mining and Metallurgy. Introduction: Physical and chemical properties of metals and alloys; fire-resisting materials; manufacture of charcoal, coke and gaseous fuels; pyrometry; general metallurgical processes and agents; types of furnaces; fluxes, slags, &c. Detailed descriptions of the methods of extracting the following metals from their ores:—Gold, silver, lead, copper, tin, platinum, antimony, zinc, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, mercury, aluminium, and iron. If possible, the latter part of the course will be subject to modifications to meet the wishes of students who would desire to study in particular the metallurgy of certain metals.

Excursions will be arranged to works in the district where metallurgical operations are being carried on. Students attending the course will have special facilities for studying the processes carried out at the metallurgical works shortly to be erected by the Government.

No text book will be used. Students will be expected to make full notes at the lectures, and will be referred to the literature of the subject immediately under discussion.

TUTORIAL CLASS IN CHEMISTRY.

A Class for Calculations and similar exercises will meet once a week, provided a sufficient number of students enter their names.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.

The foundations of the new Chemical Laboratory were laid in January, 1889, and, although the interior was not finished, students were admitted in March, 1890. The building is a plain rectangular structure, about 170 feet long by 86 feet wide. For the most part it consists of only one floor, but with extensive cellar space under that part; these cellars afford convenient rooms for stores, workshops, gas engine, dynamo, gas holders, and other similar purposes.

The Junior Laboratory will accommodate 120 students per term when worked up to its full capacity, and the Senior Laboratory will take about 60 advanced students. There are also special rooms for spectroscopic, volumetric, and gas analysis, for metallurgy, assaying and photography. There are also two or three other rooms, specially provided and fitted up as laboratories for the use of students engaged upon researches.

The small lecture room will seat 120, and the larger one about 240 students.

The building is provided with the electric light throughout the upper floor, and the gas engine for driving the dynamos is attached to shafting connected with the grinding machines, apparatus for the liquefaction of gases and similar appliances necessary for a large laboratory. Leads are carried to convenient places in the laboratories, so that, if necessary, the full power of the dynamos may be used for experimental purposes.

In addition to those already mentioned, there is a room which is being arranged as a Chemical Museum, or Collection Room. In this are preserved old forms of apparatus, &c., which may be of historical interest.

Special efforts have been made to give the students the benefits of modern improvements and appliances, and particularly those which tend to save time; draught cupboards, filter pumps, exhaust pipes, and similar conveniences are fitted to each bench, so that the student has not to waste his time in going from place to place for different purposes. A number of larger and separate

hoods and draught cupboards for combustions, sulphuretted hydrogen gas, water baths, ovens, &c., are also provided for use in common, to all of which gas and water are laid on; and some, in addition (for fusions with gas furnaces), are arranged for a blast of compressed air. There are three balance rooms, each 21 by 16 feet, well provided with balances for different purposes, which, to prevent vibration, are supported on slate benches resting upon stone brackets.

The Chemical Laboratory is fairly well equipped with apparatus and collections for the principal branches of chemistry, and it is the object of the University to increase and maintain its efficiency by obtaining, from time to time, all necessary modern appliances as they appear.

28.—INTRODUCTORY PRACTICAL COURSE FOR JUNIOR AND MEDICAL STUDENTS.

This course consists of thirty exercises of three hours each.

1. Glass working.—Rounding the ends of rods and tubes; drawing, bending and joining tubes, blowing bulbs, mending test tubes.

2. The preparation and properties of gases, *e.g.*, hydrogen, oxygen, carbon, monoxide, carbon dioxide, the oxides of nitrogen and sulphur, chlorine, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, ammonia, &c.

3. The structure of flame, flame re-actions, use of blowpipe, reduction of metals on charcoal, residues coloured by cobalt nitrate, incrustations, films, &c., borax and microcosmic salt beads.

4. Spectroscopic reactions.

5. Reactions of Reagents.

6. Qualitative Analysis by wet and dry processes.

7. Reactions and processes for the detection of the alkaloids, sugars, starch, glycerine, alcohol, fusil oil, carbolic acid and similar common substances.

Students who have done the above course, either in the University Laboratory or elsewhere, are allowed to proceed with more advanced work.

At the practical examinations there will be separate pass and honour tests or exercises.

Each student is required to provide himself with a set of apparatus necessary for the above course of Experimental Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis.

In certain exceptional cases of emergency, students may obtain sets of apparatus on payment of 25s. to the Accountant. One half-price will be allowed for all articles returned by students in good condition.

Apparatus left by a student and not removed within three months is liable to be forfeited.

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

Each student is provided with a set of reagents and a separate working bench, fitted with draught hood, filter pump, drawers, shelves and cupboards, and an ample supply of gas and water.

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, M.A., F.R.S.*)

29. REGULATIONS FOR 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 among 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.

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 Demonstrator.

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-clay and metallurgical products.

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

Each student is required to keep full notes of each day's work for the use of the Examiners.

The Fees for instruction in the Laboratory in the case of students who have already attended the introductory course, No. 31, will be found on page 141.

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.

Every student not working with a class is required to enter the time of his arrival and departure in the attendance book.

30.—MINERALOGY.

Optional for Students in Third Year in the Faculties of Science and Arts and Department of Engineering, compulsory for Students in Mining Engineering in their Second Year.

A course of about twenty-five Lectures upon Mineralogy will be delivered during Trinity Term. These lectures are illustrated by a series of over 1000 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. CLASSIFICATION OF MINERALS.

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

VI. **DETERMINATIVE MINERALOGY.**—Especial stress will be laid upon tests useful to the miner, geologist and explorer.

PRACTICAL MINERALOGY.

During Michaelmas Term exercises will be given in the Geological Laboratory upon the characteristic physical and chemical properties 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; also with the following apparatus, viz., a blowpipe, pair of platinum pointed forceps, pestle and mortar, platinum wire and foil, duster, test tubes, glass tubing.

Text Books.—Dana's Manual of Mineralogy and Petrography; Bauerman's Mineralogy; Collins' Mineralogy, Parts I. and II.; Minerals of New South Wales, A. Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S.

OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF MINERALS.*

An additional course of about ten lectures will be delivered during the same Term on this subject. These lectures are illustrated by means of diagrams, and a series of transparent sections of minerals specially prepared for showing interference figures, &c. This course is optional for Pass students, but compulsory for Honour students in Mineralogy or in Third Year Geology.

Text Books.—Microscopical Physiography of Rock-making Minerals, Rosenbusch, Iddings; Rock-forming Minerals, Rutley.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

31.—PHYSIOGRAPHY.

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

A course of thirty lectures on the above subject, with special reference to Australian Physical Geography, will be delivered in Michaelmas Term.

* See note on page 123 in regard to the use of University Microscopes.

The lectures will treat of the Composition, Movements and Work of the Atmosphere and of the Ocean; of Evaporation and Rainfall; of Lakes, Rivers, Springs and Artesian Wells; of the various phenomena of Frozen Water, and of the Nature, Composition and Movements of the Earth's Crust, with a short account of Ore Deposits and Meteorites.

A brief sketch will be given of the development of Animal and Plant Life from early Geological time down to the present day, and of the Geological Antiquity of Man. The course will conclude with a summary of the cosmical aspects of Geology. The lectures are illustrated by means of diagrams and lantern views.

Text Book.—Mill's Realm of Nature.

For Reference and Further Study.—Volcanoes, by Professor J. W. Judd; Weather, by Abercrombie; Climate, by Dubois.

32.—GENERAL GEOLOGY.

FOR SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

This course of instruction will consist of a series of sixty lectures, together with practical work in the Geological Laboratory in the determination of common minerals by blowpipe and chemical tests, in slicing rocks for microscopic examination, and in the determination of rocks by means of the petrological microscope.

The following are the subdivisions of the subjects in the order in which they will be discussed at the lectures:—History of Geology, Elementary Mineralogy, Material Geology, Structural Geology, Stratigraphical Geology.

The Geological Laboratory is provided with a lapidary's lathe and all material necessary for the preparation of transparent microscopic sections of rock, and ten petrological microscopes of the latest and most approved pattern, and with a large assortment of microscopic slices of rocks from Australia and other countries.*

The lectures will occasionally be illustrated by means of a lime-light lantern, with microscopic attachment for projecting the enlarged images of actual rock slices on to the screen. Occasional Geological Excursions will be conducted on Saturdays during the Lent and Trinity Terms to localities of special geological interest in the neighbourhood.

* See Regulation in reference to Microscopes on page 123.

Three type collections respectively of Minerals, Rocks and Fossils have been arranged specially for the use of students in the new buildings for the University School of Mines.

Larger type collections for the use of advanced students are available in the same building.

Text Books.—Rutley's Mineralogy and either Geikie's Classbook of Geology or the Student's Lyell, by Judd, 1896.

For Reference and Further Study.—The Student's Handbook of Physical Geology, A. J. Jukes Browne. Physical Geology, A. H. Green.

33.—ADVANCED GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

FOR THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

This course will consist of sixty lectures, to be delivered during the Lent, Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, and will include practical work in the Laboratory,† and instruction in the preparation of geological maps and sections indoors and in the field. The lectures will be devoted partly to advanced Geology, but chiefly to Palæontology. Students attending these lectures will be encouraged to take up some original line of research, either in Palæontology, Petrology or Field Mapping, and will be credited for such original work, if satisfactory, at the Annual Examination.

Students seeking Honours must attend the lectures and practical work in Optical Mineralogy.

Geological excursions will be held occasionally, as in the case of Second Year Geology students.

Text Books.—Grundzüge der Palæontologie, Zittel; Cole's Aids in Practical Geology; Geikie's Text Book of Geology; Nicholson's Manual of Palæontology. Tables for the Determination of the Rock-forming Minerals, by Professor F. Loewinson Lessing, translated by J. W. Gregory, B.Sc., F.G.S., with a chapter on the Petrological Microscope by Professor Grenville A. J. Cole, M.R.I.A., F.G.S.; London, Macmillan & Co., 1893; price, 4s 6d. net. Further reference will be given as required in the course of lectures.

BIOLOGY.* †

34.—BOTANY.

A course of about thirty lectures on Morphological and Physiological Botany.

* A detailed syllabus of the various courses, with books recommended and other information, is to be had from the Registrar.

† See Regulation in reference to Microscopes, page 123.

35.—ZOOLOGY.

A course of fifty lectures on Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

36-7.—ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

ADVANCED COURSES.

Two advanced courses, one on the Morphology and Embryology of the Invertebrata, with laboratory work,* for Science students of the Second Year; the other on the Morphology and Embryology of the Vertebrata, with laboratory work, for Science students of the Third Year.

38.—BOTANY—ADVANCED COURSE.

A short course for Science students of the Second Year.

39.—PRACTICAL BOTANY.

A course of practical work on the Morphology of Plants.

There is also an advanced practical course for Science students of the Second Year.

40.—PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY—ELEMENTARY COURSE.†

An elementary course for Medical and Science students of the First Year.

Students of Medicine and Science of the First Year take 34, 35, 39 and 40. Students of Science of the Second Year take 36 and 38; Third Year 37. Nos. 34, 38 and 39, or Nos. 35 and 40, constitute the Biology for Arts students of the Second and Third Years.

HUMAN ANATOMY.

41.—DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.

FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS OF SECOND YEAR.

Daily during Lent, Trinity and Michaelmas Term.

Introduction. Preliminary account of Human Ontogeny. Description of Structure and Development, Osseous system, Articular system, Muscular system, Vascular system, Peripheral Nervous system, Central Nervous system, and Organs of Special Sense.

The lectures are illustrated by anatomical preparations, naked-eye and microscopical, and by dissections, lantern slides and diagrams.

* See Regulations in reference to Microscopes on page 123.

†A detailed syllabus of the various courses, with books recommended and other information, is to be had from the Registrar.

Text Books.—Morris's Treatise on Anatomy; Gray's Anatomy; Macalister's Text book of Anatomy. The last edition of Quain's Anatomy still forms the most complete handbook, and even though another text book be chosen certain of the separate parts of Quain ought to be in the possession of every student (especially Vol I., pt. 1., and Vol. III., pts. 1 and 3).

42.—REGIONAL ANATOMY.

FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS OF THIRD YEAR.

Daily during Lent and Trinity Terms.

The special anatomy of the human subject is described topographically, and the descriptions are systematically illustrated by demonstrations upon the dead body. The course of demonstrations is made as complete as possible, and *visd voce* as well as written examinations are held during its progress.

43.—PRACTICAL ANATOMY OR DISSECTIONS.

The dissecting rooms are open daily to members of the Practical Class only, during all the three terms, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., under the supervision of the Professor and Demonstrator. Parts for dissection will be allotted by the Demonstrator. During each of the six terms in which attendance on Practical Anatomy is obligatory in accordance with the University By-laws, every student must be actually engaged in dissection, so far as the allotment of parts renders this at any time possible.

Not less than two consecutive hours must be devoted daily to actual work in the dissecting room, where alone a practical familiarity with the details of human structure can be acquired.

The necessary certificate of having dissected a part will be given only where diligence and attention to the work, and a fair degree of proficiency in actual dissection, have been exhibited. Certificates of having dissected each "part," at least once, are necessary for admission to the Third Year Examination. Prosectors for the Anatomy Classes are selected from among the best dissectors.

Text Book for Practical Work.—Cunningham's Manual of Practical Anatomy.

ANATOMICAL LABORATORY.

The Professor will give all possible assistance to any advanced student or other competent person who may desire to pursue some special study or enter upon some original investigation in Anatomy; provided that, if not a member of the University, the applicant shall make special arrangements with the Registrar.

44.—PHYSIOLOGY—JUNIOR AND SENIOR.

These classes include a description of the microscopical anatomy of the tissues and organs of the body, a special account of the Physics and Chemistry of the body, and of the functions of all its various parts.

The course is fully illustrated by experiments, diagrams, models, &c., &c.

45.—PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Conducted conjointly by the Professor and his Assistants. The work of this class includes:—

- I. PRACTICAL HISTOLOGY.*—In which each student prepares, examines, and preserves for himself specimens of the tissues and organs of the body. The student is shown all the more important processes in histological work, and where practicable, performs them himself.
- II. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY.—In this class each student performs for himself, and obtains graphic records of, the simpler experiments dealing with the physiology of muscle and nerve, the circulation and respiration, and the action of various poisons on muscle, nervous centres, heart, &c. He also obtains practical training in the use of those physiological instruments employed in clinical work, *e.g.*, ophthalmoscope, laryngoscope, perimeter, sphygmograph, &c.
- III. PRACTICAL CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY.—In which each student makes an examination of the principal proteids, carbohydrates and fats contained in animals and plants. He then examines chemically blood, muscle, milk, bile, saliva, and gastric and pancreatic juices, and performs experiments in artificial digestion with the three latter. After this he proceeds with the qualitative and quantitative (gravimetric and volumetric) analysis of normal and abnormal urine. Special attention is drawn to the clinical bearing of the work.

In these courses the use of the apparatus (except microscope), and of the reagents is *gratis*.

* See Regulation in reference to Microscopes, page 123.

46.—SHORT COURSE OF PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

FOR ARTS STUDENTS.

This course includes :—

A short account of the bones, joints and ligaments, and of the principal muscles, nerves and vessels.

An account of the microscopical structure of the tissues and organs of the body.

The anatomy of the organs of respiration, circulation, alimentation, excretion, &c.

A description of the sense organs, of the larynx, of the central nervous system, and of the organs of reproduction.

A course of microscopical anatomy and of chemical and experimental physiology.

The course will be illustrated by means of dissections, models, diagrams, microscopical preparations, &c., &c., &c.

Text Books for Physiology.—Foster's Text Book of Physiology; Kirke's Handbook of Physiology; Waller's Human Physiology; Starling's Elements of Human Physiology; Halliburton's Chemical Physiology and Pathology; Stirling's Practical Physiology; Quain's Anatomy. For Reference—Landois and Stirling's Text Book of Human Physiology.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Physiological Laboratory (including the special laboratories for Histology, Experimental Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, and the workshop) is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Junior students are admitted at stated times, and receive instruction from the Demonstrator. Senior students can use the laboratory at any time during Term, and most vacations, by arrangement with the Professor, and are encouraged in the prosecution of original investigations under his direction, and that of the Demonstrator.

Any gentlemen, whether or not members of the University, wishing to undertake any original research in the laboratory, can do so by application to, and arrangement with, the Professor, who will afford suitable investigators every assistance in his power.

47.—MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

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

In this course special attention is devoted to the physiological as well as the therapeutical effects of the various remedial agents, including under the latter the more important substances, whether Pharmacopœial or Extra-Pharmacopœial, obtained from the organic and inorganic kingdoms.

The principles of Dietetics, of Hydrotherapy, of Climatotherapy, and of Massage, as well as those of prescribing, are included within the range of study.

Microscopic preparations, &c., will be employed, where possible, in illustrating the lectures.

Text Books.—Pharmacology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, *Lauder Brunton*. Materia Medica, *Hale White*. Elements of Pharmacology, *Schmiedeberg* (English Edition). Text Book of General Therapeutics, *Hale White*. Food in Health and Disease, *J. Burney Yeo*.

Books of Reference.—Handbook of General Therapeutics, *Von Ziemssen* (7½ vols). Guide to the Health Resorts of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, *Bruck*.

48.—PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Dr. J. C. Cox.

1. HISTORY OF MEDICINE AS A SCIENCE.

2. METHODS USED FOR THE OBSERVATION, DIAGNOSIS AND RECORDING OF DISEASES.

3. THE SYMPTOMS, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF—

- a.* Fever. *b.* Idiopathic Fevers. *c.* General Diseases allied to the Fevers. *d.* Constitutional Diseases. *e.* Diseases of the Circulatory System. *f.* Diseases of the Respiratory System. *g.* Diseases of the Alimentary System. *h.* Diseases of the Urinary System. *i.* Diseases of the Nervous System. *j.* Diseases of the Skin.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Principles and Practice of Medicine, *Fagge*. Principles and Practice of Medicine, *Oster*. The Practice and Practice *Taylor*.

49.—PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Dr. A. MacCormick.

Introduction—Principles and Practice.

1. HEALTHY NUTRITION.

2. ABERRATIONS FROM HEALTHY NUTRITION.

- a.* Hypertrophy. *b.* Atrophy. *c.* Inflammation.
d. Traumatism. *e.* Surgical Diseases. *f.* Regional Surgery—Injuries and diseases peculiar to parts of the body.

TEXT BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Walsham's Surgery; Heath's Surgical Dictionary; Treve's Manual of Surgery; MacCormac's Operations; Barker's Manual; Jacobson's Operations of Surgery.

50A. MIDWIFERY.

Dr. James Graham.

Anatomy and Physiology of the several organs and structures connected with Ovulation, Gestation, Parturition, &c.

Gestation, its Signs, Symptoms, Duration and Abnormalities.

The Phenomena of Natural and complicated Labour.

The Induction of Premature Labour and Obstetric Operations.

The Management of the Puerperal State.

Text Books.—Playfair's Manual of Midwifery; The Science and Art of Obstetrics, *Parvin*; Galabin's Manual of Midwifery; Herman's Difficult Labour.

50B.—DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Mr. J. Foreman, M.R.C.S.

Introductory.

Anatomy of the Female Pelvic Organs.

Diseases of the Vagina.

Diseases of the Uterus and Fallopian Tubes.

Diseases of the Ovaries.

Pelvic Tumours.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Galabin's Student's Guide to Diseases of Women; McNaughton-Jones' Manual of Gynæcology (6th edition).

51.—PATHOLOGY.*

Dr. W. Camac Wilkinson.

A.—GENERAL PATHOLOGY.

1. PATHOLOGY OF CIRCULATION:—

- (*a*) Heart: morbid states, and the effect of such upon
 (i.) the Heart itself and (ii.) upon the circulation. The
 Pulse: its variations in disease, and effects thereof.

* See Regulations in reference to Microscopes on page 123.

(b) Vessels: morbid states and their effect on Heart and circulation; local vascular disturbances. Anæmia, Hyperæmia, Thrombosis, Embolism, Hæmorrhage, Dropsy.

(c) Blood and Lymphatics: chief morbid states. Anæmia, Chlorosis, Pernicious Anæmia, Leucocythæmia, Lymphadenoma. Changes due to perversion of internal secretion of Thyroid, Pancreas, Suprarenals, &c., Gout, Rheumatism.

2. PATHOLOGY OF NUTRITION:—

(a) Atrophy, Degeneration, Necrosis, Organisation and Regeneration, Hypertrophy.

3. INFLAMMATION.—Phenomena, their nature and explanation. Signs. Classification of phenomena (a) histological, (b) aetiological. Rôle of micro-organisms. Special study of pathogenic organisms. Infectious diseases. Fever. Immunity.

4. TUMOURS.

B.—SPECIAL PATHOLOGY.

An account of disturbances of function, nutrition and structure in the various organs of the body.

C.—PRACTICAL PATHOLOGY.

A microscopical course during one term—every day for two hours—Bacteriology and Morbid Histology..

52.—MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Dr. W. H. Goode.

The Science of Medical Jurisprudence, Duties of a Medical Jurist, Evidence, Coroners' Inquests, Signs and Causes of Death, Poisoning, Wounds, Inheritance, Insanity.

Public Health.—History of Epidemics. Soils—Conditions of Soil affecting Health, Drainage of Soil. Water—Quantity and Supply, Quality, Impurities, Purification. Removal of Excreta—Methods of Removal, Sewers, Air—Impurities in Air, Diseases produced by Impure Air, Ventilation, Cubic Space required, Natural Ventilation, Artificial Ventilation. Habitations—General conditions of Health, Hospitals. Warming of Houses. Food—General principles of Diet, Diseases connected with Food, Quality, Choice and Cooking of Food, Beverages. Bacteriology—Methods of examination for, and cultivation of; Bacteriological examination of Soils, Air, and Water. Disinfection. Vital Statistics.

53.—PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

Dr. Chisholm Ross.

This course comprises :—

- I. An account of the Nature, Causes, Classification, Social and Medico-Legal Relations of Insanity.
- II. An account of the various forms of Mental Disease or Disorder; their Clinical History, Diagnosis, Prognosis and Treatment.

54.—OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Mr. F. Antill Pockley, M.B., Ch.M.

Diseases and Injuries of the Conjunctiva, Cornea, Sclerotic, Iris and Ciliary Body, and Crystalline lens.

Glaucoma.

Refraction and Accommodation—Emmetropia, Ametropia, Hypermetropia, Myopia, Astigmatism : Asthenopia.

Examination of the Eye, Ophthalmoscopy.

Affections of the Vitreous Humour, of Optic Nerve, Retina, and Choroid.

Affections of Sight unaccompanied by any definite intra-ocular signs :—Amblyopia and Amaurosis, Colour Blindness, &c.

Perimetry :—Defects in Visual Field, Hemianopsia, &c.

Affections of the Ocular Muscles :—Paralysis, Strabismus, &c.

Diseases of Eyelids and Lachrymal Apparatus.

Operations.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—*Texts*—Diseases of the Eye, *Nettleship*; Handbook of Diseases of the Eye, *Swanzy*; Diseases of the Eye, *Berry*. *For Reference*—*Traité Complet d' Ophthalmologie, de Wecker and Landolt*.

55.—APPLIED MECHANICS.

FIRST YEAR.

LENT TERM.—The Chief constructive processes used by engineers, such as casting, forging, turning, planing, drilling, chipping, filing, &c., and the various tools, machines and appliances used in these processes. The behaviour of materials when subjected to tensile, compressive, transverse, shearing and torsional stresses in testing machines. The various methods used for ascertaining the stresses in structures. Bending

moments and shearing stresses in beams and girders. Moments of resistance. and their determination by graphic and analytical methods. The stresses in simple braced structures, such as roofs and lattice girders. The endurance of materials and the determination of the safe working stresses in structures. The design of simple structures, such as beam bridges of timber, cast-iron and wrought-iron girders, roof trusses and lattice girders.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Shelly's Workshop Appliances; Unwin's Machine Design; Engineering Construction in Iron, Steel and Timber, by Prof. Warren, published by Longmans.

TRINITY TERM.—ELEMENTARY MECHANISM AND MACHINERY.—The science of mechanism. History of the development of machinery. Definition of a machine. Plane motion. Constraint of plane motion. Virtual motion in mechanisms. Relative velocities in mechanisms. Spur-wheel trains. Various profiles for wheel teeth. Epicyclic gearing. Cam trains.

In the course is also included the design of such details as—riveted joints, bolts, nuts, keys and cotters, shaft couplings, pedestals and brackets.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Kennedy's Mechanics of Machinery; Unwin's Machine Design, Part I.

56.—APPLIED MECHANICS.

SECOND YEAR.

56A. THE MECHANICS OF MACHINERY.—Tangential and radial acceleration. Velocity and acceleration diagrams. Static equilibrium of links and mechanisms. Various problems in machine dynamics, such as train resistance, the fly-wheel, the connecting rod and the governor.

Miscellaneous mechanisms. The pantagraph. Parallel or straight line motions. Quick return motions.

Non-plane motion. The screw. Conic crank trains. The universal joint. Disc engines.

Friction in mechanisms and machines. "Laws" of friction. Various appliances for determining the co-efficient of friction. Friction brakes and dynamometers.

56B. THE STEAM ENGINE AND OTHER PRIME MOVERS.—History of the steam engine. Thermodynamics of the steam engine. Proportions and details of various types of engine.

The design of valve gears. Use of the indicator. Efficiency of the steam engine. Compounding, superheating and steam jacketing.

The generation of steam; boilers and their fittings. Refrigerating machines; description of the principal types in use.

Air, gas and oil engines. Internal and external combustion. Use of the regenerator.

Methods of testing engines, boilers and hydraulic machinery.

In the course is also included the design of lifting and hoisting machinery—cranes, winches and elevators, and various kinds of hydraulic machines—pumps, presses, accumulators, water wheels and turbines.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Kennedy's *Mechanics of Machinery*; Cotterill's *Applied Mechanics*; Ewing's *Steam Engine*; Holmes' *Steam Engine*; Unwin's *Machine Design*, Parts I. and II.; Whitham's *Constructive Steam Engineering*; D. K. Clarke's *Tables and Memoranda*. Trail on *Boiler Construction*.

56C. DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER.—Determination of most efficient types of engines, boilers, and hydraulic motors in particular cases. Design and construction of power stations. Hydraulic, pneumatic and electrical transmission of power. Wire rope transmission. Design and construction of pneumatic, hydraulic, and electrical machinery.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Unwin's *Development and Transmission of Power*; Silvanus Thompson's *Dynamo Electric Machinery*.

57.—PRACTICAL PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY.

PLANE GEOMETRY.—Scales. Constructions relating to straight lines, polygons, circles and circular arcs, conic sections, cycloidal curves, involutes and spirals.

SOLID GEOMETRY.—Principles of orthographic projection. Representation of points, lines and planes by their projections and traces. Elementary problems on lines and planes. The determination of the projections of simple solids, under given conditions of position. The interpenetration of given solids. Tangent planes. The projection of shadows. Principles of perspective projection. Principles of isometric projection.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Angel's *Practical Plane Geometry and Projection*; *Plane Geometrical Drawing and Perspective*, by E. M. Mutton. (Philips and McCredie).

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

58.—MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES.

The materials used in engineering and building construction: their characteristic properties, strength and durability, with especial reference to iron, steel, timber, concrete, brick-work, masonry. The theory of long columns. Equations of slope and deflection of beams, discontinuous and continuous. The calculation of the stresses from fixed and moving loads in structures such as plate web and lattice girder bridges for roads and railways. Bowstring and polygonal trusses. Continuous railway bridges. Swing and other movable bridges. Arched, suspension and cantilever bridges, roofs, &c. The design and construction of retaining walls, reservoir dams, piers, abutments and masonry arches. Temporary works in connection with engineering structures.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE.—Engineering Construction in Iron, Steel and Timber, by Professor Warren (Longmans); Rankine's Applied Mechanics and Civil Engineering; Weyrauch on the Structure of Iron and Steel; Unwin's Testing of Materials; Ritter on Iron Bridges; Lanza's Applied Mechanics; The Strains in Framed Structures, by Dubois; R. H. Smith's Graphics; Clarke's Graphic Statics; Burr's Stresses in Bridges and Roof Trusses; Claxton Fidler's Practical Treatise on Bridge Construction; Report of the New South Wales Railway Bridges Inquiry Commission; Johnson's Theory and Practice of Modern Framed Structures; Baker's Masonry Construction; Patton's Foundations, published by Wiley and Son.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

59.—HYDRAULIC AND RAILWAY ENGINEERING.

The courses of instruction in these two branches will consist of 50 lectures in Hydraulic Engineering, and 50 lectures in Railway Engineering, delivered in alternate years and attended by Second and Third Year students.

(a) HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.—The water supply of towns, and the design and construction of the various works required.

SANITARY ENGINEERING.—Various systems of sewerage. House drainage. Sewerage disposal. The destruction of night-soil, street garbage, refuse from slaughter houses, &c. The design and construction of the various works required in connection with Sanitary Engineering.

HARBOR ENGINEERING.—Description and classification of the principal harbours. The design and construction of breakwaters and harbour works, docks, &c.

RIVERS AND CANALS.—The design and construction of the various works in connection with river improvements. Ship canals, &c.

(b) **RAILWAY ENGINEERING.**—The location of roads and railways. The design and construction of railway works, such as earthworks, tunnels, bridges, permanent way, signals, points and crossings, interlocking systems, passenger and goods stations, locomotive engines, rolling stock, brakes, couplings, and other railway appliances. Road work, paving of carriage ways.

BOOKS AND PAPERS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE IN DESCRIPTIVE ENGINEERING.—Humber's Water Supply; the Manchester Waterworks, by Bateman; Spon's Dictionary; Waring's Sewerage and Land Drainage; Sewage Disposal, by W. Santo Crimp; Stevenson's Harbours and Docks; Stevenson's Rivers and Canals; Vernon Harcourt's Harbours and Docks; Vernon Harcourt's Rivers and Canals; the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and also of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the various reports of Sir John Coode; the various reports on the Sewerage of the principal towns of Australia; Roads and Streets, by D. K. Clark; Barry's Railway Appliances; Gribble's Preliminary Surveys and Estimates; Wilcocks' Egyptian Irrigation. Buckley's Irrigation Works in India. Students are expected to read the current numbers of the various Engineering Journals.

60.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The lectures of the first two years in Mechanical Engineering are the same as those for Civil Engineering; but, in the classes for engineering drawing, special attention is given to the design of machine details

In the third year lectures will be delivered on—The theory of the steam engine, including the consideration of wire drawing, cylinder condensation, steam jacketing, multiple expansion, and the determination of the most economical point of cut-off. The design of steam boilers. Gas, oil and air engines. The design and construction of turbines, water wheels and water engines.

The construction of continuous current electrical machinery. Alternating current machinery. The design and preparation of working drawings of generators, transformers, and other alternating current apparatus. Instruments and appliances used in electrical testing.

Discussion of the design, equipment and management of hydraulic and steam power stations for electric lighting, traction, and power distribution. Long distance transmission of power

by electricity. Special applications of electricity to industrial purposes, such as the driving of workshop tools, cranes, pumps and other machinery by means of electric motors.

LABORATORY PRACTICE.—Students are required to attend a course in laboratory practice, including—The testing of materials, the practical management and testing of gas engines, steam engines and boilers, the measurement of the flow of water, the testing of hydraulic motors, the determination of the power absorbed by different machines, and various tests of the value of lubricants.

61. ENGINEERING DRAWING.

All students in Engineering are required to attend lectures in the following subjects, and to continue their practice till they have satisfied the lecturers as to their proficiency—The use of drawing instruments. Systems of lettering, writing and colouring on engineering and surveying plans, charts &c. Conventions for the representation of topographical and orographical features.

The course for the first two years includes—The practical design of machine details, engines, boilers, and machinery. Drawing out valve diagrams, and diagrams of stresses in structures. Design of bridges, roofs and buildings.

In the third year students are required to prepare an original set of working drawings, having reference to the particular branch of engineering which they have taken up in that year.

THE ENGINEERING LABORATORY.

The Engineering Laboratory is fitted with apparatus for systematic instruction in the experimental methods which are used to determine the physical constants of the chief materials of construction and the numerical data employed in engineering calculations. The laboratory is provided with a testing machine, capable of exerting a force of 100 tons, especially arranged for accurate tests of large sized specimens such as beams and columns; also with a machine of 100,000 pounds capacity, with an accumulator and various descriptions of apparatus for measuring strains, autographic recording apparatus, micro-meters, verniers, &c. Both machines are adapted for testing in tension, compression, crossbreaking and torsion. Various pieces of apparatus for testing cements, wire, the lubricating value of oils,

and the calorimetric value of fuels. An experimental compound condensing engine and locomotive boiler, provided with indicators, brakes, calorimeters, and all necessary apparatus for testing the evaporative efficiency and power developed under various conditions of working. Apparatus for the determination of the friction with materials of the form, and with the velocities common in engineering work, the measurement of the energy spent in driving machines, and the useful work done by them.

Excursions are made during terms to works such as the Railway Workshops at Eveleigh; Hudson Brothers, Clyde; Mort's Dock and Engineering Company; and to the various works in progress in connection with railways, docks, water supply, and sewerage.

62.—SURVEYING.

THE COURSE CONSISTS OF LECTURES AND FIELD DEMONSTRATIONS.

MINING SURVEYING.

1. GENERAL.—Definition, aim, scope, and theory of survey. Its methods and their analysis. The conditions of precision. General applications of mathematics. Elementary applications of the theory of probability and theory of errors. Physical and economic limitations in surveying, considered as an art.

2. INSTRUMENTS.—Instruments for lineal and angular measurement, for telemetry and photogrammetry: their structure, examination, adjustment and use. Theory of their defects and of defective manipulation: the influence of these on the precision of survey. The elimination of systematic error.

3. FIELD OPERATIONS.—General principles. Methods of lineal measurement. Plane table surveying and its problems. Traversing in horizontal and vertical planes. Aligning, setting out circular and other curves. The use of curves of adjustment in railway surveying. Levelling, contouring, and grading. Systems of telemetry and their place in schemes of survey. Photogrammetry. The setting out of road and railways, of areas, and the measurement of volumes. Retrace of survey and problems connected therewith. Cadastral survey. Methods by which surveys made for different purposes may be included as integral parts of a comprehensive scheme.

4. MARKING AND RECORD.—Methods of marking survey. Necessity for permanent marking in cadastral survey. The recording of survey operations generally. Systems of keeping field records appropriate for various classes of survey.

5. COMPUTATION.—General principles. Mathematical tables, and tables for facilitating various calculations. Graphics. Instruments for facilitating calculation, and integrating machines. The closure of survey. Distribution of residual error. Determination of missing elements. Localization in error. Reduction to coordinate systems. Problems arising of survey respecting lines, areas, and volumes.

6. CARTOGRAPHY.—General principles of Cartography. Instruments required, their examination and use. Protractor and coordinate systems of plotting. The preparation of plans and sections. Conventions in delineating topographical and orographical features. Systems of reducing, enlarging, and reproducing plans. The theory of projection. Projections used in map compilation. Method of map compilation.

7. HYDRAULICS.—The general applications of hydrodynamics. The flow of water through orifices, over weirs, and overfalls, through pipes, and in sewers, canals, and rivers. Velocity and discharge formulæ. Current meters and their rating. The gauging of discharges. Theory of flow in permeable strata and of artesian flow. Hydraulic computations. The present state of hydraulic theory.

8. HYPSONETRY.—The theory of thermometric and barometric hypsonetry: its application to the hypsoneter, and to the aneroid and mercurial barometer. Schemes of hypsonetric observation. Limitations of these methods of height determination.

9. NAUTICAL AND HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.—Scope, aim, and general principles of nautical surveying. Measurement of land and sea bases. System of angle observations. Survey of estuaries, harbours, and of coast line generally. Tidal phenomena: their observation and systematic reduction, and their application to hydrographic survey. Soundings. Hydrographic cartography.

10. ASTRONOMY.—The general mathematical theory of astronomy. Its geodetical applications. Systems of coördinates. Ephemerides. The apparent places of stars. Interpolations in

tables Celestial refraction, parallax, semi-diameter. The various methods of determining time, latitude, meridian, and longitude. Conditions of precision.

11. GEODESY.—The figure of the earth. Distance and azimuths on a sphere, spheroid, and ellipsoid. The measurement of base-lines. Geodetic instruments and their use. The theory of errors and its applications to geodesy. Computation of triangulation. The geodetic determination of latitudes and longitudes. Geodetical hypsometry. Attraction, and the connection between astronomical and geodetic coördinates of points on the earth's surface.

MINING SURVEYING.

1 to 8 inclusive.

12. ELEMENTARY GEODESY.—Triangulation; determination of meridian; convergency of meridians; computation and empirical adjustment of a triangulation.

13. UNDERGROUND SURVEYING.—General features of underground surveying. Methods of transferring the azimuth of the surface to the underground survey. Alignment and the setting out of tunnels, &c., in curves. Methods of securing precision in underground survey. Special instruments and their use. The relation between surface and mine workings. The survey of the positions of strata veins, &c., their dip, strike, intersection, &c.

14. DEVIATION OF BORES.—Methods of determining the direction and inclination of a bore and the instruments required.

15. MINING CARTOGRAPHY.—Systems of representing the results of mining surveys.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE.—Johnson's Theory and Practice of Surveying; Jackson's Aid to Survey Practice; Bauernfeind's Elemente der Vermessungskunde; Downing's Hydraulics; Neville's Hydraulic Tables, Coefficients and Formulæ; Jackson's Hydraulic Manual; Gan-guillet's and Kutter's Flow of Water in Rivers and Channels; Merriman's Hydraulics; Robinson's Marine Surveying; Hawkins' Astronomy (Elementary); Chauvenet's Spherical and Practical Astronomy (Advanced); Doolittle's Astronomy; Clarke's Geodesy; Gore's Elements of Geodesy; Merriman's Least Squares; Wright's Adjustment of Observations; Brough's Mine Surveying.

63.—ARCHITECTURE.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE, illustrated by photographs and drawings; and BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, illustrated by diagrams and drawings, and samples of materials.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.—The historical evolution of design in buildings from the earliest times to the present day, embracing Egyptian, Assyrian, Grecian, Roman, Romanesque, Byzantine, Saracenic, Gothic, Renaissance, and Modern work, with the outlines of Oriental and earlier American work.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—History of Architecture, by Fergusson (4 vols.). Architecture, Classic, Gothic and Renaissance, by T. Roger Smith.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.—Description of the nature and proper utilisation of building materials, and of the modes of construction adopted in the various building trades.

BOOK RECOMMENDED.—Building Construction, Rivingtons (3 vols.).

64.—MINING.

1. Brief history of Mining. Conditions under which mines are held; the chief provisions of the Mining Acts of New South Wales; the different varieties of mineral deposits, and their mode of occurrence. Heaves or dislocations; the rules for finding the lost or dislocated portions of lodes. Genesis of mineral veins. Influence of adjoining rocks upon veins. Descriptions of some of the most celebrated mines and mineral districts.

2. Prospecting or search for minerals; shodding; trenching; costeaning. Exploration by shafts and adits. Boring and drilling, the various appliances used therefor.

3. Tools employed in Mining. Explosives and their use in blasting. Tools employed in blasting. Rock-drills. Machinery employed in getting coal.

4. Principles of employment of labour in mines; daily wages; working by tribute or by contract.

5. Methods of Mining in open works and quarries; ground sluicing; hydraulic sluicing.

6. Illumination of Mines. The different varieties of lamps used in metalliferous mines and colliery.

7. Sinking shafts and driving levels. The different methods of securing excavations by timbering, masonry and tubbing. Construction of underground dams.

8. Exploitation of mineral deposits. The different methods of laying out excavations in metalliferous mines and collieries.

9. Haulage or transport of minerals underground

10. Winding or raising in shafts, and the machinery employed.

11. Pumps and pumping arrangements.

12. Principles of ventilation in mines. Natural ventilation. The noxious gases occurring in mines, and the methods adopted for removing them. Methods of testing the purity and measuring the volume of the air employed for ventilation.

13. The mechanical treatment of ores. The different kinds of machinery used in the reduction and concentration of ores.

Text Books.—Ore Deposits (J. A. Phillips). Colliery Manager's Handbook (Pamely). The following books may also be consulted:—Callon's Lectures on Mining (translated by Forter and Galloway). Ore and Stone Mining (Dr. C. Le Neve Foster). Mining and Ore-Dressing Machinery (C. G. Warnford Lock).

FACULTY OF LAW.

The following Regulations have been passed by the Senate:—

1. A Class Examination shall be held at the end of each Term by each member of the Teaching Staff in the subject matter of his lectures for the Term, and a report of the results of each examination shall be forwarded to the Registrar to be laid before the Faculty.

2. Every candidate for the degree of LL.B. shall be required to produce certificates from the Lecturer in Procedure and the Lecturer in Equity that he has during his law course attended in court and taken a satisfactory note of such cases as shall be approved of by the said lecturers.

65.—JURISPRUDENCE AND ROMAN LAW.

A.—JURISPRUDENCE.

The Principles of Analytical Jurisprudence, the Theory of Legislation and the Early History of Legal Institutions.

Students are recommended to read the following books:—Austin Lectures, I., V., VI., and the Essay on the Uses of the Study of Jurisprudence;

T. E. Holland, *Elements of Jurisprudence*; Bentham, *Theory of Legislation*, by Dumont; Maine's *Ancient Law*, and chapters xii. and xiii. of the *Early History of Institutions*.

Reference may also be made to Maine's *Early Law and Custom*; and to Fitzjames Stephen's *History of the Criminal Law*, chapters ii., iii., xvii., xviii., xix. and xxxiv.

B.—ROMAN LAW.

The *Institutes of Justinian*, Books I. and II.; Book III. Title 13 to end of Book; Book IV., Titles 1 to 5 inclusive.

Students are recommended to read Moyle's *Institutes of Justinian*.

Reference may also be made to Hunter's *Roman Law*.

66.—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

A.—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Students will be expected to exhibit a general knowledge of the Law and Conventions of the English Constitution, and a more particular knowledge of the Constitutional system of New South Wales.

Students are recommended to read or refer to Stephen's *Commentaries*, Introduction, sections 3 and 4, Book IV., part I., chapters 1 to 8 inclusive; Dicey's *Law of the Constitution*; Bagehot's *English Constitution*; Anson's *Law and Custom of the Constitution*; together with the more important Statutes, Instruments, and Decisions, relating to the government of New South Wales.

References may also be made to Broom's *Constitutional Law*; Traill's *Central Government*; Cotton and Payne's *Colonies and Dependencies*.

B.—INTERNATIONAL LAW.

This subject may be studied in Hall's *International Law*.

Reference may also be made to the *Naturalisation Act of New South Wales*, 39 Vic., No. 19; Wheaton's *International Law*; Cobbett's *Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law*.

67.—THE LAW OF STATUS, CIVIL OBLIGATIONS AND CRIMES.*

Students are required to read or refer to Anson's *Law of Contract*; Pollock's *Law of Torts*; Fitzjames Stephen's *Criminal Law*; Stephen's *Commentaries*; Books III., V. and VI.; Dixon on *Divorce*; Broom's *Judicial Maxims*; and the following cases with Notes, from Smith's *Leading cases*:—

* In this and other professional subjects students are of course required to make themselves acquainted with the law in force in New South Wales.

Armory v. Delamirie, Ashby v. White, Addison v. Gandasequi, Calye's Case, Coggs v. Bernard, Manby v. Scott, Marriott v. Hampden, Paterson v. Gandasequi, Semayne's Case, Six Carpenters' Case, Twyne's Case, Thompson v. Davenport, Vicars v. Wilcock; together with the Statutes in force in New South Wales relating to the above-mentioned subjects.

Reference may also be made to other parts of Smith's Leading Cases and to Pollock's Principles of Contract.

68.—PROCEDURE IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES, BOTH BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT IN ITS COMMON LAW JURISDICTION, AND BEFORE COURTS OF INFERIOR JURISDICTION, TOGETHER WITH EVIDENCE AND PLEADING.

Students are recommended to read or refer to Fitzjames Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence; Stephen on Pleading; Filcher's Supreme Court Practice; Foster's District Court Practice; Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate, and Bast on Evidence, together with the following cases, with notes from Smith's Leading Cases:—Higham v. Ridgway, Price v. Torrington, Doe d. Christmas v. Oliver, Hughes v. Cornelius, the Duchess of Kingston's Case, and Trevivan v. Lawrence; and the Statutes in force in New South Wales relating to the above-mentioned subjects.

69.—THE LAW OF PROPERTY AND PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Students are recommended to read or refer to Williams' Real Property; Williams' Personal Property; together with the Statutes in Force in New South Wales relating to this subject.

Reference may also be made to Stephen's Commentaries, Book II.; Elphinstone's Introduction to Conveyancing; The Dissertation contained in Frideaux' Precedents in Conveyancing.

70.—EQUITY, PROBATE, BANKRUPTCY AND COMPANY LAW, TOGETHER WITH PROCEDURE IN THOSE JURISDICTIONS.

Students are recommended to read or refer to Snell's Principles of Equity; The Practice in Equity (Walker and Rich); The Probate Acts (Garrett and Walker); The Bankruptcy Acts (Salisbury); The Company Acts (Rich and Rolin); and the following cases with notes, from White and Tudor's Leading Cases:—Fox v. Macreth, Ellison v. Ellison, Cuddec v. Rutter, Bassett v. Nosworthy, Townley v. Sherborne, Penn v. Lord Baltimore; together with the Statutes in force in New South Wales relating to subjects of Equitable Jurisdiction.

Reference may be made to other parts of White and Tudor's Leading Cases.

MICROSCOPES.

In Practical Classes in the Departments of Biology, Pathology, and Physiology, students may use their own microscopes provided they be of an approved pattern, or may use the microscopes provided by the University, for the use of which a charge of £1 per course will be made. The following are the approved patterns of microscopes :—

- (1) Zeiss's stand V2 with revolving diaphragm, double nose-piece, ocular 3 and objectives A and D.
 - (2) Reichert's "University" stand with revolving diaphragm, double nose-piece, ocular III., and objectives 3 and 7a.
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EXAMINATION SUBJECTS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

See By-laws, Chap. XV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

See By-laws, Chap. XV., Sec. 24.*

SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY AND HISTORY.

Candidates may offer themselves for examination in one or more of the following subjects :

1. The History of Greece, to the death of Alexander. Special knowledge of Herodotus and Thucydides, or of Thucydides and Demosthenes, will be required.
2. The History of Rome, to the death of Marcus Aurelius. Special knowledge of Cicero's Letters and Tacitus' Annals will be required.
3. Greek Literature, to the death of Demosthenes. Special knowledge will be required of Homer, Iliad or Odyssey, and of six plays from among those of Aeschylus and Sophocles, and candidates will be required to show a general knowledge of, and translate passages from, other Greek authors.
4. Roman Literature, to the death of Tacitus. Special knowledge will be required of Virgil and Horace; and candidates will be required to show a general knowledge of, and to translate passages from, other Latin authors.
5. The History of Greek Philosophy, down to and including Aristotle. Special knowledge will be required of Plato's Republic and of Aristotle's Ethics or Politics.

* Candidates may be admitted to *Examination* for the Degree of M.A. one year after obtaining the Degree of B.A. The Degree of M.A. cannot be conferred until the time has elapsed which is required by the By-laws

6. Comparative Philology, with special application to the Greek and Latin Languages. Books specially recommended: King and Cookson's *Sounds and Inflections in Greek and Latin*; Monro's *Homeric Grammar*; Wordsworth's *Specimens of Early Latin*; Lindsay's *The Latin Language*.

Candidates for honours are required to offer not less than two of these subjects, of which one must be Greek and one Roman.

The Greek and Latin books especially prescribed must be read in the original language. Books which have in whole or in part been included in the candidate's course for the B.A. Degree, may be offered only subject to the approval of the Professors of Greek and Latin; but other books or subjects of similar nature and extent may, subject to the approval of the Professors of Greek and Latin, be substituted for those here specified.

SCHOOL OF LOGIC, MENTAL, MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Candidates may offer themselves for examination in one or more of the following subjects:

A. LOGIC. The principles of Logic and the History of Logical Doctrines. In addition candidates are required to offer at least one of the following books:

1. Lotze's *Logic*.
2. Mill's *Logic* and Jevons' *Principles of Science*.
3. Bosanquet's *Logic* or Bradley's *Principles of Logic*.

B. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY. Outline of the History of Mental Philosophy. In addition a special knowledge will be required of at least one of the following groups:

1. Plato—*Timaeus*, *Sophistes*, *Parmenides*. Aristotle—*Metaphysics*.
2. Descartes—*Method and Meditations*. Spinoza—*Ethics*. Leibnitz—*Monadologie*.
3. Berkeley (*Selections by Frazer*); Hume—*Treatise on Human Nature*, Book I.; Kant—*Critique of Pure Reason*.

4. The Logic of Hegel (Trans. by Wallace); Bradley's Appearance and Reality.

C. MORAL PHILOSOPHY. Outline of the History of Ethics. In addition a special knowledge will be required of at least one of the following groups:

1. Plato—Gorgias, Philebus, Republic; Aristotle's Ethics.*
2. Hume—Treatise on Human Nature, Books II. and III. Kant—Metaphysics of Morals and Critique of Practical Reason; Green-Prolegomena to Ethics.
3. Mill—Utilitarianism; Spencer—Principles of Ethics; Alexander's Moral Order and Progress.

D. POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY:

1. History of Political Theories. In addition a special knowledge will be required of at least one of the following:—

*(a) Plato's Republic, and Aristotle's Politics.

(b) Hobbes' Leviathan; Locke's Treatise on Civil Government; Rousseau's Social Contract, and the Social Philosophy of Comte; Bentham's Theory of Legislation; and Austin's Jurisprudence.

(c) Mackenzie's Introduction to Social Philosophy; Sidgwick's Elements of Politics; Burgess' Political Science and Constitutional Law.

Or, 2. The Principles of Political Economy. A special knowledge will be required of Mill's Political Economy and Marshall's Principles of Economics.

Candidates for honours are required to offer not less than two of these subjects.

Classical and Foreign Authors may be read in translations. Other books or subjects of similar nature and extent may be offered, subject to the approval of the Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy.

* Candidates who offer C 1 and D 1 (a) together must offer some other book or books equivalent to the Republic.

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

Candidates may offer themselves for Examination in any Mathematical subjects distinctly in advance of those prescribed for the B.A. course; the subjects to be approved by the Professor of Mathematics.

SCHOOL OF MODERN LITERATURE.

Candidates may offer themselves for examination in one or more of the following subjects:—

1. English Philology, English Literature before Chaucer. Special knowledge of Beowulf, the Chronicle, and Layamon will be required.
2. English Literature from Chaucer to the present day. Special knowledge will be required of three of the following authors—Chaucer, Shakespeare, Burke, Tennyson.
3. German Philology. German Literature before Klopstock. Special knowledge of the Niebelungen Lied, Walter von der Vogelweide, Hans Sachs (Lichtungen Goedeke, and Tittman).
4. German Language and Literature from Klopstock to the present day. Special knowledge will be required of Goethe's Novels and Dramas, or Schiller's Plays and Poems, and of Lessing's Chief Prose Works.
5. French Philology. French Literature till 1600. Special knowledge will be required of the Chanson de Roland, of the Romances and Pastorals (Romanzen and Pastorellen, ed. *Bartsch*), and of Montaigne.
6. French Language and Literature from 1600 to the present day. Special knowledge will be required of Molière, of Voltaire's Historical Works and La Henriade, of Saint-Beuve's Port Royal, and Hugo's Dramas.

Subject to the approval of the Professor of Modern Literature, candidates may offer other books and authors of similar nature and extent in place of those specified above.

In all these subjects there may be *vivâ voce* examination in addition to the examination in writing.

Candidates who have graduated after March, 1894, will be required to present an essay on some subject connected with the period, and written in the language they have selected. The choice of the subject will be left to themselves, but must be approved by the Professor.

Candidates for honours are required to offer (a) not less than two of the preceding subjects, or (b) one of the six subjects mentioned, along with one of the subjects prescribed for Classics, Philosophy, or History. In the latter case the approval of both Professors concerned must be obtained.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

Candidates will be required:—

- (A) To write an essay on some subject to be approved by the Professor of History;
- (B) To offer themselves for examination in any two of the following subjects, provided they have not been examined in them for the B.A. Degree:—
 - (1) History of Europe from 800 to 1250.
 - (2) History of Europe from 1453 to 1648.
 - (3) History of Europe from 1789 to the present time.
 - (4) "The Application of the Federal Principle in Modern History."

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the origin, development, and present structure of the systems of Federal Government existing in the United States of America, Switzerland, Canada, and the German Empire; together with a knowledge of the Federal Movement in Australia, from 1846 to 1892.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED (so far as they bear on the subject).—*For the U.S.*—*Bryce's* "American Commonwealth;" *Fiske's* "American Revolution," and "Critical Years of American History;" *Landon's* "Constitutional History and Government of the U.S.;" "*Burgess's* Political Science." *For Switzerland.*—*Adams's* "Swiss Confederation;" *Vincent's* "Federal Government in Switzerland." *For Canada.*—*Bourinot's* "Constitutional History of Canada" and "Federal Government in Canada;" *Murray's* "Constitution of Canada." *For Australia.*—*Barton's* "Australian Federation;" "*Debates of the Sydney Convention.*" *Generally.*—*Hart's* "Introduction to the Study of Federal Government;" *Freeman's* "Federal Government," ch. 1 and 2; *Dicey's* "Law of the Constitution," Book I.; *Baker's* "Manual of Reference to Authorities."

- (5) Political Philosophy, as prescribed in the School of Logic, Mental, Moral, and Political Philosophy, Section D, 1.
- (6) Political Economy, as prescribed in the School of Logic, Mental, Moral, and Political Philosophy, Section D, 2.
- (7) English Literature, as prescribed in the School of Modern Literature, Section 2.

Subject to the approval of the Professor of History, candidates may offer other subjects of similar nature and extent in place of those specified above.

Candidates who have not taken the B.A. course in History with Honours, will also be required to take additional papers on English History.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

See By-laws, Chap. xvi.

A. The Intermediate LL.B. Examination will, until further notice, include the following subjects:—

1. Jurisprudence.
2. Roman Law.
3. Constitutional Law.
4. International Law.

The examination will be conducted partly in writing and partly *viva voce*.

B. The Final LL.B. Examination will, until further notice, include:—

1. The Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing.
2. The Law of Status, Civil Obligations and Crimes.

3. Procedure in Civil and Criminal Cases, both before the Supreme Court in its common jurisdiction, and before courts of inferior jurisdiction, together with Evidence and Pleading.
4. Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy, and Company Law ; and Procedure in those jurisdictions.

The examination will be conducted partly in writing and partly *vivâ voce*.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.D.

See By-laws, Chap. xvi.

The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Laws will, until further notice, include the following subjects :—

I.—JURISPRUDENCE.

All candidates will be examined in Jurisprudence and the Principles of Legislation. They will be expected to show a critical knowledge of the subject, and a familiarity with current literature relating thereto.

II.—ROMAN LAW.

Candidates will be examined in the General Principles of Roman Law, and in the following special subject to be studied in connection with the corresponding department of English Law.

For March, 1898.—The contract of *Emptio Venditio*. On this subject candidates are advised to refer to the following Titles of the Digest—*De contrahenda Emptione* (xviii., 1); *De actionibus empti et venditi* (xix., 1).

III.—THE LAW OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the principles of the law applicable in New South Wales, and also to show a detailed knowledge both of principles and practice in one of the following departments—

1. Common Law, including the Law of Evidence and Criminal Law.
2. Equity.

IV.—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the principles of International Law and a more detailed knowledge of the principles and decisions relating to the international application of Foreign Law.

No books are prescribed by the Faculty, but any person proposing to present himself as a candidate may apply to the Professor of Law for advice on the subject. The examination will be conducted partly in writing and partly *vivá voce*.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF M.B. & M.D.

See By-laws, Chap. xviii.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF D.Sc. & B.Sc.

See By-laws, Chap. xvii.

EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES IN ENGINEERING.

See By-laws, Chap. xviii.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Full particulars regarding these examinations can be had on reference to the "Manual of Public Examinations" which contains the By-laws, Subjects of Examination, Books Recommended, Directions for Candidates, Examination Papers, &c., and is obtainable from almost any bookseller.

ADMISSION OF BARRISTERS.

Certain privileges are conceded to Graduates and Third Year students of the University in respect to the conditions necessary for admission to the Bar. As to these, candidates are advised either to refer to the Rules for the admission of Barristers (see Law Almanac, 1897, page 107), or to apply for information to the Secretary of the Barristers' Admission Board, Supreme Court.

ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

The following are extracts from the Rules of the Supreme Court for the admission of Attorneys, which refer to Examinations held at the University :—

Every person desirous of entering into Articles of Clerkship who shall not have taken a Degree in the University of Sydney, or in some other University recognised by it, 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 recognised 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.

Preliminary Examinations (equivalent to the Matriculation Examination) for Articled Clerks are held at the University in the months of April, July and November, commencing on the first Monday in each case. Fee, £5 10s. 6d., to be paid to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

The subjects of the Examinations to be held in July and November, 1897, and April, 1898, will be the same as those prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of March, 1898, and so on in future years. (See page 54.)

LIST OF

* SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES, &c.

All students of the University who shall during their course have received Bursaries, Exhibitions, Scholarships or Fellowships, or exemptions from Fees, are invited by the Senate to make returns to the University when their circumstances in life shall permit, for the purpose of conferring like benefits on future students. The names of all students making such return will be published in the University Calendar.

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. £25 for three years. (See page 153.) The last award was made in March, 1897.

The **BOWMAN-CAMERON Scholarship**—Every third year, for general proficiency. £50 for three years. (See page 149.) The last award was made in March, 1897.

The **COOPER Scholarship No. II.**—Awarded to a student distinguished in Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 148.)

The **BARKER Scholarship No. II.**—Awarded to a student distinguished in Mathematics. £50 for one year. (See page 147.)

The **LITHGOW Scholarship**—Awarded to a student distinguished in modern languages (French and German). £50 for one year. (See page 148.)

The **AITKEN Scholarship**—For general proficiency. £50 for one year. This Scholarship is not given in the year in which the Bowman-Cameron Scholarship is awarded. (See page 150.)

The **FREEMASONS' Scholarship**—For Sons of Freemasons. Every third year. £50 for three years. (See page 149.) The last award was made in March, 1896.

*Scholars are required to proceed with their studies in the respective Faculties in which their Scholarships are awarded.

HORNER Exhibition—For proficiency in Mathematics. £8 for one year. (See page 155.)

BURSARIES of the annual value of £25, £40 and £50 each are awarded from time to time. (See page 155.)

AWARDED AT THE FIRST YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

The **COOPER Scholarship No. III.**—For Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 148.)

The **GEORGE ALLEN Scholarship**—For Mathematics. £50 for one year. (See page 149.)

The ***LEVEY Scholarship**—For Chemistry (theoretical and practical) and Physics (theoretical and practical). £40 for one year. (See page 146.)

The ***SMITH Prize**—For Physics. £5. (See page 162.)

The **SLADE Prizes**—For Practical Chemistry and Practical Physics. £5 each. (See page 162.)

The **COLLIE Prize**—For Botany. £5. (See page 163.)

The **STRUTH Exhibition**—For general proficiency. Awarded at the First Year Examination in Arts to a student entering the Faculty of Medicine. £50 for four years. (See page 154.) The last award was made in March, 1897.

AWARDED AT THE SECOND YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

The **COOPER Scholarship No. I.**—For Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 148.)

The **BARKER Scholarship No. I.**—For Mathematics—£50 for one year. (See page 146.)

The **NORBERT QUIRK Prize**—For Mathematics. £6. (See page 162.)

The **DEAS-THOMSON Scholarship**—Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Chemistry and Physics. £50 for one year. (See page 147.)

The **DEAS-THOMSON Geology Scholarship**—Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Geology. £50 for one year. (See page 147.)

* Candidates for Honours and Scholarships in Physics are required to attend the Laboratory during one term, i.e., two afternoons a week.

The CAIRD Scholarship—Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Chemistry and Physics. £50 for one year. (See page 150.)

AWARDED AT EACH DEGREE EXAMINATION.

BRONZE MEDALS are awarded to the highest proficient in the various Degree Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE BY GRADUATES.

The FRAZER Scholarship—Awarded upon the results of examinations, &c., in History. £80. (See page 152.)

The JAMES KING of Irrawang Scholarship, awarded to a Graduate of not more than four years' standing. £150 for two years. (See page 150.)

Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 have on three occasions awarded Scholarships to Graduates in Science of this University, upon the nomination of the Senate. £150 for two or three years. (See page 152.)

AWARDED IN THE FACULTY OF LAW.

The WIGRAM ALLEN Scholarship—Awarded for proficiency at the Intermediate Law Examination. Candidates are required to present themselves for examination in all the subjects of the Intermediate Examination, notwithstanding they may have passed in some of them in the Arts course. £50 for one year. (See page 148.)

AWARDED IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The STRUTH Exhibition—For proficiency in the subjects of the First Year Examination in Arts, to a student entering the Faculty of Medicine. £50 for four years. (See page 154.) The last award was made in March, 1897.

The RENWICK Scholarship—For proficiency in the subjects of the First Year Examination in Medicine. £50 for one year. (See page 149.)

The JOHN HARRIS Scholarship—For proficiency in the subjects of Anatomy and Physiology in the Third Year Examination in Medicine. £40 for one year. (See page 151.)

The BELMORE Medal. A Gold Medal of the value of £15, awarded annually for proficiency in Geology and Practical Chemistry, with special reference to Agriculture. (See page 161.)

1. Candidates must be of two, and under five, years' standing in the University of Sydney.
2. They must pass examinations in Chemistry and Geology, with special reference to Agriculture.

*PRIZE COMPOSITIONS.

WENTWORTH Medal for Graduates—£10. Awarded annually for an English Essay. The competition for this Medal is confined to Bachelors of Arts of not more than three years' standing. (See page 160.)

Subject for 1897-8.—The Origins of Mythology.

WENTWORTH Medal for Undergraduates—£10. Awarded annually for an English Essay. (See page 160.)

Subject for 1897-8.—The Origins of Mythology.

NICHOLSON Medal—£10. Awarded annually for Latin Verse (Hexameters). The competition for this medal is open to all Undergraduates and to Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years' standing. (See page 161.)

Subject for 1897-8.—Hannibal ab Italia revocatus.

UNIVERSITY Prize—£10. Awarded annually for English Verse (to be written in rhyme.) The competition for this Medal is open to all Undergraduates and to Bachelors of Arts of not more than three years' standing. The Composition must be at least one hundred lines in length.

Subject for 1897-8.—Crete.

* The exercises for these Prizes, which must not be in the handwriting of the Author, must be sent to the Registrar before the first day of Lent Term, 1898. They must be contained in an envelope with a motto, and be accompanied by a sealed letter containing the name and motto of the Author.

Professor ANDERSON's Medal—£10. Awarded annually for an Essay on some Philosophical subject. The competition for this medal is open to all Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years' standing.

Subject for 1897-8.—The Dependence of Ethical Theory on Metaphysical Conceptions.

TABLE OF FEES.

	£	s.	d.
MATRICULATION FEE	2	0	0
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR LAW, MEDICINE AND SCIENCE	2	0	0
LECTURE FEES, <i>per term</i> —			
ANATOMY, DISSECTIONS (including 15s. for “parts”)	2	17	0
ANATOMY, GENERAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ..	3	3	0
ANATOMY, REGIONAL AND SURGICAL ..	2	12	6
ANATOMY, SENIOR	3	3	0
APPLIED MECHANICS	2	2	0
ARCHITECTURE	2	2	0
ASSAYING (<i>see Practical Chemistry</i>)			
BIOLOGY	2	2	0
BIOLOGY, PRACTICAL	2	2	0
CHEMISTRY	3	3	0
CHEMISTRY, PRACTICAL*	5	5	0
CIVIL ENGINEERING	2	2	0
DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY AND DRAWING ..	1	11	6
ENGLISH, FIRST YEAR	0	10	6
ENGLISH, SECOND AND THIRD YEAR ..	2	2	0
FRENCH	2	2	0
GEOLOGY	2	2	0
PRACTICAL GEOLOGY	3	3	0
GERMAN	2	2	0
GREEK	2	2	0

* For Students who have passed through the first course the following is the Table of Fees; two half-days being counted as one day—

For 6 days in the week, £5 per month, or £12 per term.

5	£4 5s.	£10
4	£3 6s. 8d.	£8
3	£2 10s.	£6
2	£2	£4
1	£1	£2

TABLE OF FEES.

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LECTURE FEES <i>per term—continued.</i>					£	s.	d.
HISTORY	2	2	0
LATIN	2	2	0
LAW, EACH COURSE*	2	2	0
LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
LOGIC FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
MATHEMATICS	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
MECHANICAL DRAWING	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
MEDICINE	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
MEDICINE, CLINICAL	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
MIDWIFERY	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
METALLURGY	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
MINERALOGY	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
MINING	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
PATHOLOGY	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
PATHOLOGY, PRACTICAL	..	..	..	..	4	4	0
PHYSICS	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
PHYSICS, PRACTICAL	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
PHYSIOGRAPHY	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
PHYSIOLOGY	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
PHYSIOLOGY, SENIOR	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
PHYSIOLOGY, PRACTICAL	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
SURGERY	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
SURGERY, CLINICAL	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
SURGERY, OPERATIVE	..	..	..	..	4	4	0
SURVEYING	..	..	..	..	2	2	0

* In the Faculty of Law, the fees payable by Students in the two Final Years are eight guineas per term.

DEGREE FEES—					£	s.	d.
B.A.	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
M.A.	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
LL.B.	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
LL.D.	..	..	..	..	20	0	0
M.B.	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
M.D.	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
Ch.M.	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
B.Sc.	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
D.Sc.	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
B.E.	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
M.E.	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
Fee for entering name on books, to be paid by those who are admitted <i>ad eundem statum</i> or <i>gradum</i>					2	0	0
YEARLY EXAMINATION FEE for students who have been exempted from attendance upon lectures					2	0	0
Fee payable for a deferred examination in March or at any other time, or for re-examination at a subsequent Annual Examination ..					2	0	0
Fee payable per term by all students attending lectures—							
DAY STUDENTS					1	0	0
EVENING STUDENTS					0	15	0
PUBLIC EXAMINATION FEES—							
SENIOR EXAMINATION					1	10	0
JUNIOR „					1	0	0
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR ARTICLED CLERKS (payable to the Prothonotary)					5	10	6

TABLE OF FEES.

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TABLE OF FEES SHOWING THE TOTAL COST OF GRADUATION IN MEDICINE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st Year—Chemistry	6	6	0			
Practical Chemistry	5	5	0			
Physics	6	6	0			
Practical Physics	3	3	0			
Biology	4	4	0			
Practical Biology	4	4	0			
				29	8	0
2nd Year—Descriptive Anatomy	6	6	0			
Practical Physiology	6	6	0			
Physiology	6	6	0			
Chemistry—Organic	3	3	0			
Descriptive Anatomy (Senior)	3	3	0			
Dissections and parts	8	11	0			
				33	15	0
3rd Year—Regional and Surgical Anatomy	5	5	0			
Practical Physiology	3	3	0			
Physiology (Senior)	3	3	0			
Material Medica and Therapeutics	6	6	0			
Dissections	8	11	0			
				26	8	0
4th Year—Surgery	6	6	0			
Pathology	6	6	0			
Operative Surgery	4	4	0			
Clinical Surgery	4	4	0			
Practical Pathology	4	4	0			
Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health	3	3	0			
				28	7	0
5th Year—Midwifery and Gynæcology	6	6	0			
Medicine	6	6	0			
Psychological Medicine	1	1	0			
Clinical Medicine	4	4	0			
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	1	1	0			
Applied Logic	1	1	0			
				19	19	0
Total Lecture Fees				£137	17	0
Matriculation Fee				2	0	0
Fee for M.B. Degree				10	0	0
Total Fees payable to University				£149	17	0
Fee for Perpetual Attendance at the Prince Alfred Hospital	10	10	0			
Fee for Practical Midwifery	5	5	0			
Fee for Practical Pharmacy	3	3	0			
Fee for Tutorial Medicine	2	2	0			
Fees payable to Hospitals				21	0	0
Total Cost of Education and Graduation as M.B.				£170	17	0

FOUNDATIONS.

I.

CHALLIS FUND.

IN 1880, the late John Henry Challis, Esq., formerly of Sydney, bequeathed his residuary real, and personal estate to the University, "to be applied for the benefit of that Institution in such manner as the governing body thereof should direct." The bequest was subject to a tenure until death or re-marriage on the part of his widow, and to the payment of various annuities, and also to a period of five years' accumulation after such death or re-marriage. By the death of the widow, in September, 1884, the University became entitled to the accumulated property in September, 1889. The assets have been collected and invested partly in England and partly in New South Wales; and all the specific bequests have been paid, as well as the annuities up to date.

The assets in England, amounting to £30,000, being not more than sufficient to provide for the payment of the various annuities, may be retained by the Trustees until the expiration of such annuities. Those in Australia amount to £238,224. This included an amount of about £15,000 saved by a compromise made with the Inland Revenue Commissioners of England as to their claim on Legacy Duty on all the testator's estate, but abandoned in respect of the Australian assets in consequence of some doubts as to the domicile of Mr. Challis being in England at the time of his death.

By a resolution of the Senate passed in 1885, it was determined,—“That the Challis Fund should be applied as a permanent provision of income for educational uses;” but this has not been deemed to apply to the then unexpected saving of £15,000 above referred to.

Of this sum of £15,000, £7500 has been applied for the payment of half the cost of the erection of a new Chemical Laboratory in Mr. Challis' name; a sinking fund having been provided from the income for the repayment of this sum to capital account. A further sum of about £1200 has been devoted to the erection of a marble statue of Mr. Challis, which has been placed in the Great Hall in a position corresponding to that of Mr. W. C. Wentworth; and there is an outstanding

resolution, which has not hitherto been acted upon, that the remainder should be applied to the erection of Challis Memorial Fountains in front of the grand façade of the University main building, and in the erection of like Memorial Cloisters on the western side, from the central tower to the Great Hall.

The income of the principal of the realised Australian assets has been devoted to the establishment and maintenance of seven Challis Professorships in the following subjects, viz., Anatomy, Biology, Engineering, History, Law, Logic and Mental Philosophy and Modern Literature; and three Challis Lectureships in Law.

CHALLIS PROFESSORSHIPS.

Anatomy, 1890—James T. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

Biology, 1890—William A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.)

Engineering, 1890—William H. Warren, M.I.C.E.

Law, 1890—Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L. (Univ. College, Oxford)

Logic and Mental Philosophy, 1890—Francis Anderson, M.A. (Glasg.)

Modern Literature, 1890—Mungo W. MacCallum, M.A. (Glasg.)

History, 1891—G. Arnold Wood, M.A. (Oxon.)

CHALLIS LECTURESHIPS.

Equity, Probate, Bankruptcy, and Company Law, 1890—
G. E. Rich, M.A.

The Law of Status, Civil Obligations and Crimes, 1890—F.
Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc.

Law of Procedure in Civil and Criminal Cases, Evidence and
Pleading, 1890—C. A. Coghlan, M.A., LL.D.

II.

THE PETER NICOL RUSSELL ENDOWMENT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

In 1896, Peter Nicol Russell, Esq., formerly of Sydney but now living in London, presented to the University a sum of £50,000 for the endowment of the Department of Engineering in the University.

The conditions of the gift are the following :—

1. That the Department of Engineering at present existing in the University, together with such additions as may be made thereto, shall be called the P. N. Russell School of Engineering.
2. That the University shall, out of the income to be derived from the sum of £50,000, afford both practical and theoretical teaching in the following subjects, in so far as such subjects relate to the School of Engineering—viz., Mechanical Engineering, Surveying, Mining, Metallurgy, Architecture, and such further instruction as the Senate of the University may deem necessary to give effect to the intention of Mr. P. N. Russell in connection with the P. N. Russell School of Engineering.
3. The University shall apply the income of the Fund in the maintenance of the P. N. Russell School of Engineering, but shall not charge such income with any proportion of the cost of the existing buildings, nor with the expense or any proportion thereof of service by ordinary attendants, nor with the expense or any proportion thereof of the Professorships of Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, or the Challis Chair of Engineering.

Other conditions of the Deed of Gift relate to the mode of investment of the principal sum, and provide that any unused surplus of income shall be added to the principal sum, and invested as if it formed a part of the original donation.

Under the second clause of the deed of gift above recited, a portion of the income of the Russell Fund has been devoted to the maintenance of the following offices:—

Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering and Demonstrator in Drawing, 1897—S. Henry Barraclough, B.E. (Sydney), M.M.E. (Cornell).

Lecturer in Surveying, 1890—George H. Knibbs, L.S., F.R.A.S.

Lecturer in Mining, 1892—Edward F. Pittman, A.R.S.M.

Lecturer in Metallurgy, 1895—William F. Smeeth, M.A., B.E., F.G.S., A.R.S.M.

Lecturer in Architecture, 1897—John Sulman, F.R.I.B.A.

Mechanical Instructor—Henry Blay.

III.

LECTURESHIPS.

1.—WILLIAM HILTON HOVELL LECTURESHIP ON GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

In 1877, certain tenements and land situated in the city 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, in honour of her late husband. The present estimated value of the property is £6000.

1877.—Archibald Liversidge, Christ's College, Cambridge.

1882.—William John Stephens, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.

1891.—T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., New College, Oxford

IV.

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 upon certain specified conditions. The fund in April, 1897, was £1,936 13s. 9d.

V.

CURATORSHIP OF MACLEAY MUSEUM.

In 1888, the sum of £6000 was given to the Senate by the Hon. Sir William Macleay, M.L.C., to provide for the services of a Curator for the collections in Natural History which he had presented to the University. The present Curator, nominated by Sir William Macleay, is

1888—George Masters.

VI.

*SCHOLARSHIPS.

Awarded only when candidates exhibit a degree of proficiency satisfactory to the Examiners. No Undergraduate may

*The names of holders of Scholarships before the year 1891 will be found in the University Calendar for 1893.

hold more than two Scholarships at one time. Scholars are required to proceed with their studies in the respective Faculties in which their Scholarships are awarded.

1—UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Awarded at the Matriculation Examination for General Proficiency. Extinguished in 1893, by reason of Private Foundations for the same purpose.

1891—Edwards, D. S.	|	1892—Hall, E. C.	} æq.
		Rowland, N. de H.	

2—LEVEY SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded by Solomon Levey, Esq., by a gift of £500 (with accumulations), as an endowment for the education of orphan boys in the Sydney College. The fund was transferred to the University of Sydney on its foundation in 1851 as an endowment for a Scholarship.

It is awarded at the First Year Examination, for proficiency in Chemistry and Physics, both theoretical and practical. Students in any Faculty may compete for it, but no student is eligible to compete for more than one year. It is tenable for one year, and is of the annual value of £40.

1891—Brearley, J. H. D.	|	1894—Strickland, T. P.
1892—Seale, H. P.	|	1895—Sandes, F. P.
1893—Wood, J. P.	|	1896—Woolnough, W. G.
		1897—Harker, G.

BARKER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Founded in 1853 by a gift of £1,000 (with accumulations) from Thomas Barker, Esq., for the encouragement of Mathematical Science.

3.—BARKER SCHOLARSHIP, No. I.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination, for proficiency in Mathematics. £50, tenable for one year.

1891—Fell, J. W.*	|	1894—Burfitt, W. F.
1892—Davies, W. J. E.	|	1895—Stewart, D. G.
1893—Davies, A. B.	|	1896—Chalmers, S. D.
		1897—Griffiths, F. G.

* Awarded to H. de B. O'Reilly, Fell being the holder of two other Scholarships.

4.—BARKER SCHOLARSHIP, No. II.

Awarded at the Matriculation Examination, for proficiency in Mathematics. £50, tenable for one year.

1891—Davies, A. B.	1896—Hawken, R. W.
1892—Simpson, E. S.	Waterhouse, G. A., <i>prox.</i>
1893—Stewart, D. G.	<i>acc.</i>
Strickland, T. P.* } <i>æq.</i>	1897—Boyd, W. S.
1894—Chalmers, S. D.	Horn, W. R.
1895—Griffiths, F. G.	Mort, H. S. } <i>prox.</i>
	Stephen, H. M. } <i>acc.</i>

DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIPS.

Founded in 1854 by a gift of £1000 (with accumulations) from the Honourable Edward Deas-Thomson, for the encouragement of the study of Natural Science.

5.—DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP FOR PHYSICS.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination, for proficiency in Chemistry and Experimental Physics. Candidates must have attended the courses of instruction of the Second Year upon Chemistry and Physics, and the scholar is required to attend the courses of instruction upon Physics during his tenure of the Scholarship; provided that candidates who are students of Civil Engineering shall not be obliged to have attended the course of instruction in Chemistry in their Second Year. £50, tenable for one year.

1891—Fell, J. W.	1893—Brearley, J. H. D.
1892—Brearley, J. H. D.	1895—Strickland, T. P.

6.—THE DEAS-THOMSON GEOLOGY SCHOLARSHIP.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination in the Faculty of Science. Candidates must have attended the courses of instruction on Geology (including Biology) of the Second Year, and the scholar is required to attend the lectures and Laboratory practice of the Third Year in Geology and Mineralogy. £50, tenable for one year.

1892—Hughes, M. O'G., B.A.	1893—Watt, J. A., M.A.
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COOPER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Founded in 1857 by a gift of £1000 (with accumulations) from Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., for the encouragement of Classical Literature.

*Awarded to D. G. Stewart, T. P. Strickland being the holder of two other Scholarships.

7.—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. I.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination for proficiency in Classics. £50, tenable for one year.

1891—Parker, W. A.	1894—Not awarded.
1892—Levy, D.	1895—Waddell, G. W.
1893—Garnsey, A. H.	1896—Whitfeld, H. E.
1897—Evans-Jones, D. P.	

8.—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. II.

Awarded at the Matriculation Examination for proficiency in Classics. £50, tenable for one year.

1891—Garnsey, A. H.	1896—Teece, R. C.*
1892—Hall, E. C.	1897—Robson, R. N.
1893—Mitchell, E. M. } æq.	Arnold, A. G. de L. } æq.
Waddell, G. W. }	Bourne, Eleanor E. } <i>prox. acc.</i>
1894—Whitfeld, H. E.	
1895—Evans-Jones, D. P.	

9.—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. III.

Awarded at the First Year Examination for proficiency in Classics. £50, tenable for one year.

1891—Levy, D.	1895—Whitfeld, H. E.
1892—Garnsey, A. H.	1896—Evans-Jones, D. P.
1893—Rowland, N. de H.†	1897—Teece, R. C.‡
1894—Mitchell, E. M. } æq.	
Waddell, G. W. }	

10.—LITHGOW SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1864 by a bequest of £1000 from William Lithgow, Esq. Awarded for proficiency in French and German at the Matriculation Examination. £50, tenable for one year.

1891—Mell, C. N.	1892—Rowland, N. de H. } æq.
	Whitfeld, Eleanor M. }
1893—Strickland, T. P.	1895—Pilcher, N. G. S.
1894—Ludowici, E. §	1896—Nicholson, G. G.

11.—WIGRAM ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded by gifts of £381 in 1867 (with accumulations), and £500 in 1883, from Sir George Wigram Allen, for the

* Awarded to B. P. McEvoy, R. C. Teece being the holder of two Scholarships.

† The first place in the Scholarship Examination was gained by E. C. Hall, who did not comply with the conditions for holding the Scholarship.

‡ Awarded to J. J. Walsh, R. C. Teece being the holder of two other Scholarships.

§ Awarded to Trixie Whitehead, E. Ludowici not having complied with the conditions necessary for holding the Scholarship.

encouragement of the study of Law. Awarded for general proficiency in the subjects of the Intermediate Law Examination. Candidates for this Scholarship are required to present themselves for examination in all the subjects of the Intermediate Examination, notwithstanding they may have previously passed in some of them in the Arts Course. £50, tenable for one year.

1892—Flannery, G. E., B.A.

1893—Holme, J. B., B.A.

1894—Levy, D., B.A.

1895—Bavin, T. R., B.A.

1896—Hammond, J. H.

1897—Mitchell, E. M.

12.—RENWICK SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1877 by a gift of £1000 from Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D., for the encouragement of the study of Natural Science, including Comparative Anatomy. Awarded in the Faculty of Medicine for proficiency in the subjects of the First Year Examination in Medicine. £50, tenable for one year.

1891—Hughes, M. O'G.

Veech, M., *prox. acc.*

1892—Deck, G. H. B.

1893—Dixon, G. P.

1894—Hall, E. C.

Kater, N. W. } *æq.*

1895—Sandes, F. P.

1896—Burfitt, W. F., B.A.

1897—Macintosh, A. H.

Graham, Mabel J.,

prox. acc.

13.—GEORGE ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1877 by a bequest of £1000 from the Hon. George Allen. Awarded at the First Year Examination for proficiency in Mathematics. £50, tenable for one year.

1891—Levy, D.

1892—Davies, A. B.

1893—Burfitt, W. F.

1894—Stewart, D. G.

1895—Chalmers, S. D.

1896—Griffiths, F. G.

*1897—Hawken, R. W.

Morris, J. F.

Sawkins, D. T.

Page, E. C. G. } *æq.*

14.—BOWMAN-CAMERON SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1877 by a bequest of £1100 from Andrew Robertson Cameron, Esq., M.D. Awarded every third year for general proficiency at the Matriculation Examination. £50, tenable for three years.

1893—Mitchell, E. M.

1896—Teece, R. C.

15.—FREEMASONS' SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1880 by a gift of £1000 from the Freemasons of New South Wales under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge

* E. C. G. Page did not comply with the regulations for holding the Scholarship.

of England, for the endowment of a Scholarship in honour of the District Grand Master of the Order, John Williams, Esq. Awarded for general proficiency at the Matriculation Examination. Competitors must be sons of Freemasons of five years' standing of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. If at any time there shall be no candidates for Matriculation eligible to compete for the Scholarship, or if any such candidates fail to show sufficient merit, it will be open to like competition at the First Year Examination. The Scholarship may be held in any Faculty. £50, 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. Applications for permission to compete for the Scholarship will be received not later than the last day for receiving entries for the Examination for Matriculation Honours and Scholarships.

1893—Strickland, T. P.

| 1896—Teece, R. C.

16.—CAIRD SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1886 by a gift of £1000 from George S. Caird, Esq., for the encouragement of the study of Chemistry. Awarded at the Second Year Examination in the Faculty of Science. Candidates must have attended the courses of instruction of the Second Year upon Chemistry and Physics. The Scholar is required to attend the theoretical and practical courses of instruction in Chemistry during the Third Year of the Faculty of Science. £50, tenable for one year.

1891—Fell, J. W.

| 1894—Simpson, E. S.

17.—AITKEN SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1878 by a bequest of £1000 from James Aitken, Esq., of Grafton, for a Bursary or Scholarship. Up to 1893 it was applied as a Bursary. It is now awarded as a Scholarship for general proficiency at the Matriculation Examination in the years in which the Bowman-Cameron Scholarship is not awarded. £50, for one year.

1894—Dettmann, H. S.

| 1897—Horn, W. R.

1895—Griffiths, F. G.

Bourne, Eleanor E., *prox. acc.*

18.—JAMES KING OF IRRAWANG TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1888 by a bequest of £4000 from William Roberts, Esq., of Penrith, for the Foundation of a Scholarship or Scholarships, in memory of the late James King, of Irrawang,

near Raymond Terrace. By the terms of the will, the choice of competitors and the decision of their respective merits are vested in the Senate, acting upon the advice of the Professors of Classics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, and Natural History. It has been decided that the sum shall be devoted to the foundation of a Travelling Scholarship, to be called the James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship, and to be awarded on the following conditions:—

1. The Scholarship shall be awarded to a Graduate of not more than four years' standing, reckoned from his qualification by examination for his first degree.

2. The holder will be required to prosecute his studies or researches to the satisfaction of the Senate, in some approved place or places during the tenure of his Scholarship.

3. The amount of the Scholarship is £150 per annum, tenable for not more than two years.

1889—Newton, H., B.A.

1892—Brennan, C. J., B.A.

1894—Henderson, G. C., B.A.

1896—Smith, G. E., M.D., Ch.M.

19—JOHN HARRIS SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1887 by a gift of £1000 from John Harris, Esq., then Mayor of Sydney. Awarded for proficiency in Anatomy and Physiology at the Third Year Examination in Medicine. £40, tenable for one year.

1891—Dick, R.

1892—Smith, G. E.

1893—Craig, R. G.

1894—Deck, G. H. B.

1895—Dixon, G. P.

1896—MacPherson, J., M.A., B.Sc.

1897—Willis, C. S.

20.—COUNCIL OF EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1889 by a gift of £300 from the Trustees of the subscribers to a Memorial of the late Council of Education for the foundation of a Scholarship to be called the Council of Education Scholarship. Competition for the Scholarship is to be confined to the sons of teachers or officers in the Department of Public Instruction. It is provided by the deed of gift that before any award is made the fund shall be allowed to accumulate until it shall reach such a sum as will provide a Scholarship of not less amount than those already established in the University. It is to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination for general proficiency, but only when the candidates show such proficiency as in the opinion of the Examiners will entitle them to the award of a Scholarship, and is to be tenable for three years. The fund in April, 1897, amounted to £413 9s 7d.

21.—SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Given by Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, to be awarded to a student of three years' standing for the prosecution of study and research in any branch of Science with a view of developing the Manufactures and Industries of his country. £150, tenable for two years.

1892—Barracrough, S. H., B.E.

1895—Watt, J. A., M.A., B.Sc.

1893—Ledger, W. H., B.E.

1897—

22.—FRAZER SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1890 by a bequest of £2000 from the Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C. £80.

1. The Scholarship is awarded upon the result of the Third Year Examination in History, combined with such further examination, or other test, as the Professor of History may from time to time determine.

2. Those students only are eligible who have just completed their Third Year, and who at the time of the election are qualified for the B.A. Degree.

3. One half of the Scholarship money will be paid to the successful candidate at the time of election. The second half will be paid to him (i.) on his passing an examination qualifying for the Degree of M.A., with Honours in History, within two years of the date of his election, or (ii.) on his having within the same period pursued for at least one year, to the satisfaction of the Senate, some other course of historical study or research.

The Scholarship will be awarded in March, to the student who shows most proficiency in the papers and essays set in connection with the Examination for Honours in the third year.

1893—Henderson, G. C., B.A.

1895—Griffith, J. S., B.A., *prox. acc.*

Wearne, Amy I., B.A.,
prox. acc.

1896—Doust, Edith L., B.A. } *æq.*

1894—Finney, J., B.A.

Yarnold, A. H., B.A. }
Murray, Florence J., B.A.,
prox. acc.

Harriott, Georgina J., B.A.,
prox. acc.

1897—Chalmers, S. D.

1895—Dennis, J., B.A.

24.—WOOLLEY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The late Edwin Dalton, Esq., of Sydney, by his will in 1875, bequeathed his residuary estate, subject to a life interest on the part of his widow, and an annuity of £75, to the University to found "a Scholarship or Scholarships in commemoration of

the late Dr. Woolley, its first Principal and Professor," desiring that the Scholarship or Scholarships so to be founded should "have reference to that branch of teaching or philosophy which the late Dr. Woolley chiefly inculcated." By the death of his widow in 1893 the University became entitled to the residuary estate, amounting to about £8000, subject to the annuity of £75. The regulations for the award of the Scholarship or Scholarships have not yet been made.

VII.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

A Commission in the British Army is offered annually to a student of this University under the regulations issued with Army Orders, dated 1st January, 1892. These will be found in full in the University Calendar for 1896.

Under the provisions of No 11 of the Regulations, the the Senate has decided that candidates for a nomination must be Matriculated students who have completed one year in the Faculty of Arts. and passed the First Year Examination, and who have also passed a satisfactory examination in Geometrical Drawing.

After nomination by the Senate the candidate is required to pass in the following September the examination in Military subjects referred to in regulation 13. The War Office will make arrangements for this examination to be held in Sydney.

1895—Harris, John

| 1896—Johnson, Robert B. I.

VIII.

EXHIBITIONS.

1.—SALTING EXHIBITION.

Founded in 1858 by a gift of £500 (with accumulations) from Severin Kanute Salting, Esq., to be applied for the promotion of sound learning. Awarded on the recommendation of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School to a student proceeding thence to the University. £25, tenable for three years in the Faculty of Arts.

1891—Garnsey, A. H.
1894—Whitfeld, H. E.

| 1897—

2.—J. B. WATT EXHIBITIONS.

Founded in 1876 by a gift of £1000 from the Honourable John Brown Watt, and two subsequent gifts of £1000 each in 1888 and 1889. The Exhibitions are bestowed on the bursary principle (see p. 151), and are awarded to boys or youths who have been for at least three years in private colleges or schools. They are tenable for three years, and entitle the holders to £30 for the first year, £40 for the second, and £50 for the third year. The candidates must have passed with special credit either the Junior or Senior Public Examination. The Exhibition is intended to enable the holder to obtain a course of higher education, either at the University or elsewhere, subject to the direction of the Senate. The complete conditions of award will be found in the Manual of Public Examinations.

3.—STRUTH EXHIBITION.

Founded in 1883 by a gift of £1000 from John Struth, Esq., for the foundation of an exhibition to assist students of intellectual promise, but whose means are not otherwise sufficient for the purpose, in obtaining a Degree in the Faculty of Medicine. The Exhibition is awarded to a student who has completed the First Year of the Arts course upon the following conditions:—

1. The Deans of the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine shall receive a satisfactory assurance that the means of the applicant are insufficient to enable him to proceed with the Medical course without some such pecuniary assistance.

2. Applications for permission to compete for the Exhibition, accompanied by the necessary certificates, must be sent to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the first day of the Annual Examinations.

3. The Exhibition shall be awarded to that candidate, of those who are allowed to compete, who shall show the greatest proficiency in the First Year Examination of the Arts course.

4. The holder, who shall at once proceed with his studies in the Faculty of Medicine shall receive the sum of £50 per annum for four years; provided that he shall only continue to hold it on the condition that he is diligent and of good conduct, and that he passes creditably all the examinations of his course. In the event of illness of the holder causing prolongation of his course

of medical study, the case will be subject to the special consideration of the Senate. The Exhibition is open to students of either sex. The last award was made in March, 1897.

4.—HORNER EXHIBITION.

Founded in 1889 by a bequest of £200 from Francis Horner, Esq., M.A. Awarded for proficiency in Mathematics at the Matriculation Examination. It cannot be held with two other Scholarships in the University. In case of equality in order of merit in competition for the Exhibition, preference shall be given to a student matriculating direct from The King's School, Parramatta, or in the absence of a student from that School, to a candidate from Newington College, Stanmore. £8, tenable for one year.

1891—Davies, A. B.
 1892—Simpson, E. S.
 1893—Stewart, D. G.
 Strickland, T. P.* } æq.
 1894—Chalmers, S. D.
 1895—Griffiths, F. G.†

1896—Hawken R. W.
 Waterhouse, G. A., *prox. acc.*
 1897—Boyd, W. S.
 Horn, W. R.
 Mort, H. S. } *prox. acc.*
 Stephen, H. M. }

IX.

BURSARIES.

The Bursaries at the disposal of the University have all been created (on the initiation of the late Dr. Badham, when Professor of Classics) by private foundations at a cost of £1000 each, together with a margin in some cases to ensure prescribed annual awards amounting to £50; and they are helped, on the part of the Senate, by an accompanying exemption from all lecture fees and the fee for Matriculation.

They were created for the purpose of placing the advantages of education in this University within the reach of students who, whilst giving sufficient promise of benefit, would otherwise be excluded through the want of financial means. And in order to secure privacy as regards the poverty of the candidates and their friends, the nominations are directed to be made by the Chancellor alone.

Other bursaries in greater number have lately been created by the Government in connection with the Public School system,

* Awarded to D. G. Stewart; Strickland being the holder of two Scholarships.

† Awarded to W. G. Forsyth; Griffiths being the holder of two Scholarships.

but the University is not concerned in their award, although the Senate has conceded to them a like exemption from fees, upon like conditions.

Some of the Founders indicate a preference for students from the country, but the majority are silent on this subject. In two, they "trust that the Senate will coincide in their opinion that except in cases where religion offers an insurmountable barrier, the bursar shall be required to reside in one of the Affiliated Colleges;" and in several, it is expressed that the bursaries are "to enable the recipient to reside in one of the Affiliated Colleges, or in some other place approved of by the authorities of the University from which he may attend the prescribed courses of lectures:" but in the great number, there is no corresponding expression. In practice, the Senate has abstained from imposing any restrictions as to residence, not only in the case of bursaries, but of the whole body of students, notwithstanding Section 18 of the Incorporation Act.

In some cases the founders contemplated full bursaries of £50 a year, as for students from the country, though without prohibiting divisions of the amount; but more generally they either expressly allow of awards of £25 a year, or other less sums than £60, or leave the matter open. And of late years the absence of new foundations has created a necessity for extending the usefulness of the bursaries by frequent divisions into halves; and the Senate has granted the same exemptions from fees as in the case of full bursaries.

No bursary is subject to any distinction of creed or of position, except that in one case a preference is expressed, but not imposed, for a student belonging to the donor's own Church, and in another the nomination is confined to sons of a minister of religion, but without distinction of Church; in both of which cases the founder bestowed a second bursary without any restriction.

All the bursaries, except five, which were given by Mr. Thomas Walker, in July, 1881, were founded before women were admitted to the University, and they were ostensibly for men only. But Mr. Walker's bursaries were for both sexes, and his instructions required that women should participate. The practice has since been to observe no distinction of sex.

All the bursaries were founded before the introduction of Professional Schools into the University, except those of Mr. Walker, which were on the verge of such introduction and which

referred to a past intention, and all appear to have contemplated only the established three years' course in "Literature, Science, and Art," according to the Foundation Act of 1850. On which ground, and for appropriate and independent reasons, they are not considered to be ordinarily available for students in Professional Schools.

The total number of full bursaries is fourteen, in addition to which two more will eventually be created by means of surpluses which are required to be accumulated for the purpose. This enumeration is exclusive of the Exhibitions of Mr. Watt (3), and Mr. Struth, and of the Levey and Alexander Endowment for graduates, all of which are based on the bursary principle as to inadequacy of means.

Inasmuch as the Government now gives thirty bursaries to pupils from the Public Schools, who thereupon receive exemptions from fees, the Chancellor considers it his duty to give preference to students from private schools and private study in his award of University bursaries. The like has been directed by Mr. Watt in respect of his Exhibitions on the same grounds of equalisation.

The conditions on which the bursaries are conferred are:—

1. That the Chancellor shall have received satisfactory assurance that the candidate's own means, and those of his parents, guardians, "or other friends" (as expressed in some of the foundations) are insufficient to enable him to bear the cost of attending the University without the assistance of a bursary.
2. That the candidate is qualified by education and capacity to benefit by the University course, with which view some of the earlier foundations required that the candidate should be examined by the Professor of Classics and (in some cases "or") the Professor of Mathematics and certified by them, or one of them, to be intellectually fit. But as the University bursaries are now ordinarily granted after the Matriculation Examination, or an equivalent at the Public Examinations, this stipulation has dropped out of use.
3. That the bursar, if not already matriculated, shall matriculate at the commencement of the next Academic Year after his appointment, and shall come into his attendance on lectures as the Senate may

direct; and that he shall be diligent, and of good conduct; and that he shall pass creditably at the annual examinations during his tenure of the bursary.

4. Subject to the above conditions, the bursary is held for three years, except when granted to undergraduates who have already gone through part of the three years' course, and have then become unable to finish their course without help, in which case the tenure is confined to the residue of the ordinary three years' course.

1.—MAURICE ALEXANDER BURSARY.

In 1874, debentures for £1000, 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 £1000, 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 the 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 for three years, either by one payment of not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds (when sufficient accumulations are available) 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 £1250, at 4 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 £1250, at 4 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 £1000 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.

6.—WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH BURSARY, No. II.

In 1876, the further sum of £1000 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 £1500, that a second Bursary should then be established, and that the surplus should accumulate until the sum of £1500 should again be reached, when a similar result is to follow. This foundation reached the sum of £1500 in 1886, and a second Bursary was established accordingly.

7.—WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH BURSARY, No. III.

This fund was established in 1886 by the setting apart of the sum of £500 from the last-named foundation, to accumulate for the establishment of a third Bursary in accordance with the directions of the founder. It amounted in April, 1897, to £924 1s. 5d.

8.—BURDEKIN BURSARY.

In 1876, the sum of £1000 was given by Mrs. Burdekin for the foundation of a Bursary, of the annual value of £50, to be called the Burdekin Bursary.

9.—HUNTER-BAILLIE BURSARY, No. I.

In 1876, Government debentures for £1000, 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.

10.—HUNTER-BAILLIE BURSARY, No. II.

In 1877, Government debentures for £1000, 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 the sole judge of who are to be considered ministers of religion.

11.—WALKER BURSARIES.

In 1881, the sum of £5000 was given by Thomas Walker, Esq., of Yaralla, Concord, for the foundation of Bursaries. The gift was especially 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. Four Bursaries, of the value of £50 per annum, and one of £40 per annum are awarded.

X.

* PRIZES.

1.—WENTWORTH MEDAL.

Founded in 1854, by a gift of £200 from W. C. Wentworth, Esq., the interest to be applied for an Annual Prize for the best English Essay.

The fund having accumulated sufficiently to provide for two Prizes of the value of £10 each, a Prize is now given for competition amongst Undergraduates, and a Second Prize for competition amongst Bachelors of Arts of not more than three years' standing.

* The names of those who gained prizes before 1891 will be found in the University Calendar for 1893.

GRADUATES' MEDAL.

1891—Curnow, W. L., B.A.	1895—Pratt, F. V., B.A.
1893—Smairl, J. H., B.A.	1896—Griffith, J. S., B.A.
Pratt, F. V., B.A., <i>prox. acc.</i>	1897—Cowan, David, B.A.
1894—Smairl, J. H., B.A.	Taylor, Eliz. I., B.A., <i>prox. acc.</i>

UNDERGRADUATES' MEDAL.

1894—MacMaster, D. A. D.	1896—Dettmann, H. S.
1895—Griffith, J. S.	1897—Dowling, F. V.

2.—NICHOLSON MEDAL.

Founded in 1867 by a gift of £200 from Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, D.C.L., to provide an Annual Prize for Latin Verse. The competition for this medal is open to all Undergraduates and Graduates of not more than two years' standing. Value, £10. The last award was made in 1889.

3.—BELMORE PRIZES.

Founded in 1870, by a gift of £300 from the Right Honourable the Earl of Belmore. 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 Michaelmas Term. Value, £15. The last award was made in 1885. (See page 136.)

4.—FAIRFAX MEDAL.

Founded in 1872, by a gift of £500 from John Fairfax, Esq. Awarded to the greatest proficient among the female candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations. In the case of Seniors the candidates must not be over twenty-five years of age, and of Juniors seventeen years. Value, £20 and £10 respectively.

SENIOR PRIZE.

1891—Whitfield, Eleanor M.	1894—Lance, Elisabeth Ada	} <i>æq.</i>
1892—Bloomfield, Elsie F.A.	England, Hannah	
1893—Crouch, Olive	1895—Lane-Latham, Ethel J.	
	1896—Bourne, Eleanor E.	

JUNIOR PRIZE:

1891—Ferguson, Margaret	1895—Ccpas, Theodore J. E.	} <i>æq.</i>
Elizabeth	Middleton, Florence G.	
Parker, Annie Harriet	1896—Bowmaker, Jessie	} <i>æq.</i>
	Bruce, Grace Mitchell	
1892—Dey, Charlotte J.	Mills, Elsie A. H.	} <i>prox. acc.</i>
1893—Read, Elizabeth Jane	Stewart, Jessie I.	
1894—Lane-Latham, Ethel Jane		

5.—WEST MEDAL.

Founded in 1874, by a gift of £200 from the subscribers to a memorial of the Reverend John West, Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Awarded to the greatest proficient in the Senior Public Examination. Value, £10.

1891—Dixon, Graham P.	} æq.	1894—Griffiths, Frederick Guy	} prox. acc.
Hall, Edwin C.		Kerr, Richard Alex.,	
Rowland, Norman de H.		1895—Teece, Richard C.	
Simpson, Edward S.		1896—Bourne, Eleanor E.	
Roberts, Francis J.,	} æq.	Horn, W. R.	} prox. acc.
1892—Mitchell, E. M.		Robson, R. N.	
Strickland, T. P.		Stephen, H. M.	
1893—Whitfield, Hubert Edwin			

6.—SMITH PRIZE.

Founded in 1885, by a bequest of £100 from the Honourable Professor Smith. Awarded to the best Undergraduate of the First Year in Experimental Physics. Value £5.

1891—Deck, G. H. B.	} prox. acc.	1893—Quaife, A. F.	} prox. acc.
Doak, W. J.,		Stewart, D. G.	
1892—Doak, W. J.		1895—Burfitt, W. F.	
1893—Strickland, T. P.		1896—Beaver, W. R.	} æq.
		Harker, G.	

7.—NORBERT QUIRK PRIZE.

Founded in 1886, by a gift of £144 from the subscribers to a memorial of the Rev. John Norbert Quirk, LL.D., late principal of Lyndhurst College. Awarded for proficiency in Mathematics at the Second Year Examination. Value, £6.

1891—O'Reilly, H. de B.	} prox. acc.	1894—Burfitt, W. F.	} prox. acc.
1892—Davies, W. J. E.		1895—Stewart, D. G.	
1893—Davies, A. B.		1896—Chalmers, S. D.	
		1897—Griffiths, F. G.	

8.—SLADE PRIZES.

Founded in 1886, by a gift of £250 from G. P. Slade, Esq., for the encouragement of Science. Awarded for proficiency in Practical Chemistry and Practical Physics respectively. Value, £5 each.

CHEMISTRY.

1891—Weigall, A. R.	} prox. acc.	1894—Sandes, F. P.	} prox. acc.
1892—Dixon, J. T.		Warren, E. W. (Class Exami-	
Simpson, E. S. (Class Exami-		nation)	
nation)		1895—Reid, N.	
1893—Woore, J. M. S.	} æq.	1896—Jack, R. L.	} æq.
Strickland, T. P. (Class Ex-			
amination)			

PHYSICS.

1891—Brearley, J. H. D.	1894—Sandes, F. P.
1892—Doak, W. J.	1895—Woolnough, W. G.
1893—Arnott, R. F. } <i>æq.</i>	1896—Not awarded
Jackson, C. F. }	

9.—GRAHAME PRIZE MEDAL.

Founded in 1891, by a bequest of £100 from William Grahame, Esq., of Waverley. Awarded to such candidate as shall display the greatest general proficiency at the Senior Public Examination. Value, £5.

1891—Dixon, Graham P.	1894—Griffiths, Frederick Guy
Hall, Edwin C.	Kerr, Richard A., <i>prox. acc.</i>
Rowland, Norman de H. } <i>æq.</i>	1895—Teece, Richard C.
Simpson, Edward S.	1896—Bourne, Eleanor E.
Roberts, Francis J., <i>prox. acc.</i>	Horn, W. R.
1892—Mitchell, E. M. } <i>æq.</i>	Robson, R. N. } <i>prox. acc.</i>
Strickland, T. P. }	Stephen, H. M. }
1893—Whitfeld, Hubert E.	

10.—COLLIE PRIZE.

Founded in 1892, by a bequest of £100 from the Rev. Robert Collie, F.L.S., of Newtown. Awarded to a student of any Faculty at the First Year Examination in Botany. Value, £4.

1893—Hall, E. C.	1895—Burfitt, W. F., B.A.
1896—Graham, Mabel J.	

*UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

I.—M.A. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the most distinguished candidate in the Honour Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the several schools, if of sufficient merit.

LOGIC, MENTAL, MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

1892—Cocks, N. J.

| 1896—Smail, J. H.

II.—B.A. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the most distinguished candidate in the Honour Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the several schools, if of sufficient merit.

CLASSICS.

1891—Stephen, E. M.

1892—Parker, W. A.

1893—Levy, Daniel

| 1896—Mitchell, E. M.

| 1897—Whitfeld, H. E.

Dettmann, H. S., *prox. acc.*

MATHEMATICS.

1893—Davies, W. J. E.

1894—Davies, A. B.

| 1896—Stewart, D. G.

| 1897—Chalmers, S. D.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

1891—Brennan, C. J.

1892—Pratt, F. V.

1893—Henderson, G. C.

1894—Cowan, D.

| 1895—Rowland, N. de H. } *æq.*
| Whitfeld, Eleanor M. }

| 1896—Swanwick, K. ff.

| 1897—Wallace, D.

III.—LL.B. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the student who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the LL.B. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1894—Flannery, G. E.

| 1896—Bavin, T. R.

IV.—M.D. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the candidate who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the M.D. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1895—Smith, Grafton E. (Anatomy.)

* The names of those who gained prizes before 1891 will be found in the University Calendar for 1893.

V.—M.B. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the student who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the M.B. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1892—Dick, Robert	|	1894—Craig, R. G.
		1896—Dixon, G. P.

VI.—B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the student who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the B.Sc. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1894—Watt, J. A., M.A. (Geology and Palæontology).

VII.—M.E. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the most distinguished candidate in the Honour Examination for the Degree of Master of Engineering, if of sufficient merit.

1892—Vicars, James	|	1896—Bradfield, J. J. C.
1894—Dare, H. H.	|	

VIII.—B.E. EXAMINATION.

A Medal is awarded to the student who exhibits the greatest proficiency at the B.E. Examination, if of sufficient merit.

1892—Stephens, C. T.	|	1895—Doak, W. J.	} æq.
1893—Ledger, W. H.	|	Jackson, C. F. V.	
1894—Seale, H. P.	|	1897—Strickland, T. P.	

IX.—ENGLISH VERSE.

A Medal of the value of £10 is given by the University for the best composition in English Verse. The competition for this medal is open to all Undergraduates and Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years' standing.

1892—Brereton, John le Gay		1893—Brereton, John le Gay
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X.—UNIVERSITY PRIZE FOR PHYSIOGRAPHY.

A University Prize of the value of £5 is awarded to the student of the First Year who passes the best class examination in Physiography, if of sufficient merit.

1891—Blatchford, T.	} æq.	1894—Darbyshire, Taylor
1892—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.		Hansard, Edith H., <i>prox. acc.</i>
Thompson, Alexr.		1895—Evans-Jones, D. P.
1893—Murray, Florence J.		1896—Harker, G.

XI.—UNIVERSITY PRIZES AT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Prizes of £20 and £10 were appropriated annually by the Senate until the year 1894 for the greatest proficient amongst the male candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations. A Prize of £5 is now offered for competition amongst the greatest proficient in the Junior Examination, the Prize for Seniors being withdrawn. The limit of age for Juniors is seventeen years.

SENIOR PRIZE.

1891—Dixon, Graham P.	} æq.	1892—Mitchell, E. M.	} æq.
Hall, Edwin C.		Strickland, T. P.	
Rowland, Norman de H.		1893—Whitfeld, H. E.	
Simpson, Edwards S.		1894—Griffiths, Frederick G.	
Roberts, Francis J., <i>prox. acc.</i>		Kerr, Richard A., <i>prox. acc.</i>	

JUNIOR PRIZE.

1891—Whitfeld, Hubert E.	}	1893—Teece, R. C.	}
Stewart, D. G., <i>prox. acc.</i>		1894—Robson, Reginald N.	
1892—Kelly, E. H.		1895—Brown, Claude S.	
Grant, R. W., <i>prox. acc.</i>		Woodd, George N., <i>prox. acc.</i>	
		1896—Teece, R. N.	

* PRIVATE ANNUAL PRIZES.

PATHOLOGY.—Prizes, given by Dr. W. Camac Wilkinson, for
proficiency in Pathology.

1891—Smith, G. E.	1894—Halliday, J. C.
1892—Craig, R. G.	1895—Dixon, G. P.
1896—MacPherson, J., M.A., B.Sc.	

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.—Prizes presented by Dr.
Thomas Dixon.

1894—McClelland, W. C., B.Sc.	} æq.	1895—MacPherson, J., M.A.
Harris, L. H. L.		1896—Brennard, H. J. W., B.A.

ENGLISH.—Prizes of £2 10s. each, given by Professor MacCallum,
for proficiency in English.

FIRST YEAR.

1891—Mell, C. N.	} æq.	1894—Dettmann, H. S.	} æq.
1892—Kidd, Russell		1895—Forsyth, W. G.	
Whitfeld, Eleanor M.		1896—Nicholson, G. G.	
1893—Murray, Florence J.		White, Margaret I.	
Waddell, G. W. (a)			

SECOND YEAR.

1891—Proctor, Lizzie	}	1894—Yarnold, A. H.	}
1892—Brereton, J. Le G.		1895—Dettmann, H. S.	
1893—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.		1896—Dowling, F. V.	
Roseby, Gertrude (a)			

THIRD YEAR.

1891—Pickburn, J. P.	} æq.	1894—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.	
Pratt, F. V.		1895—Beardmore, Ada	
1892—Kennedy, Annie A.		1896—Dettmann, H. S.	
1893—Brereton, J. Le G.			
Uther, Jennie B. (a)			

BIOLOGY.—Prizes of £2 2s., given by Professor Haswell, for
proficiency in Biology.

1891—MacPherson, J.	}	1895—(ZOOLOGY)—	
1892—Dixon, G. P.		Woolnough, W. G.	
1893—Kater, N. W.		Burfit, W. F., <i>prox. acc.</i>	
1894—Brennard, H. J. W.		1896—Graham, Mabel J.	

* The names of those who gained prizes before the year 1891 will be found in the University Calendar for 1893. (a) Second prizes given by Mr. A. W. Jose.

BIOLOGY.—A Prize of £3 3s., given by Professor Haswell, for excellence in Laboratory notes.

1895—Holmes, H. G.	} æq.	|	1896—Humphery, E. M.
Durack, W. J.			
Harris, W. E.			

BOTANY.—Prize of £2 2s., given by Professor Haswell, for proficiency in Botany.

1892—MacPherson, J.

GEOLOGY.—Prize of £10, given by Professor David, for proficiency in Geology.

1891—Ledger, W. H.	} 1895—Griffiths, F. G. (1st Year)
1892—Andrews, E. C.	
1893—Simpson, E. S. (2nd Year)	
Watt, J. A. (3rd Year)	
1894—Brearley, J. H. D. (2nd Year)	
Burfitt, W. F. (3rd Year)	1896—Woolnough, W. G. (2nd Year)

SURGERY.—Prize of £10, given by Dr. MacCormick, for proficiency in Surgery.

1891—Luker, D.	} 1893—Halliday, J. C.
1892—Studdy, W. B.	

ANATOMY.—Two Prizes of £5 each, given by Professor Wilson, for proficiency in the Class Examinations in (a) General and Descriptive Anatomy and (b) Regional and Surgical Anatomy respectively.

1891—(a) Robison, E. H.	} 1892—(a) Dixon, G. P.
(b) Smith, G. E.	
	(b) Craig, R. G.

PHILOSOPHY.—A Gold Medal, of the value of £10, given by Professor Anderson, M.A., for the best essay on a philosophical subject; competition to be open to all Bachelors of Arts of not more than two years standing.

1891—Davis, Henry, B.A.	} 1895—Barron, J., B.A.
1892—Davis, Henry, B.A.	
1894—Pratt, F. V., B.A.	
Henderson, G. C., B.A., <i>prox. acc.</i>	
	1896—Cowan, D., B.A.

CHEMISTRY.—Prize of £5, given by Professor Liversidge, for proficiency in Chemistry amongst Evening students.

1893—Barry, H. de B.	} æq.
Dennis, J.	

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—Prizes of £5 each given by
Professor Anderson.

1891—Peden, J. B. (2nd Year)	1895—Taylor, Elizabeth I. (2nd Year)
1892—Abigail, Eliza L. (2nd Year)	Swanwick, K. ff. (2nd Year)
Kendall, F. C. (2nd Year)	Rowland, N. de H. (3rd Year)
Pratt, F. V. (3rd Year)	Whitfeld, Eleanor M. (3rd Year)
Peden, J. B. (3rd Year)	1896—Wallace, D. (2nd Year)
1893—Cowan, D. (2nd Year)	Swanwick, K. ff. (3rd Year)
Henderson, G. C. (3rd Year)	Taylor, Elizabeth I., <i>prox. acc.</i>
1894—Cowan, D. (3rd Year)	1897—Pilcher, N. G. (2nd Year)
Whitfeld, Eleanor M. (2nd Year)	Wallace, D. (3rd Year)

HISTORY.—Prize of £5, given by Professor Wood for proficiency
in History.

1894—Dennis, J.	1896—Bloomfield, Elsie I' A.
1895—Doust, Edith L.	1897—Lance, Elizabeth A.

* HONOURS AT THE DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, ETC.

1892—Cocks, N. J.	1896.
Brennan, C. J.	CLASS I.—Smairl, J. H.
1894—Shaw, H. G.	CLASS II.—Millard, G. W.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

1894—Russell, F. A. A.

LATIN AND MODERN FRENCH LITERATURE.

1895—Bowmaker, Ruth (second class).

PHILOSOPHY AND FRENCH LITERATURE.

1896—Stonham, J. (second class).

GREEK AND LATIN LITERATURE.

1897—Pratt, F. V. (second class).

B.A. EXAMINATION.

CLASSICS (LATIN AND GREEK).

1891.

CLASS I.—Stephen, E. M.	CLASS II.—Brennan, C. J.
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LATIN.

1892.	1894.
CLASS I.—Parker, W. A. Peden, J. B. Pratt, F. V.	CLASS III.—Kilgour, A. J. Stonham, J. MacMaster, D. A. D. } req.
CLASS II.—Bowmaker, Ruth Craig, C.	Barron, J. Dixon, H. H.
1893.	1895.
CLASS I.—Levy, D. Atkins, W. L. Kennedy, Annie A.	CLASS I.—None.
CLASS II.—Anstey, G. W. Kendall, F. L.	CLASS II.—Whitfield, Eleanor M. Rowland, N. de H. Nelson, D. J. Griffith, J. S.
1894.	CLASS III.—Macdonald, Fannie Scoular, D.
CLASS I.—Edwards, D. S.	
CLASS II.—Garnsey, A. H. Mell, C. N. } æq.	

* The names of those who obtained honours before the year 1891 will be found in the University Calendar for 1893.

1896.
 CLASS I.—Mitchell, E. M.
 CLASS II.—Murray, Florence J.
 CLASS III.—Anderson, Maud E.

1897.
 CLASS I.—Whitfield, H. E.
 Dettmann, H. S.
 CLASS II.—Armstrong, Margaret J.
 Hobbs, E.

GREEK.

1892.
 CLASS I.—Parker, W. A.
 Peden, J. B.
 CLASS II.—Pratt, F. V.

1893.
 CLASS I.—Levy, D.
 Gill, A. C.

1894.
 CLASS I.—Garnsey, A. H.
 CLASS II.—Edwards, D. S.

1895.
 CLASS I.—Griffith, J. S.
 Rowland, N. de H.

1896.
 CLASS I.—Mitchell, E. M.

1897.
 CLASS I.—Dettmann, H. S. } æq.
 Whitfield, H. E. }
 CLASS II.—Hobbs, E.

LATIN AND FRENCH.

1891.

CLASS II.—Forde, J.

FRENCH.

1892.
 CLASS I.—Bowmaker, Ruth
 Perkins, J. A. R.
 Craig, C.
 CLASS II.—Wilson, Ella

1893.
 CLASS I.—Atkins, W. L.
 Kennedy, Annie A.
 James, A. H.

1894.
 CLASS I.—Stonham, J.
 CLASS II.—Maynard, Ethel
 CLASS III.—Uther, Jennie B.

1895.
 CLASS I.—Stonham, Kathleen
 Hunter, Mary A. M.
 CLASS II.—MacDonald, Fannie
 Mallarky, Ethel M.

1896.
 CLASS I.—Montefiore, Hortense H.
 CLASS III.—Johnston, Mary E.

1897.
 CLASS II.—Armstrong, Margaret J.
 Musmann, C. E. G.

LATIN AND ENGLISH.

1891.

CLASS I.—Holme, E. R.

GERMAN.

1893.
 CLASS I.—Barton, Joanna
 James, A. H.
 Proctor, Lizzie

1894.
 CLASS II.—Mell, C. N.

1895.
 CLASS II.—Stonham, Kathleen
 Hunter, Mary A. M.

1897.
 CLASS I.—Dettmann, H. S.
 CLASS II.—Musmann, C. E. G.

ENGLISH.

1892.
CLASS I.—Pickburn, J. P.

1893.
CLASS I.—Kennedy, Annie A.
Martin, L. O.
Lenthall, Ellen M.
James, A. H.

1894.
CLASS I.—Brereton, J. Le G.
Byrne, J. K.

1895.
CLASS I.—Harker, Constance E.
Roseby, Minnie
CLASS III.—Wearne, R. A.

1896.
CLASS I.—Beardmore, Ada
Bunting, Edith A.
Doust, Edith L.
CLASS II.—Byrne, Lily C.

1897.
CLASS I.—Dettmann, H. S.
CLASS II.—Barnes, Pearl E.
CLASS III.—Saunders, Eva F.

HISTORY.

1892.
CLASS II.—Wootton, E.
1893.
CLASS I.—Boyce, F. S.
Henderson, G. C. } æq.
Wearne, Amy A. }
Abbott, H. P.
Kendall, F. L.
Chapman, A. E.
CLASS II.—Kelleth, F.
Lewis, H. C. } æq.
Telfer, J. B.
Symonds, Daisy
CLASS III.—Layton, J. E.
Dove, W. N.
1894.
CLASS I.—Finney, J.
Harriott, Georgina J.
CLASS II.—Walker, J. E.
Walker, S. H.
CLASS III.—Edwards, E. S.

1895.
CLASS I.—Dennis, J.
Griffith, J. S.
Whitfield, Eleanor M.
Harker, Constance E.
Elkin, J. B.
CLASS III.—Hunter, Mary A. M.
Roseby, Minnie

1896.
CLASS I.—Doust, Edith L.
Yarnold, A. H. } æq.
Murray, Florence J.
CLASS III.—Foreman, H. J. C.
CLASS I.—Bloomfield, W. J. (even-
ing student)
1897.
CLASS I.—Chalmers, S. D.
Monahan, W. W.
CLASS II.—Jones, C. H. F.

MATHEMATICS.

1891.
CLASS III.—Stephen, E. M.
Doak, F. W.
1892.
CLASS II.—Marks, H.
O'Reilly, H. de B. } æq.
CLASS III.—Bowmaker, Ruth
1893.
CLASS I.—Davies, W. J. E.
CLASS III.—Craig, A. D.

1894.
CLASS I.—Davies, A. B.
CLASS II.—Andrews, E. C.
1895.
CLASS II.—Burfitt, W. F.
1896.
CLASS I.—Stewart, D. G.
Strickland, T. P. (Eng.)
CLASS II.—Swanwick, K. ff.
CLASS III.—Mitchell, E. M.
1897.
CLASS I.—Chalmers, S. D.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

1891.

- CLASS I.—Brennan, C. J.
 Smairl, J. H.
 Stephen, F. M. } æq.
 CLASS II.—Russell, Lillian

1892.

- CLASS I.—Pratt, F. V.
 Peden, J. B.
 Edmunds, J. M.
 Mannell, F. W.
 CLASS II.—Rooney, W. J.
 Lasker, S.
 MacManamey, W. F.
 Kidston, R. M.
 Wootton, E.
 Shaw, H. G.
 Perkins, J. A. R.
 CLASS III.—Wilson, Ella

1893.

- CLASS I.—Henderson, G. C.
 Kennedy, Annie A. } æq.
 Atkins, W. L.
 CLASS II.—Kendall, F. L.
 Proctor, Lizzie
 CLASS III.—Chapman, A. E.
 Martin, L. O.
 Dowe, P. W.

1894.

- CLASS I.—Cowan, D.
 Bavin, T. R.
 CLASS II.—Russell, J. F. S.
 CLASS III.—Barron, J.

1895.

- CLASS I.—Rowland, N. de H. } æq.
 Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
 CLASS II.—White, C. A.
 Roseby, Gertrude } æq.
 Roseby, Minnie

1896.

- CLASS I.—Swanwick, K. ff.
 Taylor, Elizabeth I.
 CLASS II.—Bloomfield, W. J.
 Beardmore, Ada
 Davis, Agnes M. H. } æq.

1897.

- CLASS I.—Wallace, D.
 Whitfeld, H. E.
 Stephen, J. W. F.
 CLASS II.—Broinowski, L. T.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

1891.

- CLASS I.—Cosh, Jas.
 CLASS II.—Blacket, C.
 Harris, G.
 Serisier, L. E.

1892.

- CLASS II.—Prentice, A. J.

1893.

- CLASS I.—MacPherson, J.
 CLASS II.—Enright, W. J.
 Symonds, Daisy

1895.

- CLASS I.—Burfitt, W. F.
 CLASS II.—Elliott, Millicent V.

1896.

- CLASS II.—Montefiore, Hortense H.
 Brook, H. J. S.
 *Officer, C. G. W.

1897.

- CLASS II.—Langley, Isabella E.

BOTANY.

1893.

- CLASS I.—MacPherson, J.

1894.

- CLASS II.—Holmes, W. F.

CHEMISTRY.

1894.

- CLASS II.—Blatchford, T.

* Not passing through the regular course.

FACULTY OF LAW.

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

1892.
 CLASS II.—Meillon, J.
 Kelynack, A. J.
 CLASS III.—Curlewis, H. R.
 Mack, S.

1893.
 CLASS II.—Taylor, J. M.
 Harris, G.
 Uther, A. H. } æq.
 CLASS III.—Waddy, P. R.
 Veech, L. S.

1894.
 CLASS I.—Flannery, G. E.

1894.
 CLASS II.—Pickburn, J. P.
 Gerber, E. W. T.
 Watt, A. R. J.

1895.
 CLASS II.—Levy, D.
 Martin, L. O.
 Holme, J. B.

1896.
 CLASS II.—Walker, J. E.
 Boyce, F. S.
 Kershaw, J. C.

1897.
 CLASS I.—Bavin, T. R.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

M.D. EXAMINATION.

1895.

Smith, G. E. (Anatomy).

M.B. EXAMINATION.

1892.
 CLASS I.—Dick, R.
 Sawkins, F. J. T.
 CLASS II.—Tidswell, F.

1893.
 CLASS II.—Smith, G. E. } æq.
 Vallack, A. S. }

1894.
 CLASS I.—Craig, R. G.

1895.
 CLASS II.—Hall, G. R. P.
 Hughes, M. O'G.
 Jackson, J. W.

1896.
 CLASS II.—Deck, G. H. B. } æq.
 Halliday, J. C. }
 McClelland, W. C.
 Wade, R. B.
 Conlon, W. A.

1897.
 CLASS I.—Dixon, G. P.
 CLASS II.—Pain, E. M.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY.

1893.

CLASS II.—Forde, J.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

1894.

CLASS I.—Watt, J. A.

CLASS II.—Bennett, Agnes E. L.

1897.

CLASS I.—Horton, Marion C.

MINERALOGY.

1893.

CLASS II.—Forde, J.

1894.

CLASS I.—Watt, J. A.

PHYSICS.

1894.

CLASS I.—Brearley, J. H. D.

1896.

CLASS II.—*Strickland, T. P.

BIOLOGY.

1894.

CLASS II.—Bennett, Agnes E. L.

1897.

CLASS I.—Horton, Marion C.

M.E. EXAMINATION.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1892.

CLASS I.—Vicars, James

1894.

CLASS I.—Dare, H. H.

1896.

CLASS I.—Bradfield, J. J. C.

* Not passing through the regular course.

B.E. EXAMINATION.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1892.	1895.
CLASS I.—Stephens, C. T.	CLASS I.—Jackson, C. F. } æq.
Barraclough, S. H.	Doak, W. J. }
Roberts, J. W. }	Wood, J. P.
McTaggart, N. J. C. } æq.	CLASS II.—Arnott, R. F.
1893.	1896.
CLASS I.—Ledger, W. H.	CLASS II.—Hole, W. F.
	Woore, J. M. S.
	*Hedgeland, E. W.
1894.	1897.
CLASS I.—Seale, H. P.	CLASS I.—Strickland, T. P.
CLASS II.—White, N. F.	CLASS II.—Shortland, W. A.
	Smail, H. S. I.

MINING ENGINEERING.

1895.

CLASS II.—Simpson, E. S.
Dixon, J. T.

* Not passing through the regular course.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

HONOURS.

NOVEMBER, 1896.

AITKEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY—W. R. Horn; Eleanor E. Bourne, *prox. acc.*

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP No. II., FOR CLASSICS.—R. N. Robson.

prox. acc. { A. G. de L. Arnold
Eleanor E. Bourne.

BARKER SCHOLARSHIP No. II., AND HORNER EXHIBITION FOR MATHEMATICS—

prox. acc. { W. S. Boyd
H. M. Stephen
W. R. Horn
H. S. Mort.

LATIN.

CLASS I.

Robson, R. N. }
Arnold, A. G. de L. }
Horn, W. R. }
Mutton, I. }
Bourne, Eleanor E. }

CLASS II.

Ward, L. K.
Muscio, A.
Hill, J. H. F.
Gough, N. J.
Ward, Pearl W.
Monteith, W. J.
Dunsdon, J. J.
Stephen, H. M.

CLASS III.

D'Apice, J. E.
Uther, Mary H.
Madsen, J. P. V.

GREEK.

CLASS I.

Robson, R. N.
Bourne, Eleanor E.
Arnold, A. G. de L.
Ward, Pearl W.

CLASS II.

Muscio, A.
Gough, N. J.
Monteith, W. J.
Hill, J. H. F.
Horn, W. R.

CLASS III.

Ward, L. K.

GERMAN.

CLASS I.

Bailey, Margaret A.
Frank, Mathilda H. J.

CLASS II.

Benjamin, W. W.
Ward, Pearl W.

CLASS III.

Dunsdon, J. J.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Boyd, W. S.
Horn, W. R.
Mort, H. S.
Stephen, H. M.
Madsen, J. P. V.
Bourne, Eleanor E.

CLASS I.—continued.

Muscio, A. }
Dunsdon, J. J. }

CLASS II.

Robson, R. N. }
Ward, L. K. }
Mutton, I. }
Lehane, T. J. }
Clark, F. G. }
Heery, T. }

Bolton, A. B.
Williams, H. J.
Murray, T. F. J.
Watson, J. F.
Hutchison, G. T.
Murphy, P. J. J.
Monteith, W. J.

CLASS III.

D'Apice, J. E. }
Light, J. C. }
Brooks, Mabel A. }
Fetherstone, L.
Mooney, C. J.
Uther, Mary H.
Whiteford, G.
Hill, J. H. F.
Winton, L. J.
Sadler, A.
O'Mara, T. J.

FRENCH.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Gough, N. J.	Bailey, Margaret A.	Terry, F.
Ward, L. K.	Robson, R. N.	O'Reilly, Susannah H.
Fell, Catherine I.	Stephen, H. M.	Gittings, P. C.
Uther, Mary H.	Arnold, A. G. de L.	Graham, A. N.
Ward, Pearl W.	Hill, J. H. F.	Small, Ethel E.
Bourne, Eleanor E.	Wilson, Annie	Clark, F. G.
Horn, W. R.	Murray, T. F. J.	
	Mutton, I.	

MARCH, 1897.

PASS.

Allen, H. A.	Gough, N. J.	Petrie, J. M.
Anderson, Virginia	Graham, A. N.	Pratt, W. H.
Armitage, C. H.	Hallé, Marie L.	Pritchard, Florence
Armstrong, J. N. F.	Hamilton, T.	Quinn, J. J.
Auld, Jessie T.	Harnett, C. S.	Reynolds, E. H.
Bailey, Margaret A.	Harris, Hilda J.	Robson, Hilda
Barton, E. M. D.	Hastie, Lena E.	Rutherford, Florence M.
Bathgate, D. G.	Hayes, Bertha V.	Sadler, A.
Benjamin, Eveline R.	Heery, T.	Sheridan, Muriel E. R.
Binns, W. J.	Henning, E. T.	Small, Ethel E.
Boland, M. T.	Higgins, Maggie	Stokes, C. L.
Brentnall, Nina T.	Hutchison, G. T.	Terry, F.
Brownlie, E. A. D.	Light, J. C.	Thompson, Jane W.
Buckley, Emma A.	Madsen, J. P. V.	Thompson, Muriel F.
Buxton, Annie	Mansfield, W. C.	Tomkins, Martha H.
Carlile-Thomas, Ella	Melville, H. P.	Trickett, Linda S.
Chapman, Alma G.	Merrick, J.	Turner, Ethel M.
Chamier, Daisy E.	Merrington, E. N.	Upton, Gertrude F.
Clark, F. G.	Morris, Ruby M.	Vaughan, A. C.
Cole, Emily I.	Murray, T. F. J.	Wall, A. P.
Crawford, T. S.	Mutton, I.	Ward, Pearl W.
Day, W. O. C.	McCulloch, Florence H.	Warren, Lydia C.
Dight, A. H.	McGrath, Mary	West, Edith A.
Doyle, Mary J.	McCook, W. H.	Williams, W. H. W.
Doyle, W. J.	McEwen, C. C.	Wilson, Ella
Elyard, Ethel V.	McKinney, Elsie M.	Wilson, R. C.
Fetherstone, L.	Newman, Beatrice F. F.	Wilson, Gwendoline L.
Garvin, Jeanne P.	Newsham, Alice I.	Wood, H.
Gillam, Dora A.	O'Mara, T. J.	Yondale, Ada G.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR THE FACULTIES OF
LAW, MEDICINE AND SCIENCE.

MARCH, 1897.

Note.—Those whose names are marked with the letter (E) are qualified for admission to the Department of Engineering.

PASSED.

Alcock, W. B.
Donnelly, E.
(E) Johnson, A. F.

(E) Latham, O.
(E) Mooney, E. J.
Osborne, J. K.

Stiles, B. T.
Ure, Edith

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1896, AND MARCH, 1897.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No 3, FOR CLASSICS.—[R. C. Teece]—J. J. Walsh.

GEORGE ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR MATHEMATICS—

R. W. Hawken (Engineering),	} æq.
J. F. Morris (Engineering),	
E. C. G. Page,	
D. T. Sawkins.	

PROFESSOR MACCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH ESSAYS—

Margaret I. White,	} æq.
G. G. Nicholson.	

LATIN.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Teece, R. C.
Walsh, J. J.
Parsons, J.

CLASS II.

McEvoy, B. P.	} æq.
Liggins, Jessie H.	
Read, E. J.	
Page, E. C. G.	
Lee, T. N.	} æq.
Tozer, S. D.	
Curtis, W. J.	

CLASS III.

McGrath, E. J.

JUNIOR GERMAN.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Nicholson, G. G.
White, Margaret I.
Read, Elizabeth J.

JUNIOR FRENCH.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

White, Margaret I.
Nicholson, G. G.
Read, Elizabeth J.

CLASS II.

Lee, T. N.

CLASS III.

Page, E. C. G.
Curtis, W. J.
McGrath, E. J.

GREEK.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Teece, R. C.
Walsh, J. J.

CLASS II.

McEvoy, B. P.

CLASS III.

Tozer, S. D.

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Hawken, R. W.	} æq.
(Engineering)	
Morris, J. F.	
(Engineering)	
Page, E. C. G.	
Sawkins, D. T.	
Waterhouse, G. A.	
(Engineering)	

CLASS II.

Walsh, J. J.	} æq.
Perkins, F. T.	
Tozer, S. D.	

CLASS III.

Lee, T. N.

ENGLISH.

PASS.

Read, Eliz. J.	Pasons, J.	Fitzpatrick, E. B. L.
Withycombe, E. J.	Yarnold, Isabel M.	Clipsham, Gertrude M.
Walsh, J. J.	Turner, Annie E.	*Grieve, R. H.
Teece, R. C.	White, Margaret I.	Cadden, L. G. B.
McEvoy, B. P.	*Dickinson, E. M.	*Clegg, W. C.
Page, E. C. G.	Ball, L. C.	Parsons, Emily W.
Nicholson, G. G.	Williams, L. B.	Lafferty, T. M.
Lee, T. N.	*† Cole, P. R.	Cahill, J. H.
Tozer, S. D.	Slack, Ida L.	McGrath, E. J.
Liggins, Jessie H.	Galt, J.	Davidson, C. G. W.
Perkins, F. T.	Davies, Edith W.	Butler, S. W. B.
Hadley, C. W.	Marr, Fannie A.	*Quaife, C.
*Maxted, H. L.	Verge, J.	Saywell, T. S.
Sawkins, D. T.	Curtis, W. J.	
Williamson, P. L.		

LATIN.

PASS.

Galt, J.	Marr, Fannie A.	Williamson, P. L.
Nicholson, G. G.	*Dickinson, E. M.	Turner, Annie E.
Saywell, T. S.	Slack, Ida L.	Cadden, L. G. B.
Perkins, F. T.	White, Margaret I.	Fitzpatrick, E. B. L.
Sawkins, D. T.	*Clegg, W. C.	Clipsham, Gertrude M.
*Grieve, R. H.	Ball, L. C.	Cahill, J. H.
*Cole, P. R.	Hadley, C. W.	Lafferty, T. M.
Williams, L. B.	Davies, Edith W.	Yarnold, Isabel M.
Verge, J.	Withycombe, E. J.	Davidson, C. G. W.
*Maxted, H. L.	Parsons, Emily W.	Butler, S. W. B.

GREEK (PRELIMINARY).

PASS.

Perkins, F. T.	Marr, Fannie A.
----------------	-----------------

JUNIOR FRENCH.

PASS.

Liggins, Jessie H.	Davies, Edith W.	Hadley, C. W.
Williams, L. B.	Williamson, P. L.	Parsons, Emily W.
*Dickinson, E. M.	Withycombe, E. J.	Fitzpatrick, E. B. L.
Parsons, J.	Clipsham, G. M.	Turner, Annie E.
Verge, J.	*Grieve, R. H.	Lafferty, T. M.
Ball, L. C.	Davidson, C. G. W.	*Clegg, W. C.
Sawkins, D. T.	Cadden, L. G. B.	*Grieve, J. T.
Saywell, T. S.	Yarnold, Isabel M.	Butler, S. W. B.
*Cole, P. R.	Cahill, J. H.	*Quaife, C.
Slack, Ida L.		

* Evening Students.

+ Unmatriculated.

JUNIOR GERMAN.

PASS.

Williamson, P. L.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS.

*Dickinson, E. M.	Saywell, T. S.	Cahill, J. H.
Teece, R. C.	Williamson, P. L.	*Clegg, W. C.
Curtis, W. J.	McGrath, E. J.	Yarnold, Isabel M.
Parsons, J. } æq.	Galt, J. }	Nicholson, G. G.
Hadley, C. W.	Lafferty, T. M. } æq.	Fitzpatrick, E. B. L.
Withycombe, E. J.	Turner, Annie E.	Marr, Fannie A. }
*Cole, P. R.	Verge, J.	Parsons, Emily W. } æq.
Butler, S. W. B. }	Davidson, C. G. W.	Cadden, L. G. B.
Williams, L. B. } æq.	Liggins, Jessie H.	Davies, Edith W. }
McEvoy, B. P.	*Grieve, R. H.	White, Margaret I. } æq.
Read, Eliz. J.	Ball, L. C. }	
Slack, Ida L.	Clipsham, G. M. } æq.	

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1897.

PASS.

Clifford, J. P.	MacLaurin, H. N.	Sadler, H. F.
Elphinstone, Elsie M.	McMahon, W. D.	Slee, R. T.
Griffith, E. P. T.	More, G. A.	Thawley, J.
Johnson, F. J.	Page, A. E.	
Mackintosh, B. A. H.	Rees, W.	

PASSED IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS.

- * Jackson, Carrie (Geometry).
- *† Grieve, J. T. (English, Latin and Geometry).
- * Maxted, H. L. (Arithmetic and Algebra).
- * Smith, J. D. (French and Physics).
- * Tebbutt, E. H. (Geometry).

FACULTY OF ARTS.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1896, AND MARCH, 1897.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP NO. 1, FOR CLASSICS—D. P. Evans-Jones.

BARKER SCHOLARSHIP NO. 1 AND NORBERT QUIRK PRIZE FOR MATHEMATICS—
F. G. Griffiths.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S PRIZE FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—
N. G. Pilcher.

PROFESSOR MACCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH ESSAYS—F. V. Dowling.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S PRIZE FOR HISTORY—Elisabeth A. Lance;
N. G. S. Pilcher, *prox. acc.*

LATIN.	SENIOR FRENCH.	GEOLOGY.
HONOURS.	HONOURS.	See Engineering Lists.
CLASS I.	CLASS I.	
Fidler, Isabel M.	Fidler, Isabel M.	
Evans-Jones, D. P.	CLASS II.	HISTORY.
CLASS III.	DeLissa, Ethel N.	HONOURS.
Jarvie, B.	CLASS III.	CLASS I.
Yeates, A. A.	Jarvie, B.	Lance, Elisabeth A.
		Pilcher, N. G. S.
		CLASS II.
		Gordon, Emily I.
GREEK.	SENIOR GERMAN.	LOGIC & MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.
HONOURS.	HONOURS.	HONOURS.
CLASS I.	CLASS III.	CLASS I.
Evans-Jones, D. P.	DeLissa, Ethel N.	Pilcher, N. G. S.
		Dowling, F. V. } <i>æq.</i>
		DeLissa, E. N. }
		CLASS II.
		Forsyth, W. G.
		*† Beardmore, F. J.
		Edwards, E. E.
ENGLISH.	MATHEMATICS.	
HONOURS.	HONOURS.	
CLASS II.	CLASS I.	
Forsyth, W. G.	Griffiths, F. G.	
Jarvie, B.	Jarvie, B.	
	* Matthews, H. B. } <i>æq.</i>	

• Evening students. + Unmatriculated.

ENGLISH.

PASS.

Fidler, Isabel M.
 * Barry, H. de B.
 Evans-Jones, D. P.
 Lance, Elisabeth A.
 Stoney, E. H.
 Pilcher, N. G. S.

Dunncliffe, Mary C.
 Williams, A. J.
 Rossiter, Florence A.
 Dowling, F. V.
 * Walton, G. H. M.
 Fitzhardinge, Maud Y.

† Gullett, Minnie D.
 Warren, E. W.
 Dey, Charlotte J.
 Sullivan, D. J.
 Bavin, Gertrude L.
 Cordingley, Grace M.

LATIN.

PASS.

Pilcher, N. G. S.
 Forsyth, W. G.
 Williams, A. J.
 Dowling, F. V.
 Warren, E. W.
 Hunter, T. B.
 * Mulholland, J. J.

Rossiter, Florence A.
 * Monaghan, J. G.
 Gregson, W. H.
 Heden, E. C.
 Fitzhardinge, Maud Y.
 Dey, Charlotte J.

Dunncliffe, Mary C.
 Holt, W. J.
 DeLissa, Ethel N.
 * Paris, Jane E.
 Bavin, Gertrude L.
 Stoney, E. H.

JUNIOR GREEK.

PASS.

Galt, J. (1st Year)

Fitzhardinge, Maude Y.

SENIOR FRENCH.

PASS.

* Day, L. S.
 Dunncliffe, Mary C.
 Yeates, A. A.
 Williams, A. J.
 Stoney, E. H.

* Mulholland, J. J.
 Holt, W. J.
 Dey, Charlotte J.
 Heden, E. C.
 Rossiter, Florence A.
 Gregson, W. H.

Cordingley, Grace M.
 Hunter, T. B.
 † Gullett, Minnie D.
 * Studds, H. A.
 Sullivan, D. J.

SENIOR GERMAN.

PASS.

Lance, Elisabeth A.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS.

LOGARITHMS AND TRIGONOMETRY, STATICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

Heden, E. C.

Fidler, Isabel M.

Lance, Elisabeth A.

LOGARITHMS AND TRIGONOMETRY, STATICS, DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Forsyth, W. G.

Gregson, W. H.

* Evening students.

† Unmatriculated.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS.

*Barry, H. de B.	*Walton, G. H. M.	Sullivan, D. J.
Bavin, Gertrude L.	Yeates, A. A.	*Mathews, H. B.
Hunter, T. B.	*Day, L. S.	Holt, W. J.
†Gullett, Minnie D.	Dey, Charlotte J.	*Cole, A. E.
*Studds, H. A.	*Hudson, W. (3rd Year)	*Curlewis, H. B. (3rd Year)
*Walker, J. W.	*Musmann, C. E. G.	

HISTORY.

PASS.

Evans-Jones, D. P.	Rossiter, Florence A.	Dunncliffe, Mary C.
Williams, A. J.	Yeates, A. A.	Cordingley, Grace M.
Stoney, E. H.	Hunter, T. B.	Sullivan, D. J.
Bavin, Gertrude L.) req.	Fitzhardinge, Maude Y.	

GEOLOGY.

See Engineering Lists.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1897.

PASS.

Beaumont, Annie H.	D'Apice, A. W. M.	Houison, S. J.
Bonamy, Nellie M. B.	Dumolo, Nona	Mitchell, Ethel R.
Brown, G. E.	Edwards, E. F.	Potts, C.
Brown, Lizzie S.	Gordon, Emily I.	Purcell, P. F.
Cook, S. L.	Harris, Marion	*Walton, G. H. M.
Cribb, Estelle	Holliday, A.	

PASSED IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS.

- *Anderson, Catherine (Latin, French, History)
- †Gullett, Minnie D. (Latin)
- *Watkin, Beatrice E. (French)
- *Walker, J. W. (English)

FACULTY OF ARTS.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR CLASSICS—H. E. Whitfeld.

H. S. Dettmann, *prox. acc.*

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR MATHEMATICS—S. D. Chalmers.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—D. Wallace.

FRAZER SCHOLARSHIP FOR HISTORY—S. D. Chalmers.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S PRIZE FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—

D. Wallace.

PROFESSOR MACCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH—H. S. Dettmann.

LATIN.	MATHEMATICS.	LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.
HONOURS.	HONOURS.	HONOURS.
CLASS I.	CLASS I.	CLASS I.
Whitfeld, H. E.	Chalmers, S. D.	Wallace, D.
Dettmann, H. S.		Whitfeld, H. E.
CLASS II.		Stephen, J. W. F.
Armstrong, Margaret J.	GREEK.	CLASS II.
Hobbs, E.	HONOURS.	Broinowski, L. T.
	CLASS I.	HISTORY.
FRENCH.	Dettmann, H. S. } <i>æq.</i>	HONOURS.
HONOURS.	Whitfeld, H. E. }	CLASS I.
CLASS II.	CLASS II.	Chalmers, S. D.
Armstrong, Margaret J.	Hobbs, E.	Monahan, W. W.
*Musmann, C. E. G.		CLASS II.
		*Jones, C. H. F.
ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	GEOLOGY AND
HONOURS.	HONOURS.	PALÆONTOLOGY
CLASS I.	CLASS I.	AND OPTICAL
Dettmann, H. S.	Dettmann, H. S.	MINERALOGY.
CLASS II.	CLASS II.	HONOURS.
Barnes, Pearl E.	*Musmann, C. E. G.	CLASS II.
CLASS III.		Langley, Isabella
Saunders, Eva F.		PASS.
		Symonds, Bertha.

* Evening students.

ENGLISH.

PASS.

*Cruise, Emily A.	Louis, P. H.	*Murray, M. M. H.	} bac. bac
Hansard, Edith H.	Raves, G. A.	Broinowski, L. T.	
Armstrong, Margaret J.	Blaxland, H. C.	Hill, G. A.	
Riley, S. G. B.	Langley, Isabella E.	*Hughes, H. J.	
*Klein, J. A.	Symonds, Bertha V.	†*Fulton, H. E.	
*Jones, C. H. F.	*Molster, Sarah		

LATIN.

PASS.

Stacy, F. S.	Hansard, Edith H.	*Hudson, W.
Stephen, J. W. F.	*Jones, C. H. F.	Saunders, Eva F.
Broinowski, L. T.	Riley, S. G. B.	Roth-Schmidt, F.
Blaxland, H. C.	Barnes, Pearl E.	*Hughes, H. J.
Raves, G. A.	Auld, J. H. G.	*Hunt, H. A. S.
Penman, J. E. F.	Bloomfield, Elsie I'A.	
*Musmann, C. E. G.	†*Fulton, H. E.	

FRENCH.

PASS.

Wallace, D.	Saunders, Eva F.	Barnes, Pearl E.
*Cruise, Emily A.	*Klein, J. A.	*Hudson, W.
Blaxland, H. C.	*Murray, Mercy M. H.	Symonds, Bertha V.
*Molster, Sarah	Roth-Schmidt, F.	

GERMAN.

PASS.

Wallace, D.	Bloomfield, Elsie I'A.
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GREEK (SENIOR).

Stephen, J. W. F.	Dowling, F. V.
Auld, J. H. G.	Hill, G. A.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS.

Hansard, Edith H.	Saunders, Eva
Roth-Schmidt, F.	

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS.

Penman, J. E. F.	} æq.
Raves, G. A.	
Auld, J. H. G.	
Hill, G. A.	

* Evening students.

, * Not passing through the regular course.

HISTORY.

PASS.

Bloomfield, Elsie I' A.
 Penman, J. E. F.
 Langley, Isabella E.
 *Cruise, Emily A.
 Louis, P. H.
 *Hughes, H. J.

} req.

Hobbs, E.
 *Klein J. A.
 *Molster, Sarah
 Barnes, Pearl E.

Riley, S. G. B.
 Hill, G. A.
 *Murray, Mercy M. H.
 †*Fulton, H. E.

LAW SUBJECTS.

(See under Faculty of Law).

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1897.

PASS.

*Broome, E.
 *Cole, Louisa
 *Curlewis, H. B.
 *Edmunds, May
 Fitzpatrick, B. J.
 *Grassick, C. C.

*Grogan, A. T. H.
 *Hay, Mary C.
 *Jackson, F. C.
 *Monaghan, J. G.
 Monahan, W. W.
 Moustaka, Orea E. H.

O'Sullivan, D.
 *Sharp, W. A. R.
 *Sharpe, W. G.
 Ward, Ruby E.
 Paris, Jane E.

* Evening students.

† Not passing through the regular course.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1897.

CLASSICS—LATIN AND GREEK.

HONOURS.

CLASS II.

Pratt, F. V., B.A.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

PASS.

Blumer, G. A., B.A.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

HONOURS.

CLASS II.

Doust, Edith L., B.A.

MODERN HISTORY.

HONOURS.

CLASS II.

Dennis, J., B.A.

FACULTY OF LAW.

INTERMEDIATE LL.B. EXAMINATION.

WIGRAM ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECTS OF THE
EXAMINATION—E. M. Mitchell, B.A.

o Pass.

(Order of Merit.)

Mitchell, E. M., B.A.	Stacy, F. S.	Chapman, A. E., B.A.
Waddell, G. W., B.A.	Bloomfield, W. J., B.A.	Hunt, H. A. S.
Louis, P. H.	Parker, W. A., B.A.	

ROMAN LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

(Order of Merit.)

Mitchell, E. M., B.A.	Stacy, F. S.	Chapman, A. E. B.A.
Louis, P. H.	Parker, W. A., B.A.	Hunt, H. A. S.
Waddell, G. W., B.A.	Bloomfield, W. J., B.A.	

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(Order of Merit.)

Mitchell, E. M., B.A.	Stacy, F. S.	Chapman, A. E., B.A.
Waddell, G. W., B.A.	Louis, P. H.	Hunt, H. A. S.
Bloomfield, W. J., B.A.	Parker, W. A., B.A.	Gray, G. B.

FINAL LL.B. EXAMINATION.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY—T. R. Bavin, B.A.

CLASS I.	CLASS III.	Creagh, W. J., B.A.
Bavin, T. R., B.A.	Brierley, F. N., M.A.	Mills, P. H., B.A.
CLASS II.	Cullinane, J. A., B.A.	O'Brien, P. D., B.A.
None.	Davies, A. B., B.A.	

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

RENWICK SCHOLARSHIP—A. H. Macintosh,
Mabel J. Graham, *prox. acc.*

COLLIE PRIZE FOR BOTANY—Mabel J. Graham.

PROFESSOR HASWELL'S PRIZE FOR ZOOLOGY—Mabel J. Graham.

PROFESSOR HASWELL'S PRIZE FOR LABORATORY NOTES—E. M. Humphery.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Anderson, A.	Graham, Mabel J.	McDowall, St. A. W. L.
Anderson, H. M., B.A.	Greenham, Eleanor C.	Macintosh, A. H.
Barling, E. V.	Griffiths, F. G.	Maffey, W. R. H., B.A.
Barton, J. a' B. D., B.A.	Gullett, Lucy E.	Miller, R. C.
Bridge, N. H.	Hart, B. L.	Savage, E. J.
Cameron, D. A.	Holt, A. C., B.A.	Seldon, W.
Carlile-Thomas, Ida M.	Humphery, E. M.	Sharp, W. A. R.
Combes, E.	Langton, W. D.	Thomas, G. B.
Conroy, L. B. H.	Le Fevre, J. S.	Tudor-Jones, E.
Cox, H.	McCredie, R. W.	Wauham, R.

CLASS LISTS IN HONOURS.

CHEMISTRY.	PHYSICS.	BIOLOGY.
HONOURS.	HONOURS.	HONOURS.
CLASS I.	CLASS I.	CLASS I.
Graham, Mabel J. } <i>req.</i>	Macintosh, A. H.	Graham, Mabel J. } <i>req.</i>
Macintosh, A. H. } <i>req.</i>	CLASS II.	Macintosh, A. H. } <i>req.</i>
Barling, E. V.	Graham, Mabel J.	Barling, E. V.
Griffiths, F. G.	Barling, E. V.	
CLASS II.		CLASS II.
Cameron, D. A.		Griffiths, F. G.
Sharp, W. A. R.		Maffey, R. W. H., B.A.
Tudor-Jones, E.		Cox, H.
Anderson, H. M., B.A.		Greenham, Elnr. C. } <i>req.</i>

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1897.

PASS.

Corfe, A. J.	Stephen, E. H. M.
Holland, J. J.	Vivers, G. A.
Jones, P. S.	Veech, P. L.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Holmes, H. G. | Burfitt, W. F., B.A. | Knight, H. J. P.

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Lees, G. J.	|	Harris, W. H.	} æq.
McLean, G.	|	Busby, H.	
McEvoy, J. J.	|	Durack, W. J.	

PASS (Alphabetical).

Blue, A. I.	|	Lee, H. H.	|	Savage, V. W.
Burge, S. B.	|	Oliver, W. R.	|	Tange, F. S.
Garde, H. L.	|	Roseby, E. R.	|	Webb, F. W.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1897.

Pockley, E. O. | Schwabe, J. H.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

JOHN HARRIS SCHOLARSHIP FOR ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—C. S. Willis.

DR. DIXSON'S PRIZE FOR MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS—

H. J. W. Brennand, B.A.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Ludowici, Edward	} æq.
Willis, C. S.	

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Windeyer, J. C.	} æq.	Fairfax, E. W.	} æq.	Brennand, H. J. W.	} æq.
MacMaster, D.A.D.		Sandes, F. P.		Wilson, T. G.	
		Taylor, C. J.		Cargill, W. D.	

PASS (Alphabetical).

Brade, G. F.	|	Huggart, W. C.	|	Old, G. G.
Chisholm, E. C.	|	Marr, G. W. S.	|	West, F. W.
Forster, R. C.	|		|	

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1897.

PASS.

Davies, R. L.	|	King, A. A.	|	Paton, J. W.
Eichler, W. O. H.	|	Marsden, E. A.	|	Mackenzie, J.

FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

DR. WILKINSON'S PRIZE FOR PATHOLOGY—J. MacPherson, M.A., B.Sc.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

MacPherson, J., M.A., B.Sc.

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Hall, E. C.

| Kater, N. W.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Affleck, Ada C.
 Carlile-Thomas, Julia
 Cooley, P. G.
 Cope, H. R.
 Dey, R.

Ellis, L. E.
 Lipscombe, T. W.
 Newton, W. T. J.
 Newton, Alice S.
 Palleine, R. H.

Read, W. H.
 Sheldon, H.
 Stacy, H. S.
 Throsby, H. Z.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1897.

PASS.

Bowker, C. V.
 Corbin, A. G.

| Delohery, H. C.
 | Stevens, W. W.

| Walton, W. B.

FIFTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

M.B. AND CH.M.

HONOURS AT GRADUATION.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL—G. P. Dixon.

CLASS I.

Dixon, G. P.

CLASS II.

Pain, E. M.

ORDER OF MERIT IN THE SUBJECTS OF THE FIFTH YEAR EXAMINATION TAKEN
 TOGETHER.

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Dixon, G. P.
 Pain, E. M.

| Cosh, J. I. C.

| Wassell, J. L.
 | Broinowski, G. H. } æq.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Barnes, E. H.
 Farrell, R. M.

| Harris, W. H.
 | Higgins, F. C.

| Terrey, H.

M.D. EXAMINATION.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

PASS.

Flashman, James Froude, M.B., CH.M.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

LEVEY SCHOLARSHIP FOR CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS—G. Harker.

SMITH PRIZE FOR PHYSICS—Beaver W. R. } æq.
G. Harker.

UNIVERSITY PRIZE FOR PHYSIOGRAPHY—G. Harker.

CHEMISTRY.	BIOLOGY.	PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS.
HONOURS.	HONOURS.	
CLASS I.	CLASS II.	<i>See Engineering lists.</i>
Harker, G.	Harker, G.	

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1897.

Golding, A.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

PROFESSOR DAVID'S PRIZE FOR GEOLOGY—W. G. Woolnough.

PASS.

Davis, Agnes M. H., B.A. | Woolnough, W. G.

CHEMISTRY.	GEOLOGY.
HONOURS.	<i>See Engineering lists.</i>
CLASS II.	MATHEMATICS.
	PASS.
Woolnough, W. G.	Woolnough, W. G.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1897.

Brennan, Sarah O., M.A.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

BIOLOGY.	GEOLOGY, PALÆONTOLOGY AND OPTICAL MINERALOGY.
HONOURS.	
CLASS I.	HONOURS.
Horton, Marion C.	CLASS I.
	Horton, Marion C.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

SLADE PRIZE FOR PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—R. L. Jack.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Beaver, W. R.	Gibson, C. G.	Mort, S. R.
Durack, J. J.	Morris, J. F.	Waterhouse, G. A.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1897.

†Allen, C. P. (Chemistry)	Jack, R. L.	D'Arcy, J. C.
Hawken, R. W.	Mathison, W. C.	

CLASS LISTS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS.

APPLIED MECHANICS, GEOMETRICAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.	CLASS II					
Beaver, W. R.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Durack, J. J.</td> <td rowspan="4">} æq.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mathison, W. C.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morris, J. F.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D'Arcy, J. C.</td> </tr> </table>	Durack, J. J.	} æq.	Mathison, W. C.	Morris, J. F.	D'Arcy, J. C.
Durack, J. J.	} æq.					
Mathison, W. C.						
Morris, J. F.						
D'Arcy, J. C.						

PASS.

Hawken, R. W.	Waterhouse, G. A.	Jack, R. L.
Mort, S. R.	Gibson, C. G.	†Allen, C. P.

PHYSICS.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Beaver, W. R.	} æq.
Harker, G.	
Durack, J. J.	

CLASS II.

Morris, J. F.

CHEMISTRY.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Beaver, W. R.

CLASS II.

Morris, J. F.
Waterhouse, G. A.

† Unmatriculated.

MATHEMATICS.

(SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING).

PASS.

Waterhouse, G. A.	Harker, G. (Science)	Gibson, C. G.
Morris, J. F.	Mort, S. R.	

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

MINING ENGINEERING.

PASS.

Black, R. A. W., B.A.	Piddington, F. L.	Reid, N.
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DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1897.

PASS.

Boyd, R. J. (Civil Engineering)	Palmer, T. H. (Mining Engineering).
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CLASS LISTS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS.

APPLIED
MECHANICS, CIVIL
ENGINEERING
AND SURVEYING.

PASS.

Boyd, R. J.
Black, R. A. W., B.A.
Reid, N.
Palmer, T. H.
Piddington, F. L.

GEOLOGY.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Woolnough, W. G.
(Science)

CLASS II.

Piddington, F. L.
Heden, E. C. (Arts)

PASS.

*Gritton, H. B.
Reid, N.
Davis, Agnes M. H.
(Science)
Gregson, W. H. (Arts)
Black, R. A. W., B.A.
Holt, W. J. (Arts)

CHEMISTRY FOR MINING ENGINEERS.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Black, R. A. W., B.A.	Piddington, F. L.	Woolnough, W. G.
† Gritton, H. B.	Reid, N.	(Science)

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL—T. P. Strickland.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Amphlett, H. M.	Smail, H. S. I.	Warren, E. W.
Rowlands, H. B.	Strickland, T. P.	
Shortland, W. A.	Wallach, B.	

* Unmatriculated.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH 1897.

CIVIL ENGINEERING—Deane, H. J.

CLASS LISTS.

CIVIL
ENGINEERING,
SURVEYING AND
ARCHITECTURE.

HONOURS.

CLASS I.

Strickland, T. P.

CLASS II.

Shortland, W. A.
Smail, H. S. I.

PASS.

Amphlett, H. M.
Deane, H. J.
Rowlands, H. B.

Warren, E. W.
Wallach, B.
Wilson, J. B.

ARCHITECTURE.

PASS.

† Esplin, D. T.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, ETC.

VISITOR.

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

1886.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.

1891.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Victor Albert George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.

1893.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Robert William Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G.

1895.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Henry Robert, Viscount Hampden.

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, G.C.M.G. and C.B., administering the Government, presided as Visitor. At the Commemoration in 1893, after the departure of the Earl of Jersey, and at the Commemoration of 1895, Sir Frederick Darley, C.J., Kt., 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 By-law to three years, but the retiring Chancellor is declared to be eligible for re-election.

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

- 1851.—Edward Hamilton, M.A.
 1854.—Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, M.D., 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 W. M. Manning, LL.D., Kt., K.C.M.G.
 1895.—The Hon. Sir Wm. Chas. Windeyer, M.A., LL.D., Kt.
 1896.—The Hon. Hy. Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., 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., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.
 1854.—The Hon. F. L. S. Merewether, B.A.
 1862.—The Hon. Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B.
 1865.—The Hon. J. H. Plunkett, B.A.
 1869.—The Rev. Canon Allwood, B.A.
 1883.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Windeyer, M.A., LL.D.
 1887.—The Hon. Hy. Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.
 1889.—The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
 1891.—Henry Chamberlaine Russell, B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S.
 *The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
 1892.—The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.
 † His Honour Judge Backhouse, M.A.
 1893.—His Honour Judge Backhouse, M.A.
 1895.—The Hon. Hy. Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.
 1896.—His Honour Judge Backhouse, M.A.

THE SENATE.

The original Senate was appointed by Proclamation on the 24th of December, 1850, under the Act of Incorporation, and consisted of the following :—

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

* Mr. Russell having retired during his year of office, the Hon. Dr. Renwick was elected in his place for the remainder of the year.

† The Hon. Dr. Renwick having retired during his year of office, Judge Backhouse was elected in his place for the remainder of the year.

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 extended to Bachelors of Arts of three years standing, and by the University Extension Act of 1884, the privilege was further extended to all Bachelors 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 by any By-law select.

EX-MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

- 1850-1854—Hamilton, Edward, M.A.
- 1850-1855—Davis, the Right Rev. C. H., D.D.
- 1850-1856—Broadhurst, the Hon. Edward, B.A.
- 1850-1859—Boyce, the Rev. W. B.
- 1850-1859—Therry, His Honour Sir Roger
- 1850-1860—Macarthur, the Hon. James
- 1857-1860—Denison, Alfred, B.A.
- 1850-1861—Donaldson, the Hon. Sir Stuart A.
- 1857-1861—Cooper, Sir Daniel, Bart, G.C.M.G.
- 1853-1865—Douglas, Henry Grattan, M.D.
- 1861-1866—Woolley, the Rev. J., D.C.L. (Principal)
- 1850-1868—Darvall, Sir John Bayley, M.A.
- 1850-1869—O'Brien, Bartholomew, M.D.
- 1850-1869—Plunkett, the Hon. John Hubert, B.A.
- 1850-1870—Purves, Rev. W., M.A.
- 1850-1872—Wentworth, the Hon. William Charles
- 1868-1872—Nathan, Charles, M.D.
- 1869-1873—Stenhouse, N. D., M.A.
- 1868-1874—Arnold, the Hon. William M.
- 1850-1875—Merewether, the Hon. F. L. S., B.A.
- 1856-1877—Polding, the Most Rev. Archbishop, D.D.
- 1859-1878—Allen, the Hon. George
- 1873-1878—Dalley, the Right Hon. William Bede, P.C.
- 1858-1878—Martin, the Hon. Sir James, Chief Justice
- 1861-1879—Pell, Professor Morris Birkbeck, B.A.
- 1850-1879—Deas-Thomson, the Hon. Sir E., C.B., K.C.M.G.
- 1860-1880—Macarthur, the Hon. Sir William
- 1872-1882—Forster, the Hon. William

- 1850-1883—Nicholson, Sir Charles, Bart., D.C.L., M.D., LL.D.
 1867-1884—Badham, Professor Charles, D.D.
 1861-1885—Smith, the Hon. Professor, M.D., LL.D., C.M.G.
 1877-1885—Allen, the Hon. Sir George Wigram, K.C.M.G.
 1885-1886—Martin, the Hon. Sir James, Chief Justice
 1855-1886—Allwood, Rev. Canon, B.A.
 1879-1887—Darley, the Hon. Sir F. M., B.A., Chief Justice
 1878-1887—Stephen, the Hon. Sir Alfred, C.B., G.C.M.G., Ex-C.J., P.C.
 1887-1888—Knox, George, M.A.
 1872-1888—Rolleston, Christopher, C.M.G.
 1880-1889—Barton, the Hon. Edmund, M.A.
 1886-1889—Barry, the Most Rev. Alfred, D.D., LL.D.
 1884-1890—Stephens, Professor W. J., M.A.
 1883-1891—Jennings, the Hon. Sir Patrick A., LL.D., K.C.M.G.
 1875-1891—Macleay, the Hon. Sir William, Kt.
 1870-1892—Hay, the Hon. Sir John, M.A., K.C.M.G.
 1877-1892—Gurney, Professor Theodore T., M.A.
 1891-1892—O'Connor, the Hon. Richard Edward, M.A.
 1859-1894—Faucett, the Hon. Peter, B.A.
 1885-1894—Scott, Professor Walter, M.A.
 1861-1895—Manning, the Hon. Sir William Montagu, Kt., K.C.M.G.,
 LL.D.
 1892-1896—Manning, the Hon. Mr. Justice, M.A.
 1894-1896—Gurney, Professor Theodore T., M.A.

PRESENT SENATE.

- 1895—Anderson, Henry Charles Lennox, M.A.
 1887—Backhouse, His Honour Judge, M.A., Vice-Chancellor.
 1892—Barton, the Hon. Edmund, M.A.
 1888—Butler, Professor Thomas, B.A.
 1890—Cobbett, Professor Pitt, M.A., D.C.L., Dean of the
 Faculty of Law (*ex officio*).
 1896—Cullen, The Hon. William Portus, M.A., LL.D.
 1887—Jones, Philip Sydney, M.D.
 1894—Knox, Edward William
 1879—Liversidge, Professor Archibald, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.,
 Dean of the Faculty of Science (*ex officio*).
 1883—MacLaurin, the Hon. Henry Normand, M.A., M.D.,
 LL.D., Chancellor.
 1893—O'Connor, the Hon. Richard Edward, M.A.
 1879—Oliver, Alexander, M.A.
 1877—Renwick, the Hon. Sir Arthur, B.A., M.D., Kt.
 1889—Rogers, Francis E., M.A., LL.B., Q.C.
 1875—Russell, Henry C., B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S.
 1896—Scott, Professor Walter, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of
 Arts (*ex officio*).
 1888—Stephen, Cecil Bedford, M.A.

- 1883—Stuart, Professor T. P. Anderson, M.D., Dean of the
Faculty of Medicine (*ex officio*)
1889—Teece, Richard, F.I.A., F.F.A.
1866—Windeyer, the Hon. Sir William C., M.A., LL.D., Kt.,
Chancellor.

EX-PROFESSORS.

CLASSICS AND LOGIC.

- 1852-1866—Woolley, the Rev. John, D.C.L.
1867-1883—Badham, Rev. Charles, D.D.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

- 1870-1872—Thomson, Alexander M., D.Sc.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

- 1852-1877—Pell, Morris B., B.A.

CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

- 1852-1885—Smith, the Hon. John, M.D., LL.D., C.M.G.

NATURAL HISTORY (GEOLOGY, ETC.)

- 1882-1890—Stephens, William John, M.A.

TEACHING STAFF.

- ANATOMY—Challis Professor—1890 (*a*) James T. Wilson, M.B.,
Ch.M. (Edin.)
Demonstrator—1897—Arthur E. Mills, M.B., Ch.M.
ARCHITECTURE—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1887—John Sulman,
F.R.I.B.A.
BIOLOGY—Challis Professor—1890—William A. Haswell, M.A.,
D.Sc. (Edin.)
Demonstrator—1892—James P. Hill, F.L.S.
CHEMISTRY—Professor—1874 (*b*) Archibald Liversidge, M.A.,
LL.D., F.R.S. (Christ's College, Cambridge), Dean
of the Faculty of Science.
Demonstrator—1892—James A. Schofield, A.R.S.M., F.C.S.
Junior Demonstrator—1897—Henry B. Gritton.
P. N. Russell Lecturer in Metallurgy—William F. Smeeth,
M.A., B.E., F.G.S., A.R.S.M.
CLINICAL MEDICINE—Lecturer—1889—R. Scot-Skirving, M.B.,
Ch.M. (Edin.)
CLINICAL SURGERY—Lecturers—1893—G. T. Hankins, M.R.C.S.
1895—Charles P. B. Clubbe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(*a*) M.B., Ch.M., Honours 1883. Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of Edinburgh.
(*b*) Associate of the Royal School of Mines, London; late University Demonstrator of
Chemistry, Cambridge.

ENGINEERING—Challis Professor—1884 (*c*) William H. Warren,
Wh. Sc., M. Inst. C.E.

P. N. Russell Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering
and Drawing—S. Henry Barraclough, B.E. (Sydney),
M.M.E. (Cornell).

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—Professor—1891—(*d*) T.
W. Edgeworth David, B.A. (New College, Oxford).

Demonstrator—1893—William F. Smeeth, M.A., B.E.,
F.G.S., A.R.S.M.

**WILLIAM HILTON HOVELL LECTURER IN GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL
GEOGRAPHY**—T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A. (New Col-
lege, Oxford)

GREEK—Professor—1885—(*e*) Walter Scott, M.A. (Merton Col-
lege, Oxford), Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

HISTORY—Challis Professor—1891—G. Arnold Wood, M.A.
(Balliol College, Oxford)

LATIN—Professor—1891—Thomas Butler, B.A. (Sydney)
Assistant Lecturer—1891, Frederick Lloyd, B.A., LL.B.

LAW—Challis Professor—1890—Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L.
(University College, Oxford), Dean of the Faculty of Law.

EQUITY, PROBATE, BANKRUPTCY AND COMPANY LAW—Challis
Lecturer—1890—G. E. Rich, M.A.

LAW OF PROCEDURE, EVIDENCE AND PLEADING—Challis Lecturer
—1890—C. A. Coghlan, M.A., LL.D.

LAW OF STATUS, CIVIL OBLIGATIONS AND CRIMES—Challis Lecturer
—1890—F. Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—Challis Professor—1890—(*f*)
Francis Anderson, M.A. (Glasgow).

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS—Lecturer—1883—Thomas
Dixson, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

(*c*) Member Inst. Civil Engineers, London; Member of the American Society of Civil
Engineers; Whitworth Scholar; Society of Arts Technological Scholar.

(*d*) Late Scholar of New College, Oxford, and late member of the Geological Survey of
New South Wales.

(*e*) Late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

(*f*) Late Clarke Philosophical Fellow, University of Glasgow.

MATHEMATICS—Professor—1877—(*g*) Theodore T. Gurney, M.A.
(St. John's College, Cambridge)

Assistant Lecturers—1886—A. Newham, B.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge), Evening Lecturer. 1887—E. M. Moors, M.A.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH—Lecturer—1883—
W. H. Goode, M.A., M.D., Ch.M. (Dub.)

MEDICAL TUTOR—E. J. Jenkins, M.A., M.D. (Oxon.).

MIDWIFERY—Lecturer—1897—James Graham, M.D., Ch.M.
(Edin.).

DISEASES OF WOMEN—1897—Joseph Foreman, M.R.C.S.

MINING—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1892—Edward F. Pittman,
A.R.S.M.

MODERN LITERATURE—Challis Professor—1887—(*h*) Mungo W.
MacCallum, M.A. (Glasgow).

Assistant Lecturers—French and German—1889—(*i*) Emil J.
Treichmann, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Heidelberg); R. Max.
LL.D. English—1894—Ernest R. Holme, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Lecturer—1889—(*j*) F.
Antill Pockley, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

PATHOLOGY—Lecturer—1883—(*k*) W. Camac Wilkinson, B.A.
(Syd.), M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.)

PHYSICS—Professor—1886—(*l*) Richard Threlfall, M.A. (Caius
College, Cambridge).

Demonstrator—1890—James A. Pollock, B.Sc. (Sydney).

PHYSIOLOGY—Professor—1883—(*m*) T. P. Anderson Stuart,
M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.), Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Demonstrator—1897—Frank Tidswell, M.B., Ch.M.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—Lecturer—1883—James
C. Cox, M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY—Lecturer—1890—
Alexander MacCormick, M.D. (Edin.)

(*g*) Late Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Bell University Scholar
(*h*) Late Professor of English Literature in University College, Aberystwyth, Wales; late
Luke Fellow, University of Glasgow.

(*i*) Late Lecturer in Modern Languages at the University College of North Wales, Bangor.
(*j*) M.B., Ch.M., First Class Honours, University Medalist; Scholar and Prizeman,
Edin., 1884.

(*k*) M.B. First Class Honours Medicine, University Scholarship and Gold Medal.

(*l*) Late Demonstrator in Physics, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge.

(*m*) M.B., Ch.M., First Class Honours, Ettles Scholar, 1880; M.D., Thesis Gold Medal,
1892, Edin.; late Assistant to Professor of Physiology, Edinburgh.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE—Lecturer—1889—Chisholm Ross,
M.D. (Syd.)

SURGICAL TUTOR—1890—John F. McAllister, M.D., B.S. (Melb.)

SURVEYING—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1890—George H. Knibbs,
L.S., F.R.A.S.

TUTOR TO THE WOMEN STUDENTS—1892—Jane F. Russell, M.A.
(Syd.)

CURATORS OF MUSEUMS.

MUSEUM OF NORMAL AND MORBID ANATOMY—Sydney Jamieson,
B.A., M.B., Ch.M.

MACLEAY MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—George Masters.

EXAMINERS FOR 1896-97.

EXAMINERS IN ARTS.

The Professors.

The Lecturers.

EXAMINERS IN LAW.

The Professor.

The Lecturers.

A. J. Kelynack, B.A., LL.B.

Tom Rolin, M.A.

EXAMINERS IN MEDICINE.

The Professors.

The Lecturers.

William Chisholm, B.A., M.D. (Lond.)

Thomas Fiaschi, M.D. (Pisa.)

James Graham, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.)

P. Sydney Jones, M.D. (Lond.)

Charles McKay, M.D. (St. And.)

The Hon. Charles K. Mackellar, M.B., Ch.M. (Glas.)

The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D. (Edin.), LL.D.

F. Norton Manning, M.D. (St. And.)

F. Milford, M.D. (Heidelberg.)

A. Watson Munro, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

A. Murray Oram, M.D. (Edin.)

G. E. Rennie, B.A., M.D., (Lond.)

The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D. (Edin.), Kt.

Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

E. C. Stirling, M.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.S

J. Ashburton Thompson, M.D.

EXAMINERS IN SCIENCE.

The Professors.

The Lecturers.

Professor Kernot.

REGISTRAR AND LIBRARIAN, 1882—H. E. Barff, M.A.

CHIEF CLERK AND ACCOUNTANT, 1887—Robert A. Dallen.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, 1888—Caleb Hardy, B.A.

CLERK, 1887—William S. Mayer.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN THE LIBRARY—W. J. Binns.

SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION BOARD—A. W. Jose.

ESQUIRE BEDELL, 1897—John Mitchell Purves, M.A.

UNIVERSITY SOLICITOR, 1886—Hon. James Norton, LL.D.,
M.L.C.

AUDITOR, 1892—J. C. Dibbs.

YEOMAN BEDELL—S. Craddock.

OVERSEER OF THE UNIVERSITY PARK AND GROUNDS—Henry
Goodhew.

MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

Abbott, George H., B.A., 1887, M.B., Ch.M.	Barton, H. Francis, M.A.
Abbott, Henry Palmer, B.A., 1893	Barry, Alfred, LL.D. §
Abbott, Thos. K., B.A., 1888	Barton, Joanna, B.A., 1893
Allen, Arthur Wigram, B.A., 1883 §	Bates (<i>née</i> Abigail), Eliza L., B.A., 1893
Allen, George Boyce, B.A., 1877	Bavin, Thos. Rainsford, B.A., 1894
Allen, Reginald C., B.A., 1879	Baylis, Harold M., B.A., 1883
Amess, William, B.A., 1883	Beardsmore, Emily Maud, B.A., 1894
Anderson (<i>née</i> Amos), Jeanie Cairns, B.A., 1890	Beegling, Daniel, B.A., 1885
Amphlett, Edward Albin, B.E., 1889	Beehag, Samuel Alfred, B.A., 1883
Anderson, Francis, M.A. § ¶	Belgrave, T. B., M.D. §
Anderson, Henry C. L., M.A. †	Bennet, Francis Alexander, M.D. §
Anderson, Hugh Miller, B.A., 1890	Bennett, Agnes Elizabeth L., B.Sc., 1894
Anderson, William A. S., B.A., 1892	Bennetts, Harold Graves, M.B., Ch.M.
Andrews, Ernest Clayton, B.A., 1894	Berne, Percy Witton, B.A., 1883
Andrews, William, M.B., 1887 §	Binney, Edward Harold, M.B., Ch.M.
Anstey, George Webb, B.A., 1893	Birch, William John, B.E., 1891
Armstrong, Laurens F. M., B.A., 1884, LL.B.	Blacket, Arthur R., B.A., 1872
Armstrong, Tancred de Carteret, B.A., 1891	Blacket, Cuthbert, B.A., 1891
Armstrong, William G., B.A., 1884, M.B., Ch.M.	Blair, John, M.D.
Aspinall, Arthur Ashworth, B.A., 1889	Blatchford, Torrington, B.A., 1894
Atkins (<i>née</i> Kennedy), Annie Augusta, B.A., 1893	Blumer, Charles, B.A., 1894
Atkins, William L., B.A., 1893	Blumer, George Alfred, M.A.
Ayres, Charles, B.A., 1882	Board, Peter, M.A.
Backhouse, Alfred P., M.A. †	Bode, Arnold G. H., B.A., 1888
Bancroft, Peter, M.B., Ch.M.	Boelke (<i>née</i> Robinson), Grace Fairley, M.B., Ch.M.
Barber, Richard, M.A.	Boelke, Paul, M.B., Ch.M.
Barbour, George Pitty, M.A.	Böhrsmann, Rudolph H., M.B., Ch.M.
Barff, Henry E., M.A. *	Booth, Mary, B.A., 1890
Barker, Thomas Chas., B.A., 1886	Bowden, John Ebenezer, M.A.
Barker, Henry Auriol, B.A., 1881 §	Bowker, Richard Ryther S., M.D. §
Barlee, Frederick R., M.A.	Bowmaker, Ruth, M.A.
Barnes, Edmund H., M.B., Ch.M.	Bowman, Alexander, B.A., 1859
Barnet, Donald McKay, B.A., 1890	Bowman, Alister S., B.A., 1878
Barracrough, Samuel H., B.E., 1892 ¶	Bowman, Andrew, M.A.
Barret, James, M.D.	Bowman, Archer, B.E., 1889
Barton, Edmund, M.A. †	Bowman, Arthur, B.A., 1880
	Bowman, Edward, M.A.

* Superior Officer.

† Fellow of the Senate.
‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

¶ Public Teacher.

- Bowman, Ernest M., B.A., 1880
 Boyce, Francis Stewart, B.A., 1893
 Bradfield, John Job Crew, M.E.
 Brearley, Joseph Henry Draper, B.Sc., 1894
 Brennan, Christopher J., M.A.
 Brennan, Francis P., M.A.
 Brennan, Sarah O., M.A.
 Brereton, John Le Gay, B.A., 1894
 Brierley, Frank Nunan, M.A.
 Britten, Herbert E., B.A., 1888
 Britton, Theodosia Ada, B.A., 1891
 Broughton, Alfred, M.A.
 Brown, Alfred, B.A., 1866
 Brown, Mary E., B.A., 1885
 Brown, Sophia, B.A., 1894
 Brown, William Vernon, B.A., 1894
 Browne, Wm. C., B.A., 1864
 Bruce, Mary H., B.A., 1887
 Buchanan, Chas. Arthur, B.A., 1889
 Buckland, Thos., B.A., 1878
 Bucknell, D'Arcy H., M.A.
 Bucknell, Louis Geoffrey, B.E., 1891
 Bundock, Charles W., B.A., 1878
 Bundock, Francis F., B.A., 1877
 Burdekin, Sydney, B.A., 1860
 Burfitt, Walter F., B.A., 1894
 Butler, Spencer Joseph St. Clair, B.A., 1893
 Butler, Thomas, B.A., 1876†
 Butler, Francis J., B.A., 1882
 Byrne, James Kevin, B.A., 1894
 Byrne, William Edmund, B.A., 1892
 Cadman, Enoch William, B.A., 1894
 Cahill, Annie Lucille, B.A., 1894
 Cakebread, Wm. Jowers, B.A., 1894
 Callachor, Hugh B., B.A., 1863
 Cameron, Archibald Peter, B.A., 1894
 Campbell, Allan, B.A., 1874
 Campbell, Charles Robert, B.A., 1893
 Campbell, Edward, M.A.
 Campbell, George P., B.A., 1885
 Campbell, Gerald R., M.A.
 Campbell, Joseph, M.A.
 Canaway, Arthur P., B.A., 1894‡
 Cape, Alfred John, M.A.
 Cargill, John Sydney, B.A., 1889
 Carlisle, W. W., B.A., 1878
 Carlos, Joseph, B.A., 1893‡
 Carruthers, Joseph H., M.A.
 Challands, Fred., M.B., Ch.M.
 Chapman, Alfred Ernest, B.A., 1893
 Carvosso, Albert B., B.A., 1884
 Chisholm, Wm., B.A., 1875, M.D.‡
 Clarke, Francis W., B.A., 1884
 Closs, Wm. John Leech, B.A., 1890
 Clubbe, Chas. P. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.†
 Clune, Michael J., M.A.
 Cobbett, Pitt, M.A., D.C.L.†
 Cocks (*née* Proctor), Lizzie, B.A., 1893
 Cocks, Nicholas John, M.A.
 Coffey, Francis Louis Verhulst, B.A., 1894
 Coghlan, Charles A., M.A., LL.D.†
 Coghlan, Iza Frances Josephine, M.B., Ch.M.
 Cohen, John J., M.A.
 Collingwood, David, M.D.‡
 Conlon, William Aloysius, B.A., 1891
 Connellan, John, B.A., 1892
 Connolly, John, B.A., 1894
 Cooke, Clarence Hudson, B.A., 1892
 Cooper, David John, M.A.
 Cooper, Pope Alexander, M.A.
 Copland, Frank Fawcett, B.A., 1894
 Corbett, Wm. F., B.A., 1883
 Corlette, Jas. Christian, M.A.
 Corlette, Cyril E., M.D., Ch.M.
 Cormack, Alex. John, M.A.
 Cosh, James, M.A.‡
 Cosh, James, jun., B.A., 1891
 Cosh, John Inglis Clark, M.B., Ch.M.
 Cowan, David, B.A., 1894
 Cowlishaw, Wm. Philip, M.A.
 Cowper, Sedgwick Spelman, M.A.
 Cox, Harold, B.A., 1889
 Cox, James C., M.D.†
 Coyle, William Thomas, B.A., 1891
 Craig, Alexander Donald, B.A., 1893
 Craig, Charles, B.A., 1892
 Craig, Robert Gordon, M.B., Ch.M.
 Crane, Charles, B.A., 1882
 Crane, John T., B.Sc., 1887
 Crawley, Aubrey Joseph Clarence, M.B., Ch.M.

† Fellow of the Senate.

‡ Examiner.

†† Public Teacher.

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Creagh, Albert J., B.A., 1889
 Creagh, William John, B.A., 1892
 Cribb, John Geo., M.A.
 Cripps, Esther Fischer, B.A., 1891
 Crocker, Herbert D., M.A.
 Crompton, William, M.A.
 Cullen, Wm. P., M.A., LL.D.†
 Curlewis, Herbert Raine, B.A., 1890
 Curnow, William Leslie, B.A., 1890
 Curtis, William C., M.A.
 Daley, Frank H., B.A., 1889
 Dalton, Gerald T. A., M.A.
 D'Arcy-Irvine, Malcolm Mervyn, B.A., 1889
 Dare, Henry H., M.E.
 Dargin, Sydney, B.A., 1871
 D'Arcy, John Synnott, B.A., 1890
 Dash, Ebenezer, B.A., 1894
 David, T. W. Edgeworth, B.A.¶
 Davidson, Leslie G., M.B., Ch.M.
 Davies, Arthur Bernard, B.A., 1894
 Davies, Wyndham John E., B.A., 1893
 Davis, Henry, B.A., 1890
 Dawson, Arthur F., M.A.
 Deane, Hy., M.A.‡
 Deane, William Smith, M.A.
 Debenham, Jno. W., M.A.
 Delohery, Cornelius, M.A.
 Dennis, James, M.A.
 Dick, James Adam, B.A., 1886
 Dick, Robert, M.B., Ch.M.
 Dick, William Thomas, B.A., 1890
 Dimond, Margaret Cecilia, B.A., 1893
 Dixon, Graham Patrick, M.B., Ch.M.
 Dixon, Herbert Hutchinson, B.A., 1894
 Dixon, Thos., M.B., Ch.M.¶
 Doak, Frank Wiseman, B.A., 1891
 Docker, Ernest B., M.A.
 Donovan, John J., LL.D.
 Dove, William Richard Norton, B.A., 1893
 Dowe (née Molster), Eliza, B.A., 1893
 Dowe, Philip William, B.A., 1893
 Doyle, John, B.A., 1891‡
 Drummond, Shafto L., B.A., 1893
 Dudley, Joseph T., B.A., 1885
 Dunlop, Norman John, B.A., 1890
 Dunne, John D., B.A., 1873
 Dunstan, Ephraim, M.A.
 Edmunds, John Michael, B.A., 1892
 Edmunds, Walter, M.A., LL.B.
 Edwards, David Sutherland, B.A., 1894
 Edwards, Edwd. Samuel, B.A., 1894
 Edwards, J. Ross, M.A.
 Edwards, John, B.A., 1891
 Elder, Francis R., B.A., 1877
 Ellis, Ethel, B.A., 1894
 Ellis, Henry A., M.B., 1887‡
 Ellis, Mary, B.A., 1894
 Elphinstone, James, B.A., 1881
 Emanuel, Nathaniel, B.A., 1867
 England, Theo., B.A., 1885
 England, Thos. H., B.A., 1885
 Enright, Walter John, B.A., 1893
 Faithfull, Geo. Ernest, M.A.
 Faithfull, Henry Montague, M.A.
 Faithfull, Wm. Percy, M.A.
 Farrell, Robert M., M.B., Ch.M.
 Feez, Arthur H., B.A., 1880
 Ferguson, David, B.A., 1886
 Fiaschi, Thomas, M.D.‡
 Fidler, Carleton B., B.A., 1888
 Finney, Joseph, B.A., 1894
 Fisher, Donnelly, M.A.
 Fitz, Norman, B.E., 1888
 Fitzgerald, Edmund, B.A., 1866
 Fitzgerald, John Thomas, B.A., 1890
 Fitzgerald, Robert Marsden, M.A.
 Fitzhardinge, Grantley Hyde, M.A.
 Fitzpatrick, Thomas John Augustine, B.A., 1893
 Flannery, George Ernest, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
 Flashman, James Froude, M.D., Ch.M., B.A., B.Sc.
 Fleming, Howard G. T., B.A., 1894
 Fletcher, Archibald William, B.A., 1886, B.Sc.
 Fletcher, Chas. R., B.A., 1881
 Fletcher, Frank E., M.A.
 Fletcher, Joseph J., M.A.
 Fletcher, Michael Scott, B.A., 1893
 Flint, Chas. A., M.A.

‡ Examiner.

+ Fellow of the Senate.
‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

¶ Public Teacher.

- Flynn, John E., M.A.
 Flynn, Joseph Alban. M.A.
 Flynn, William J., B.A., 1884
 Forde, James, B.A., 1891. B.Sc.
 Fordyce, Henry St. C., M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Foreman, Joseph, M.R.C.S.†
 Forster, Charles E., B.A., 1876
 Fosbery, Eustace E., M.A.
 Fosbery, Vincent F., B.A., 1886
 Fox, Harold S., B.A., 1885
 Fraser, Robert W., B.A., 1885
 Francis, Henry Ralph, M.A.
 Freehill, Francis B., M.A.
 Freshney, Reg., M.B., Ch.M.
 Fuller, George W., M.A.
 Fullerton, Alexander Y., B.A., 1885
 Gardiner, Andrew, M.A.‡
 Garland, James Robert, M.A.
 Garnsey, Arthur Henry, M.A.
 Garnsey, Edward R., B.A., 1885
 Garrick, Joseph Hector, M.A.
 Garran, Andrew. LL.D.
 Garran, Robert R., B.A., 1888
 Geddes, Samuel. B.A., 1885
 George, John, B.A., 1893
 Gerber, Edward W. T., B.A., 1892 ;
 LL.B., 1894
 Gibbes, Alfred George, M.A.
 Gibbes, William C. V., B.A., 1868
 Gill, Alfred Chalmers, B.A., 1893
 Gillies, James, B.A., 1889
 Goode, Wm. H., M.A., M.D.†
 Gorman, John R., B.A., 1866
 Graham, James, M.B., 1886‡†
 Gray, Arthur St. J., M.A.‡
 Green, Arthur V., LL.D.
 Green, Terence Albert, M.B., 1893
 Greenway, Alfred R., B.A., 1870
 Griffith, Alfred John, M.A.
 Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker, M.A.
 Gritton, Henry B.†
 Gurney, Theodore T., M.A.†
 Hadley, Alfred Edward, B.A., 1893
 Hall, Alfred Ernest, B.A., 1893
 Hall, William Hessel, M.A.
 Hall, George R. P., B.Sc., M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Halliday, George C., B.A., 1884
 Halliday, John Charles W., M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Halloran, Aubrey, B.A., 1892 ;
 LL.B., 1894
 Halloran, Ida, B.A., 1893
 Halloran (*née* Guérin), Bella, M.A.‡
 Hammond, Alfred de Lisle, M.A.
 Handcock, Charles Lancelot, M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Hankins, George T., M.R.C.S.†
 Hardy, Caleb, B.A., 1893
 Hargraves, Edwd. John, B.A., 1859
 Harriott, Charles Warre, B.A., 1889
 Harriott, Georgina Jane, B.A., 1894
 Harris, Edward, M.A.‡
 Harris, George, B.A., 1891, LL.B.
 Harris, John, B.A., 1892
 Harris, Lawrence Herschell Levi,
 M.B., Ch.M.
 Harris, Matthew, B.A., 1863
 Harris, William Henry, M.B., Ch.M.
 Harvey, William George, B.A., 1894
 Haswell, William A., M.A., D.Sc.†
 Hayes, David John, B.A., 1894
 Hayley, Percy Reginald, B.E., 1893
 Healy, Patrick J., M.A.
 Helsham, Chas. Howard, B.A., 1892
 Henderson, G. Cockburn, B.A., 1893
 Henderson, John Niven, M.B., Ch.M.
 Henry, Arthur, M.B., Ch.M.
 Henry, Arthur G., M.B., Ch.M.
 Henry, Joseph Edmund Oram, M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Hester, Jeaffreson W., M.B., Ch.M.
 Higgins, Frederick Charles, M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Higgins, Michael A., B.A., 1879
 Higgins, Percy Reginald, B.A., 1893
 Hill, James P., F.L.S.†
 Hill, Thomas, M.A.
 Hilliard, Arthur Vaughan, B.A., 1890
 Hills, Henry H., M.A.
 Hinder, Henry V. C., M.B., Ch.M.
 Hinder, Robert John, B.A., 1889
 Hobbs, John William, B.A., 1894
 Hodgson, Evelyn G., M.A.‡
 Hogg, James E., M.A.‡
 Hogg, Kate Emily, B.A., 1894
 Hollis, Leslie Thomas, M.B., Ch.M.

† Public Teacher.

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Holme, Ernest Rudolph, B.A., 1891†
Holme, John Barton, B.A., 1893
Holmes, William Fredk., B.A., 1894
Hood, Dannina, B.A., 1894
Hopkins, Francis Irvine, B.A., 1893
Hopman, John Henry, B.A., 1894
Horniman, Alex., B.A., 1866
Houston, Andrew, B.A., 1869
Houston, J., B.A., M.D.
Huggart, Alfred Theodore, B.A., 1892
Hughes, Charles Michael, B.A., 1886
Hughes, James O'Donoghue A., B.A., 1894
Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, B.A., 1890, B.Sc., M.B.
Hungerford, Hedley Heber, B.A., 1886
Hunt, Claude L. W., M.B., Ch.M.
Hunt, Edward, B.A., 1859
Hunt, Fanny E., B.Sc., 1888
Hunt, Harold W. G., B.A., 1888
Hunter, John, M.A.
Hurst, George, M.A.
Hynes, Sarah, B.A., 1891
Iceeton, Edward Arthur, M.A.
Iceeton, Thomas Henry, M.A.
Innes (née Lichtscheindl), Rosa, B.A., 1894
Jackson, Henry Latimer, M.A.‡
Jackson, John Wm., M.B., Ch.M.
Jackson, Robert, M.A.
Jacobs, James, B.A., 1894
James, Arthur Henry, B.A., 1893
James, Augustus G. F., B.A., 1888
James, George Alfred, B.A., 1893
James, William Edwin, B.A., 1894
Jamieson, George Wellington, B.A., 1893
Jamieson, Sydney, B.A., 1884
Jefferis, James, LL.D.
Jenkins, Charles J., B.A., 1887
Jenkins, E. J., M.D.‡¶
Johnson, James Wm., M.A.
Johnson, Martin Luther, B.A., 1893
Johnston, Alex. W., M.A.
Johnston, John, B.A., 1887
Johnston, Stephen Jason, B.A., 1894
Johnstone, Henry T., B.A., 1885.
Jones, Albert E., LL.B., 1889‡
Jones, Ernest Trevor, B.A., 1884
Jones, G. E. Russell, M.A.
Jones, P. Sydney, M.D.†‡
Jones, Rees Rutland, M.A.
Jones, Richard Theophilus, M.D.
Jones, Thomas E., B.A., 1884
Joseph, Horace B., B.A., 1887
Kaer, Henry Herman, B.A., 1894
Kay, Robert, M.A.
Kellett, Frederick, M.A.
Kelly, Thomas, B.A., 1890
Kelly, Patrick J., M.B., 1889
Kelynaek, Arthur James, B.A., 1889, LL.B.†
Kelynaek, Harold Leslie, B.A., 1893
Kemmis, William Henry, B.A., 1890
Kemp, Richard Edgar, M.A.
Kendall, Frank Louis, B.A., 1893
Kendall, Theodore M., B.A., 1876
Kenna, Patrick J., B.A., 1882
Kent, Fredk. Deacon, M.A.
Kent, Harry Chambers, M.A.
Kernott, Professor ‡
Kershaw, Joseph Cuthbert, B.A., 1894
Kidston, Robert Matthew, B.A., 1892
Kilgour, Alexander Jas., B.A., 1894
King, Cecil J., M.A.
King, Copland, M.A.
King, Frederick Hart, M.A.
King, George C., B.A., 1887
King, (née Russell), Lillian, B.A., 1891
King, R. W., B.A., 1884‡
King, Walter U. S., M.A.
Kinross, Rev. John, D.D., B.A., 1869||
Kinross, Robert Menzies, B.A., 1889, M.B., Ch.M.
Knaggs, Saml. Thos., M.D.‡
Knox, Edward William†
Knibbs, George H.¶
Knight, Arthur, B.A., 1894
Lamrock, Arthur Stanton, B.A., 1891
Lander, William H., M.A.
Lang, John Gavin, M.A.
Langton, Frederick W., B.A., 1887

Examiner. + Fellow of the Senate. ¶ Public Teacher. || Head of College.
 § Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Lasker, Samuel, B.A., 1892
 Lawes, Charles Herbert Essery, M.B., Ch.M.
 Layton, John Edward, B.A., 1893
 Leahy, John Patrick Daunt, B.A., 1890, M.B., Ch.M.
 Ledger, William Henry, B.E., 1893
 Lee, Herbert Ernest, B.A., 1886
 Lee, William, M.A.
 Legge, J. Gordon, M.A., LL.B.
 Leibius, G. Hugo, B.A., 1888
 Lenthall, Ellen Melicent, B.A., 1893
 Leverrier, Frank, B.A., 1884, B.Sc. ¶
 Levy, Daniel, B.A., 1893
 Lewis, Henry Clyde, B.A., 1893
 Liddell, Andrew Innes, M.A.
 Lingen, John Taylor, M.A. §
 Linsley, Wm. H., B.A., 1880
 Lister, Henry, M.B., 1892
 Litchfield, William Frederick, M.B., 1893
 Littlejohn, Edward S., B.A., 1887
 Liversidge, Archibald, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. & ¶
 Lloyd, Frederick, M.D.
 Lloyd, Frederick, B.A., 1890, LL.B. ¶
 Lloyd, Thomas, B.A., 1878
 Lomer, Carrie, M.A.
 Long, George Edward, M.A.
 Loxton, Edward James, M.A.
 Loyden, James, B.A., 1894
 Luker, Donald, M.B., Ch.M.
 Lukin, Gresley W. H., M.A.
 Lyden, Michael J., M.D. §
 Lynch, Michael D., B.A., 1870
 Lynch, William, B.A., 1863
 Lyon, Pearson, B.A., 1890
 McAllister, John F., M.D. ¶
 Macansh, Andrew W., B.A., 1885
 MacCallum, Mungo W., M.A. ¶
 MacCarthy, Herbert T. S., B.A., 1860
 McCarthy, Arthur W., B.A., 1881
 McClelland, Hugh, B.A., 1881
 McClelland, Walter Cecil, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
 MacCormick, Alex., M.D. § ¶
 McCoy, William Taylor, B.A., 1894
 MacCreadie, John Laing M., M.B., Ch.M.
 McCulloch, Percy V., B.A., 1881
 McDermott, Vesian B., B.A., 1887
 McDonagh, John M., B.A., 1879
 MacDonald, James M., M.A.
 MacDonald, Louisa, M.A. § ¶
 McDonnell, Æneas J., M.D., Ch.M.
 McDonnell, Randal C. W., B.A., 1888
 McEvilly, Augustus, B.A., 1886
 McEvilly, Ulric, B.A., 1883
 McGlynn, Rebecca Mary, B.A., 1894
 McGuinn, Denis, B.A., 1884
 McIntosh, Harold, B.A., 1889
 McIntyre, William Donald, B.A., 1890
 McIntyre, Aug. T., B.A., 1879
 McIntyre, Duncan A., B.A., 1888
 Mack, Sidney, B.A., 1890
 McKay, Charles, M.D. ‡
 McKay, William J., B.Sc., 1887, M.B., Ch.M.
 Mackellar, Hon. Chas. K., M.D. ‡
 McKinnon, Roger R. S., M.B., Ch.M.
 Maclardy, J. D. S., M.A.
 McLaughlin, Daniel, B.A., 1890
 MacLaurin, Hon. Henry Normand M.A., M.D., LL.D. ‡ ‡
 MacLean, Fredk. S., B.A., 1887
 McLeod, James, B.A., 1879
 McManamey, James Frazer, B.A., 1881
 McManamey, John Frazer, B.A., 1889
 McManamey, William Frazer, B.A., 1892
 McMaster, Donald Æneas D., B.A., 1894
 McMullen, Frank, B.A., 1894
 McTaggart, Norman J. C., B.E., 1892
 McNeil, Andrew, B.A., 1889
 McNevin, Thomas Butler, B.A., 1893
 MacPherson, John, M.A.
 MacPherson, Peter, B.A., 1889
 McMurray, Wahab, M.D. §
 Maher, Charles H., B.A., 1877

† Fellow of the Senate.
 ¶ Head of College.

‡ Examiner. ¶ Public Teacher.
 § Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Maher, Matthew E., B.A., 1867
 Maher, Thomas Francis, B.A., 1893
 Maher, W. Odillo, M.D.‡
 Main, John, B.A., 1892
 Maitland, Herbert Lethington, M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Maloney, Andrew William, B.A.,
 1893
 Mann, William J. G., M.A.
 Mannell, Francis Worthington, B.A.,
 1892
 Manning, Frederick Norton, M.D.‡
 Manning, Charles James M.A.†
 Manning, James N., M.A., LL.D.
 Manning, Reg. K., B.A., 1887
 Manning, William Alexander, M.A.
 Manning, W. Hubert, M.A.
 Manning, William Ernest, B.A., 1892
 Marden, John, LL.D.
 Marks, Hyam, B.A., 1892
 Marks, Florence, B.A., 1893
 Marks, Leah, B.A., 1893
 Marks, Percy J., B.A., 1887
 Marrack, Jno. Rea M., M.A.
 Martin (*née* Johnston), Ella Russell,
 B.A., 1890
 Martin, Lewis Ormsby, B.A., 1893
 Martyn, Sydney Charles, B.A.,
 1889
 Massie, Richard de Winton, B.A.
 1886
 Mate, William H., B.A., 1864
 Mathison, Walter, B.A., 1880
 Max, Rudolph, LL.D.¶
 Maynard, Ethel Margaret, B.A., 1894
 Mayne, Wm. M., M.A.
 Mayne, J. O'Neill, B.A., 1884
 Maze, William A. A., B.A., 1892
 Meagher, Louis Felix, B.A., 1889
 Meares, Hercules, B.A., 1893;
 LL.B., 1894
 Meares, Matilda, M.A.
 Meillon, John, M.A., LL.B.
 Meillon, Joseph, B.A., 1863
 Mell, Cecil Newton, B.A., 1894
 Menzies, Guy Dixon, M.B., Ch.M.
 Merewether, E. A. M., B.A., 1884,
 B.E.
 Merewether, Hugh H. M., B.A., 1894

Merewether, Walton L., M.A.
 Metcalfe, George, M.A.
 Miles, James Albert, B.A., 1894
 Milford, Frederick, M.D.‡†
 Millard, Alfred C., B.A., 1885
 Millard, Godfrey William, M.A.
 Millard, Reginald J., M.B., Ch.M.
 Miller, Richard J., B.A., 1885
 Mills, Arthur E., M.B., Ch.M.¶
 Mills, Percy Harcourt, B.A., 1893
 Mitchell, David Scott, M.A.
 Molineaux, Amy Atherton, B.A.,
 1891
 Moloney, Thos. P., B.A., 1885
 Monnington, Alfred, M.A.‡
 Montague, James H., M.A.
 Montgomerie, John, B.A., 1889
 Moore, David C., B.A., 1883
 Moore, Frank Joseph S., B.A., 1883
 Moore, George, M.D.
 Moore, John, B.A., 1883
 Moore, Samuel, M.A.
 Moore, Verner, B.A., 1884
 Moore, Walter Albert, B.A., 1894
 Moors, E. M., M.A.¶
 Morgan, Fredk. A., B.A., 1888
 Morgan, Thos. H. D., B.A., 1892
 Morrice, John, B.A., 1874
 Morris, Robt. N., B.A., 1870,
 LL.D.
 Morrish, Francis, B.A., 1882
 Mort, H. Wallace, M.A.
 Morton, Gavin, M.B., Ch.M.
 Morton, John, M.B., Ch.M.
 Morton, Selby, M.D.
 Moulton, James E., B.A., 1892
 Mullins, George Lane, M.D.‡
 Mullins, John Lane, M.A.
 Munro, Wm. J., B.A., 1880
 Munro, A. Watson, M.B., Ch.M.‡
 Murray, Charles Edward Robertson,
 M.A.
 Murray, Donald, M.A.
 Murray, George Lathrop, M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Myers, David M., B.A., 1866
 Nardin, Ernest Willoughby, B.E.,
 1894
 Nathan, Edw. Alleyne, M.A., LL.B.

* Fellow of the Senate.

‡ Examiner.

¶ Public Teacher.

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Neill, Leopold Edward Flood, B.A., 1886, M.B., Ch.M.
 Newham, Arthur, B.A.¶
 Newman, George Hine, B.A., 1887
 Newman, Kelsey Illidge, B.A., 1894
 Newton, Henry, B.A., 1889
 Nicholls, William Hunt Ward, B.A., 1891
 Noake, Reginald, B.A., 1877
 Noble, Edmund Murray, M.A.
 Nolan, Herbert Russell, M.B., 1890
 Norton, Hon. James, LL.D.*
 O'Brien, Francis, M.A.
 O'Brien, The Right Rev. Monsignor Jas. J., D.D.¶
 O'Brieu, Kathleen Moira, B.A., 1894
 O'Brien, Lucius, B.A., 1865
 O'Brien, Ormond, B.A., 1876
 O'Brien, Patrick Daniel, B.A., 1894
 O'Connor, Arthur Charles, M.B., Ch.M.
 O'Connor, The Hon. R. E., M.A.†
 O'Connor, Broughton B., B.A., 1892, LL.B.
 Oliver, Alexander, M.A.†
 Oliver, James, M.A.
 Oram, A. Murray, M.D.‡
 O'Keefe, John A., B.A., 1887
 O'Mara, Michael, M.A.
 O'Reilly, Hubert de Burgh, B.A., 1892, LL.B., 1894
 O'Reilly, Walter Wm. Joseph, M.D.‡
 Pain, Allan Franklyn, B.A., 1894
 Pain, A. W., B.A., 1884‡
 Pain, Ernest Maynard, M.B., Ch.M.
 Paine, Bennington Haille, B.A., 1893
 Paine, George Henry, B.A., 1894
 Parish, Walter G., M.A.
 Park, Joseph, M.B., Ch.M.
 Parker, William A., B.A., 1892
 Paterson, Jas. Stewart, LL.D.
 Paton, Arthur T., B.A., 1887
 Pattinson, Anthony Walton, B.A., 1894
 Peden, John B., B.A., 1892
 Perkins, Alfred Edward, M.A., M.B., Ch.M.
 Perkins, Joseph A. R., B.A., 1892
 Perry, John, M.A.
 Perské, Hermann, B.A., 1887
 Philp, Richard, M.A.‡
 Pickburn, James P., B.A., 1892, LL.B., 1894
 Piddington, Albert Bathurst, B.A., 1883
 Pike, George H., M.A.
 Pilcher, Geo. de Vial, B.A., 1859
 Pilcher, Chas. E., B.A., 1865
 Pincombe, Torrington Hawke, B.A., 1890
 Pittman, Edward F., A.R.S.M.¶
 Plomley, Francis James, M.A.
 Plume, Henry, M.A.‡
 Pockley, F. Antill, M.B., 1888‡¶
 Pollock, James Arthur, B.Sc., 1889¶
 Poolman, Arthur Edward, B.A., 1883
 Pope, Roland J., B.A., 1885
 Powell, Theodore, M.A.
 Pratt, Frederick V., M.A.
 Prentice, Arthur J., B.A., 1892
 Pring, Robert Dorlow, M.A.
 Pritchard, William Clowes, B.A., 1888
 Purser, Cecil, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
 Purves, John Mitchell, M.A.
 Quaife, Frederick Harrison, M.A.
 Quaife, William F., B.A., 1879
 Quigley, James, B.A., 1890
 Ralston, Alexander G., M.A.
 Ramsay, James, B.A., 1885
 Raves, Helen Alice, B.A., 1894
 Rennie, Edw. Henry, M.A.
 Rennie, George E., B.A., 1882, M.D.‡
 Renwick, Hon. Sir Arthur, B.A., 1857, M.D.†‡
 Renwick, Herbert John, B.A., 1893
 Reynolds, Arthur J. P. G., B.A., 1890
 Rich, George E., M.A.¶
 Richards, Samuel J., M.B., 1893, Ch.M.
 Richardson, Charles Noel Derwent, B.A., 1893
 Richardson, Hy. A., B.A., 1867
 Richardson, Robt., B.A., 1870
 Rigg, Thomas, M.A.
 Riley, Ernest Arthur, B.A., 1893

* Superior Officer. † Fellow of the Senate. ‡ Examiner. ¶ Public Teacher.
 ¶ Head of College. § Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Riley, Patrick William, B.A., 1894
 Riley, Valentine B., B.A., 1872
 Roberts, Sir Alfred, M.R.C.S.†
 Roberts, Jas. W., B.E., 1892
 Robertson, Joseph, M.A.
 Robinson, Charles H. P., B.A., 1893
 Robinson, George Frederick Green-
 well, B.A., 1890
 Robison, Erskine Hugh, B.Sc.,
 M.B., Ch.M.
 Robjohns, Henry T., M.A.
 Robjohns, Leonard, B.A., 1894
 Robson, Wm Elliott Veitch, B.A.,
 1839
 Rofe, John F., M.A.
 Roger, Robert, B.A., 1876
 Rogers, Francis Edward, M.A.,
 LL.B.†
 Rolin, Tom, M.A.†
 Rooney, William J., B.A., 1892
 Roseby, Thomas, M.A., LL.D.
 Roseby, Thomas Ernest, B.A., 1890
 Ross, Chisholm, M.D.¶
 Ross, Colin John, B.E., 1891§
 Ross, William John Clunies, B.Sc.,
 1891§
 Rourke, Ernest John, B.A., 1893
 Rourke, George Augustus, B.A.,
 1893
 Rowan, Thomas, M.D.
 Rudder, Sydney Llewellyn, B.A.,
 1891
 Russell, Charles Townsend, B.A.,
 1891
 Russell, Edward, M.A.
 Russell, Ethel Albinia, B.A., 1893
 Russell, Francis Alfred Alison, M.A.
 Russell, Harry A., B.A., 1887
 Russell, Henry Chamberlaine, B.A.,
 1859, C.M.G., F.R.S.†
 Russell, Jane Foss, M.A.¶
 Russell, John F. S., M.A.
 Russell, William, M.A.
 Rutledge, David Dunlop, M.A.,
 M.B., Ch.M.
 Rutledge, William F., B.A., 1871
 Rutter, Graham F., B.A., B.Sc.,
 M.B., Ch.M.
 Ryan, Gerald, B.A., 1893
 Rygate, Chas. D. H., B.A., 1883
 Rygate, Henry B., B.A., 1885
 Rygate, Philip William, M.A., B.E.
 Saddington, Arthur G., B.A., 1887
 Salting, George, B.A., 1857
 Salting, William S., B.A., 1857
 Sands, Jno. Marshall, B.A., 1889
 Saunders, Arthur, B.A., 1893
 Sawkins, Frederick John T., M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Saxby, George Campbell, B.A., 1891
 Scarvell, Edric Sydney, B.A., 1893
 Schofield, James A., A.R.S.M.,
 F.C.S.¶
 Scot-Skirving, Robert, M.B., 1888§¶
 Scott, Edward Henry, M.B., Ch.M.
 Scott, Walter, M.A.¶†
 Seale, Herbert Percy, B.E., 1894
 Seaward, William T., B.A., 1892
 Sellors, Richard P., B.A., 1890
 Sendall, Alfred E., B.A., 1888
 Serisier, Lavigne Ernest, B.A., 1891
 Shand, Alexr. B., B.A., 1884
 Shaw, Frederick C. S., M.B., Ch.M.
 Shaw, Henry Giles, M.A.
 Shaw, John A. K., B.A., 1885
 Sharp, Rev. Canon W. Hey, M.A.¶§
 Sharpe, Ernest, B.A., 1865
 Sheldon, Stratford, B.Sc., M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Sheppard, Arthur Murray, M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Sheppard, Edmund Haslewood, B.A.,
 1882
 Sheppard, George, B.A., 1873
 Sheridan, Francis B., B.A., 1874
 Sheridan, John Patrick, B.A., 1890
 Shewcroft, Alfred John, B.A., 1893
 Shirley, John, B.Sc., 1887§
 Shirlow, Wm. J., M.B., Ch.M.
 Shirlow, Syd. S., M.B., Ch.M.
 Simpson, Archd. H., M.A.§
 Sloman, Charles Wansbrough, B.A.,
 1893
 Sloman, John, B.A., 1872
 Sly, George J., M.A., LL.D.
 Sly, Joseph D., M.A., LL.D.
 Sly, Richard Meares, M.A., LL.D.
 Smairl, Joseph Henry, M.A.

† Fellow of the Senate.

¶ Public Teacher.

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

|| Head of College.

‡ Examiner.

Smeeth, Wm. F., M.A., B.E.†
 Smith, Archibald, B.A., 1889
 Smith, Emma Isabel, B.A., 1893
 Smith, Grafton Elliott, M.D., Ch.M.
 Smith, Norman, B.A., 1894
 Smith, Patrick, M.D.
 Smith, Robert, M.A.
 Smith, William, B.A., 1893
 Smyth, Frank L. S., M.A.
 Somerville, George B., B.A., 1882
 Spark, Ernest J. T., M.B., Ch.M.
 Squire, Hilton Bell, B.A., 1893
 Stack, John, M.A.
 Stanley, George P., M.B., Ch.M.
 Starkey (*née* Artlett), Ettie, B.A., 1888
 Steel, Robert, M.A.
 Stephen, Cecil Bedford, M.A.†
 Stephen, Edward Milner, B.A., 1891
 Stephens, Charles T., B.E., 1892
 Stephenson, John Hunter, M.A.
 Stewart, Alexander, B.A., 1890
 Stewart, Charles, M.D.
 Stirling, E. C., M.D.‡
 Stobo (*née* Seldon), Florence Mary, B.A., 1894
 Stokes, Edward S., M.B., Ch.M.
 Stonham, John, M.A.
 Street, Charles James, B.A., 1894
 Street, Philip Whistler, B.A., 1883
 Stuart, T. P. Anderson, M.D.§†
 Studdy, Albert J., B.A., 1888
 Studdy, Annie Avice Matilda, B.A., 1891
 Studdy, William B., M.B., Ch.M.
 Sulman, John, F.R.I.B.A.¶
 Sullivan, Henry, B.A., 1872
 Sullivan, James, B.A., 1894
 Sullivan, James, B.A., 1867
 Sullivan, Reginald, B.A., 1892
 Sutherland, Constance A., M.A.
 Sutherland, Elmina Louise, B.A., 1891
 Sutherland, Peter, B.A., 1890
 Swanson, Edmund Clement, B.A., 1893
 Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton, M.B., 1893
 Swyny, William Frank, B.A., 1894
 Symonds, Daisy, B.A., 1893

Tange, Charles L., B.A., 1880
 Tarplee, W. F., B.A., 1884
 Taylor, Charles, M.D.
 Taylor, Hugh W., M.A.
 Taylor, James Wilson, M.A.§
 Taylor, John M., M.A., LL.B.
 Taylor, Sarah, B.A., 1893
 Teece, Richard, F.I.A., F.F.A.†
 Telfer, James Barnet, B.A., 1893
 Thallon, Jas. B., B.A., 1876
 Thomas, Richard Weld, B.A., 1893
 Thompson, I. Florence, M.A.
 Thompson, James A., M.A.
 Thompson, J. Ashburton, M.D.‡
 Thompson, Jos., M.A., LL.B.
 Thompson, Robert Alfred, B.A., 1891
 Thompson, Sydney A., B.A., 1887
 Thompson, Wm. Mann, M.A., B.E.
 Thomson, Alec., B.A., 1891, LL.B., 1894
 Thorburn, Jas. Thomas, B.A., 1886
 Thorne, George, B.A., 1865
 Threlfall, Richard, M.A.¶
 Tidswell, Frank, M.B., Ch.M.¶
 Tighe, William, B.A., 1892, LL.B., 1894
 Tole, Joseph, B.A., 1868, LL.B.
 Tom, Wesley, B.A., 1860
 Townley, Percy Langford, B.A., 1886, M.B., Ch.M.
 Tracey, Fredk., M.A.
 Trebeck, Tom Beal, M.A.
 Trechmann, Emil J., M.A., Ph.D.¶
 Trindall, Richard B., B.A., 1885, M.B., Ch.M.
 Uther, Allen Hammill, B.A., 1891, LL.B.
 Uther, Jennie Bertha, B.A., 1894
 Vallack, Arthur Styles, M.B., Ch.M.
 Veech, Michael, M.B., Ch.M.
 Veech, Louis Stanislaus, B.A., 1890, LL.B.
 Vicars, James, M.E.
 Waddy, Percival Richard, B.A., 1891, LL.B.
 Waldron, George C., M.A.
 Waldron, Thomas W. King, B.A., 1893
 Walker, James Ernest, B.A., 1894

† Fellow of the Senate.

‡ Examiner.

¶ Public Teacher.

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Walker, Samuel Herbert, B.A., 1894
 Walker, William A., B.A., 1888
 Wallace, F. Ernest, B.A., 1889
 Walsh, William M. J., M.A.
 Ward, Thomas W. C., B.A., 1884,
 B.E.
 Wardrop, Gabriel, B.A., 1893
 Warren, William Edward, M.D. §
 Warren, William Henry, M.I.C.E. ¶
 Wassell, Joseph Leathom, M.B.,
 Ch.M.
 Waterhouse, John, M.A.
 Watkins, John Leo, M.A.
 Watson, William Geo., M.A.
 Watson, Robert S., B.A., 1887
 Watt, Andrew Robert James, B.A.,
 1893, LL.B., 1894
 Watt, Charles Prosper, B.A., 1893
 Watt, John Alexander, M.A., B.Sc.
 Waugh, Robert, M.A.
 Wearne, Amy Isabel, B.A., 1893
 Wearne, Minnie F., M.A.
 Weigall, Albert Bythesen, M.A.
 Weigall, A. Raymond, B.E., 1894
 Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, M.A.
 White, James Smith, M.A., LL.D.
 White, Norman Frederick, B.E., 1894
 White, W. Moore, LL.D. §
 Whitfeld, Lewis, M.A.
 Wilkinson, Fredk. B., M.A.
 Wilkinson, Henry L., B.A., 1880
 Wilkinson, W. Camac, B.A., 1878,
 M.D. ¶
 Williams, A. Lukyn, M.A. §
 Williams, James L., B.A., 1892
 Williams, John Alfred, B.A., 1894
 Williams, William, B.A., 1891
 Williams, William Hy., B.A., 1894
 Williamson, Mark A., B.A., 1879
 Willis, Robert Spier, M.A.
 Wilson, Ella, M.A.
 Wilson, Frederick James, B.A., 1893
 Wilson, Jas. T., M.B., Ch. M. ¶
 Wilson, Roger, B.A., 1877
 Windeyer (*née* Robinson), Mabel
 Fuller, B.A., 1890
 Windeyer, Richard, B.A., 1891
 Windeyer, William Archibald, B.A.,
 1893
 Windeyer, Hon. Sir Wm. Chas.,
 M.A., LL.D. †
 Wise, Bernhard R., B.A., 1885 §
 Wolstenholme, Harry, B.A., 1890
 Wood, Ebenezer C., M.A., B.E.
 B.Sc.
 Wood, Fredk. Ernest, B.A., 1890
 Wood, Frederick Wm., B.A., 1894
 Wood, George Arnold, M.A. ¶
 Wood, Harrie Dalrymple, B.A.,
 1893
 Woodd, Henry A., B.A., 1887
 Woodthorpe, Robert A., M.A.
 Woodward, Frederick P., B.A.,
 1892
 Woolcock, John L., B.A., 1883
 Woolnough, Geo., M.A.
 Wootton, Ernest, B.A., 1892
 Worrall, Ralph, M.D. §
 Wright, Stewart, B.A., 1882
 Wyatt, Arthur H., M.A.
 Yarrington, Clive T. L., M.A.
 Yarrington, W. H. H., M.A.,
 LL.B.
 Yeomans, Allan, M.A.
 Zlotkowski, Frederick Sobieski
 Wladimir, M.B., Ch.M.

GRADUATES.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

- Anderson, Francis, 1890 §
 Anderson, Henry C. L., 1878
 Backhouse, Alfred P., 1873
 Barber, Richard, 1889
 Barbour, George Pitty, 1889
 Barff, Henry E., 1882
 Barlee, Frederick Rudolph, 1884
 Barton, Edmund, 1870
 Barton, H. Francis, 1878
 Blumer, George Alfred, 1897
 Board, Peter, 1891
 Bowden, John E., 1863
 Bowmaker, Ruth, 1895
 Bowman, Andrew, 1864
 Bowman, Edward, 1864
 Brennan, Christopher J., 1892

+ Fellow of the Senate.

¶ Public Teacher.

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

- Brennan, Francis P., 1882
 Brennan, Sarah O., 1891
 Brierley, Frank Nunan, 1893
 Broughton, Alfred, 1870
 Bucknell, D'Arcy H., 1886
 Campbell, Edward, 1884
 Campbell, Gerald R., 1885
 Campbell, Joseph, 1882
 Cape, Alfred John, 1867
 Carruthers, Joseph H., 1878
 Clune, Michael J., 1875
 Cocks, Nicholas John, 1892
 Coghlan, Charles A., 1879
 Cohen, John J., 1881
 Cooper, David J., 1871
 Cooper, Pope A., 1874
 Cormack, Alexander J., 1886
 Corlette, James Christian, 1880
 Cosh, James, 1881§
 Cowlishaw, William P., 1862
 Cowper, Sedgwick S., 1870
 Cribb, John George, 1893
 Crocker, Herbert D., 1886
 Crompton, William, 1876
 Cullen, William P., 1882
 Curtis, William C., 1859
 Dalton, Gerald T. A., 1882
 Dawson, Arthur F., 1877
 Deane, Henry, 1893§
 Deane, William Smith, 1884
 Debenham, John W., 1880
 Delohery, Cornelius, 1888
 Dennis, James, 1897
 Dillon, John T., 1876
 Docker, Ernest B., 1865
 Dunstan, Ephraim, 1870
 Edmunds, Walter, 1879
 Edwards, J. Ross, 1884
 Faithfull, George E., 1869
 Faithfull, Henry M., 1871
 Faithfull, William P., 1868
 Fisher, Donnelly, 1875
 Fitzgerald, Robert M., 1859
 Fitzhardinge, Grantley H., 1869
 Fletcher, Frank E., 1883
 Fletcher, Joseph J., 1876
 Flint, Charles Alfred, 1884
 Flynn, John, 1879
 Flynn, Joseph A., 1881
 Fosbery, Eustace E., 1881
 Francis, Henry R., 1870
 Freehill, Francis B., 1876
 Fuller, George W., 1882
 Gardiner, Andrew, 1888§
 Garland, James R., 1862
 Garnsey, Arthur Henry, 1896
 Garrick, Joseph H., 1871
 Gibbes, Alfred George, 1875
 Gray, Arthur St. J., 1887§
 Griffith, Alfred John, 1896
 Griffith, Samuel W., 1870
 Hall, William Hessel, 1890
 Halloran, (*née* Guériu), Bella, 1892§
 Hammond, A. de Lisle, 1884
 Healy, Patrick J., 1877
 Hill, Thomas, 1878
 Hills, Henry H., 1880
 Hodgson, Evelyn G., 1881§
 Hogg, James E., 1890§
 Hunter, John, 1869
 Hurst, George, 1882
 Iceton, Edward Arthur, 1870
 Iceton, Thomas H., 1872
 Jackson, Henry Latimer, 1886§
 Jackson, Robert, 1880
 Johnson, James W., 1859
 Johnston, Alexander W., 1876
 Jones, Griffith E. R., 1877
 Jones, Rees R., 1872
 Kay, Robert, 1876
 Keilett, Frederick, 1895
 Kemp, Richard E., 1873
 Kent, Frederick D., 1874
 Kent, Harry C., 1875
 King, Cecil J., 1887
 King, Copland, 1887
 King, Frederick H., 1876
 King, Walter Uther S., 1884
 Lander, William H., 1882
 Lang, John Gavin D., 1884
 Lee, Edward, 1859
 Lee, William, 1878
 Legge, J. Gordon, 1887
 Liddell, Andrew I., 1875
 Lingen, John Taylor, 1881§
 Lomer, Caroline, 1891
 Long, George E., 1867
 Loxton, Edward James, 1888
 Lukin, Gresley W. H., 1891
 MacDonald, Jas. M., 1879

Macdonald, Louisa, 1892‡
 Maclardy, J. D. St. Clair, 1883
 MacPherson, John, 1895
 Mann, William J. G., 1882
 Manning, Charles James, 1869
 Manning, Jas. Napoleon, 1885
 Manning, William A., 1875
 Manning, W. Hubert, 1878
 Marrack, John Rea Melville, 1884
 Mayne, Wm. M., 1884
 Meares, Matilda, 1892
 Meillon, John, 1888
 Merewether, Walton L., 1879
 Metcalfe, George, 1868
 Millard, Godfrey William, 1896
 Mitchell, David S., 1859
 Monnington, Alfred, 1888‡
 Montague, James H., 1877
 Moore, Samuel, 1882
 Mort, H. Wallace, 1881‡
 Mullins, John L., 1879
 Murray, Charles E. R., 1865
 Murray, Donald, 1892
 Nathan, Edward A., 1882
 Noble, Edmund Murray, 1890
 O'Brien, Francis, 1868
 O'Connor, Richard E., 1873
 O'Mara, Michael, 1877
 Oliver, Alexander, 1869
 Oliver, James, 1885
 Parish, Walter G., 1866
 Perkins, Alfred Edward, 1886
 Perry, John, 1876
 Philp, Richard, 1888‡
 Pike, George H., 1891
 Plomley, Francis James, 1876
 Powell, Theodore, 1876
 Pring, Robert D., 1875
 Purves, John M., 1873
 Quaife, Frederick H., 1862
 Ralston, Alexander G., 1883
 Rennie, Edward H., 1876
 Rich, George E., 1885
 Rigg, Thomas, 1890
 Robertson, Joseph, 1877
 Robjohns, Henry T., 1891
 Rofe, John F., 1885
 Rogers, Francis E., 1863
 Rolin, Tom, 1885
 Roseby, Thomas, 1871

Russell, Edward, 1880
 Russell, Frank A. A., 1894
 Russell, Jane Foss, 1889
 Russell, John Frazer S., 1896
 Russell, William, 1882
 Rutledge, David D., 1875
 Rygate, Philip William, 1886
 Sharp, William Hey, 1881‡
 Shaw, Henry Giles, 1894
 Simpson, Archd. H., 1895‡
 Sly, George J., 1874
 Sly, Joseph D., 1872
 Sly, Richard M., 1876
 Smairl, Joseph Henry, 1896
 Smith, Robert, 1878
 Smyth, Frank L. S., 1879
 Stack, John, 1860
 Steel, Robert, 1879
 Stephen, Cecil B., 1864
 Stephenson, John Hunter, 1892
 Stonham, John, 1896
 Sutherland, Constance Adelaide, 1889
 Taylor, Hugh W., 1884
 Taylor, James Wilson, 1887‡
 Taylor, John Michael, 1891
 Thompson, I. Florence, 1887
 Thompson, James A., 1882
 Thompson, Joseph, 1875
 Thompson, William M., 1875
 Tracey, Frederick, 1885
 Trebeck, Tom Beal, 1884
 Waldron, George C., 1881
 Walsh, Wm. M. J., 1889
 Waterhouse, John, 1876
 Watkins, John L., 1876
 Watson, William George, 1873
 Watt, John Alexander, 1892
 Waugh, Robert, 1879
 Wearne, Minnie, 1892
 Weigall, Albert B., 1869
 Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, 1876
 White, James Smith, 1871
 Whitfeld, Lewis, 1882
 Wilkinson, Frederick Bushby, 188
 Williams, A. Lukyn, 1881‡
 Willis, Robert Spier, 1862
 Wilson, Ella, 1895
 Windeyer, William Charles, 1859
 Wood, Ebenezer Clarence, 1886
 Woodthorpe, Robert A., 1890

Woolnough, George, 1873
 Wyatt, Arthur H., 1869
 Yarrington, Clive Tennyson L., 1895

Yarrington, William Henry H., 1880
 Yeomans, Allan, 1871

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Abbott, George H., 1887
 Abbott, Henry Palmer, 1893
 Abbott, Thomas K., 1888
 Abigail, Ernest Robert, 1896
 Allan, Edith Jeannie, 1895
 Allen, Arthur W., 1883½
 Allen, George B., 1877
 Allen, Reginald C., 1879
 Amess, William, 1883
 Anderson, Hugh Miller, 1890
 Anderson (*née* Amos), Jeanie Cairns, 1890
 Anderson, Mand Edith, 1896
 Anderson, William Addison S., 1892
 Andrews, Ernest Clayton, 1894
 Anstey, George Webb, 1893
 Armstrong, Isabella, 1895
 Armstrong, Laurens F. M., 1884
 Armstrong, Margaret Jane, 1897
 Armstrong, Tancred de C., 1891
 Armstrong, William G., 1884
 Arnold, Edwin Charles, 1896
 Aspinall, Arthur Ashworth, 1889
 Atkins (*née* Kennedy), Annie A., 1893
 Atkins, William Leonard, 1893
 Auld, John Hay Goodlet, 1897
 Ayres, Charles, 1882
 Barker, Henry Auriol, 1881½
 Barker, Thomas Charles, 1886
 Barnes, Pearl Ella, 1897
 Barnet, Donald McKay, 1890
 Barraclough, Francis Egerton, 1895
 Barton, Joanna, 1893
 Barton, John a'Beckett D., 1896
 Bates (*née* Abigail), Eliza L., 1893
 Bavin, Thos. Rainsford, 1894
 Baylis, Harold M., 1883
 Beardmore, Ada, 1896
 Beardmore, Emily Maud, 1894
 Beardmore, Robert Henry, 1895
 Beegling, Daniel, 1885
 Beehag, Samuel Alfred, 1886
 Berne, Percy Witton, 1883
 Bertie, Charlotte Maud, 1896

Black, Reginald Austin William, 1896
 Blacket, Arthur R., 1872
 Blacket, Cuthbert, 1891
 Blatchford, Torrington, 1894
 Blaxland, Henry Charles, 1897
 Bloomfield, Elsie I'Anson, 1897
 Bloomfield, William John, 1896
 Blumer, Charles, 1894
 Bode, Arnold G. H., 1888
 Booth, Mary, 1890
 Bowmaker, Theophilus Robert, 1896
 Bowman, Arthur, 1880
 Bowman, Ernest, 1880
 Bowman, Alexander, 1859
 Bowman, Alister S., 1878
 Boxall, Nelson Leopold, 1896
 Boyce, Francis Stewart, 1893
 Brennand, Henry John W., 1896
 Brereton, John LeGay, 1894
 Britten, Herbert Edward, 1888
 Britton, Theodosia Ada, 1891
 Broderick, Cecil Thomas Hawkes, 1896
 Brodie, Isabella Esther, 1895
 Broinowski, Leopold T., 1897
 Brook, Henry James Sidney, 1896
 Broome, Edward, 1897
 Brown, Alfred, 1866
 Brown, Mary Elizabeth, 1885
 Brown, Sophia, 1894
 Brown, William Vernon, 1894
 Browne, William C., 1864
 Bruce, Mary H., 1887
 Bruce, Mary Jane, 1896
 Buchanan, Charles Arthur, 1889
 Buckland, Thomas, 1878
 Bundock, Charles, 1878
 Bundock, Francis F., 1877
 Bunting, Edith Annie, 1896
 Burdekin, Sydney, 1860
 Burfitt, Walter F., 1894
 Bushnell, Pollie, 1896
 Butler, Francis J., 1882

- Butler, Spencer Joseph St. C., 1893
 Butler, Thomas, 1876
 Byrne, James Kevin, 1894
 Byrne, Lily Conyn, 1896
 Byrne, William Edmund, 1892
 Cadman, Enoch William, 1894
 Cahill, Annie Lucille, 1894
 Cakebread, William Jowers, 1894
 Callachor, Hugh B., 1863
 Cameron, Archibald Peter, 1894
 Campbell, Allan, 1874
 Campbell, Charles Robert, 1893
 Campbell, George Polding, 1885
 Canaway, Arthur P., 1894
 Cargill, John Sydney, 1889
 Carlisle, William W., 1878
 Carlos, Joseph, 1893
 Caro, Hilda, 1896
 Carvosso, Albert B., 1884
 Casey, Michael Alphonsus, 1896
 Castling, James Robert, 1896
 Chalmers, Stephen Drummond, 1897
 Chapman, Alfred Ernest, 1893
 Chisholm, William, 1875
 Chubb, Montague Charles Lyttelton, 1896
 Clarke, Francis William, 1884
 Clines, Peter Joseph, 1896
 Closs, Wm. John Leech, 1890
 Clubb, Wallace, 1896
 Cocks (*née* Proctor), Lizzie, 1893
 Coffey, Francis Louis Verhulst, 1894
 Combes, Jane Frances, 1895
 Conlon, William Aloysius, 1891
 Connellan, John, 1892
 Connolly, John, 1894
 Connor, Thomas John, 1895
 Copland, Frank Fawcett, 1894
 Cooke, Clarence Hudson, 1892
 Corbett, William Francis, 1883
 Cosh, James, 1891
 Cowan, David, 1894
 Cox, Harold, 1889
 Coyle, William Thomas, 1891
 Craig, Alexander Donald, 1893
 Craig, Charles, 1892
 Crane, Charles, 1882
 Crawford, Stella Maud C., 1896
 Creagh, Albert Jasper, 1889
 Creagh, William John, 1892
 Cripps, Esther Fischer, 1891
 Cruise, Emily A., 1897
 Cullinane, John Aloysius, 1895
 Cumming, Jennie, 1896
 Curlewis, Harold Burnham, 1897
 Curlewis, Herbert Raine, 1890
 Curnow, William Leslie, 1890
 D'Arcy, George Synnott, 1895
 D'Arcy, John Synnott, 1890
 D'Arcy-Irvine, Malcolm M., 1889
 Daley, Frank H., 1889
 Dalmas, Lizzie, 1895
 Daly, May Edith, 1895
 Dash, Ebenezer, 1894
 Dargin, Sydney, 1871
 Davies, Arthur Bernard, 1894
 Davies, Wyndham John E., 1893
 Davis, Agnes Marianne Harrison, 1896
 Davis, Henry, 1890
 De Lissa, Horace, 1896
 Dettmann, Herbert Stanley, 1897
 Davison, Samuel Beaumont, 1896
 Dick, James Adam, 1886
 Dick, William Thomas, 1890
 Dimond, Margaret Cecilia, 1893
 Dixon, Herbert Hutchinson, 1894
 Doak, Frank Wiseman, 1891
 Doig, Alexander John, 1895
 Doust, Edith Lucy, 1896
 Dove, William Norton, 1893
 Dowe (*née* Molster), Eliza, 1893
 Dowe, Philip William, 1893
 Doyle, John, 1891
 Drummond, Shafto Landour, 1893
 Dudley, Joseph T., 1885
 Dunlop, John W., 1895
 Dunlop, Norman John, 1890
 Dunne, John D., 1873
 Eames, Jane, 1895
 Edmunds, John Michael, 1892
 Edmunds, May, 1897
 Edwards, David Sutherland, 1894
 Edwards, Edward Samuel, 1894
 Edwards, John, 1891
 Elder, Francis R., 1877
 Elkin, Jonathan Bevan, 1895
 Elliott, Millicent V., 1895
 Ellis, Ethel, 1894
 Ellis, Mary, 1894

- Elphinstone, James, 1881
 Elphinstone, James Cooke, 1896
 Emanuel, Nathaniel, 1867
 England, Theophilus, 1885
 England, Thomas H., 1885
 Enright, Walter John, 1893
 Evans, Ada E., 1895
 Feez, Arthur H., 1880
 Ferguson, David, 1886
 Fidler, Carleton B., 1888
 Finn, William George, 1895
 Finney, Charlotte, 1895
 Finney, Joseph, 1894
 Fitzgerald, Edmund, 1866
 Fitzgerald, John Timothy, 1890
 Fitzpatrick, Bernard Joseph, 1897
 Fitzpatrick, Thomas John A., 1893
 Flannery, George Ernest, 1892
 Flashman, James Froude, 1892
 Flavell, Lucy Isabel, 1896
 Fleming, Howard George T., 1894
 Fletcher, Archibald William, 1886
 Fletcher, Charles R., 1881
 Fletcher, J. A., 1879
 Fletcher, Katherine Elizabeth, 1895
 Fletcher, Michael Scott, 1893
 Flynn, William J., 1884
 Forde, James, 1891
 Foreman, Henry James Clifton, 1896
 Foster, Charles E., 1876
 Fosbery, Vincent F., 1886
 Fox, Harold S., 1885
 Fraser, Robert W., 1885
 Freeman, Ambrose William, 1896
 Fullerton, Alex. Y., 1885
 Garnsey, Edward R., 1885
 Garran, Robert R., 1888
 Geddes, Samuel, 1885
 George, John, 1893
 Gerber, Edward William T., 1892
 Gibbs, William C. F., 1868
 Gill, Alfred Chambers, 1893
 Gillies, James, 1889
 Gordon, George Acheson, 1895
 Gorman, John R., 1866
 Grassick, Charles C., 1897
 Greenlees, Gavin, 1895
 Greenway, Alfred R., 1870
 Griffith, James Shaw, 1895
 Grogan, Albert Thomas Henry, 1897
 Hadley, Alfred Edward, 1893
 Hall, Alfred Ernest, 1893
 Halliday, George C., 1884
 Halloran, Aubrey, 1892
 Halloran, Henry, 1896
 Halloran, Ida, 1893
 Hammond, John Harold, 1896
 Hansard, Edith Hir-t, 1897
 Hardy, Caleb, 1893
 Hargraves, Edward John, 1859
 Harker, Constance Elizabeth, 1895
 Harriott, Charles Warre, 1889
 Harriott, Georgina Jane, 1894
 Harris, George, 1891
 Harris, John, 1892
 Harris, Marthew, 1863
 Harvey, Revina, 1895
 Harvey, William George, 1894
 Hay, Mary Catherine, 1897
 Hayes, David John, 1894
 Hedberg, John Alfred, 1896
 Helsham, Charles Howard, 1892
 Henderson, George Cockburn, 1893
 Henderson, Robert Newburn, 1895
 Higgins, Michael A., 1879
 Higgins, Percy Reginald, 1893
 Hill, Evelyn M., 1895
 Hill, George Arthur, 1897
 Hilliard, Arthur Vaughan, 1890
 Hinder, Robert John, 1889
 Hobbs, Edwin, 1897
 Hobbs, John William, 1894
 Hodge, Ernest Arthur, 1895
 Hodgkins, Amy Alice, 1895
 Hogg, Kate Emily, 1894
 Holme, Ernest Rudolph, 1891
 Holme, John Barton, 1893
 Holmes, William Frederick, 1894
 Holt, Arthur Christian, 1895
 Hood, Danniina, 1894
 Hopkins, Francis, Irvine, 1893
 Hopman, John Henry, 1894
 Horniman, Alexander, 1866
 Houston, Andrew, 1869
 Houston, James, 1863
 Howard, John Bruton, 1895
 Hudson, William, 1897
 Huggart, Alfred Theodore, 1892
 Hughes, Charles Michael, 1886
 Hughes, Hugh Jason, 1897
 Hughes, James O'Donoghue A., 1894
 Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, 1890

- Hungerford, Hedley Heber, 1886
 Hunt, Digby St. Clair W., 1895
 Hunt, Edward, 1859
 Hunt, Harold W. G., 1888
 Hunt, Hugh Alton Stanislaus, 1897
 Hunter, Mary Alison Miles, 1895
 Hynes, Sarah, 1891
 Innes (*née* Lichtscheindl), Rosa, 1894
 Jackson, Frederick Charles, 1897
 Jacobs, James, 1894
 James, Arthur Henry, 1893
 James, Augustus G. F., 1888
 James, George Alfred, 1893
 James, William Edwin, 1894
 James, Thomas, 1896
 Jamieson, George Wellington, 1893
 Jamieson, Sydney, 1884
 Jenkins, Charles J., 1887
 Johnson, Martin Luther, 1893
 Johnston, John, 1887
 Johnston, Mary Eleanor, 1896
 Johnston, Stephen Jason, 1894
 Johnstone, Henry Thomas, 1885
 Jones, Curtis Harry Fredk., 1897
 Jones, Thomas, 1895
 Jones, Thomas E., 1884
 Jones, Ernest Trevor, 1884
 Jones, Evan John, 1894
 Joseph, Horace B., 1887
 Kater, Henry Herman, 1894
 Kelly, Thomas, 1890
 Kelynack, Arthur James, 1889
 Kelynack, Harold Leslie, 1893
 Kemmis, William Henry, 1890
 Kendall, Frank Louis, 1893
 Kendall, Theodore M., 1876
 Kenna, Patrick, 1882
 Kennedy, Emily Clara, 1895
 Kennedy, Philip, 1895
 Kershaw, Joseph Cuthbert, 1894
 Kidston, Robert Matthew, 1892
 Kilgour, Alexander James, 1894
 King, George C., 1887
 King (*née* Russell), Lillian, 1891
 King, R. W., 1884½
 Kinross, John, 1869
 Kinross, Robert Menzies, 1889
 Klein, James Augustus, 1897
 Knight, Arthur, 1894
 Lamrock, Arthur Stanton, 1891
 Lane, Frederick George, 1895
 Langley, Isabella Edwardes, 1897
 Langton, Frederick W., 1887
 Lasker, Samuel, 1892
 Layton, John Edward, 1893
 Leahy, John Patrick Daunt, 1890
 Lee, Herbert Ernest, 1886
 Leibius, G. Hugo, 1888
 Lenthall, Ellen Melicent, 1893
 Leverrier, Frank, 1884
 Levy, Daniel, 1893
 Lewis, Henry Clyde, 1893
 Littlejohn, Edward S., 1887
 Linsley, William H., 1880
 Lloyd, Frederick, 1890
 Lloyd, Thomas, 1878
 Louis, Philip Herbert, 1897
 Loyden, James, 1894
 Lynch, Michael D., 1870
 Lynch, William, 1863
 Lyon, Pearson, 1890
 Macansh, Andrew W., 1885
 Macarthy, Herbert T. S., 1860
 McCarthy, Arthur W., 1881
 McCook, Adam Stuart, 1895
 McCov, William Taylor, 1894
 McCulloch, Percy V., 1881
 McDermott, Vesian B., 1887
 McDonagh, John M., 1879
 Macdonald, Fannie Elizabeth, 1895
 McDonnell, Randal C. W., 1888
 McDowall, James, 1896
 McEvilly, Augustus, 1886
 McEvilly, Ulric, 1883
 McGlynn, Rebecca Mary, 1894
 McGuigan, Denis, 1884
 McIntosh, Harold, 1889
 McIntyre, Aug. T., 1879
 McIntyre, Duncan A., 1888
 McIntyre, William Donald, 1890
 Mack, Sidney, 1890
 McKay, James, 1896
 McLaren, Alexander Duncan, 1896
 McLaren, John Gilbert, 1895
 McLaughlin, Daniel, 1890
 MacLean, Frederick S., 1887
 McLelland, Hugh, 1881
 McLeod, James, 1879
 McMahon, Gregan, 1896
 MacManamey, James Fraser, 1881

- MacManamey, John Fraser, 1889
 MacManamey, William Fraser, 1892
 MacMaster, Donald Aeneas D., 1894
 MacMullen, Frank, 1894
 McNeil, Andrew, 1889
 McNevin, Arthur Joseph, 1895
 McNevin, Thomas Butler, 1893
 MacPherson, Peter, 1889
 Maffey, Reginald William H., 1896
 Maher, Charles H., 1877
 Maher, Matthew E., 1867
 Maher, Thomas Francis, 1893
 Main, John, 1892
 Mallarky, Ethel May, 1895
 Maloney, Andrew William, 1893
 Mannell, Francis Worthington, 1892
 Manning, Reginald K., 1887
 Manning, William Ernest, 1892
 Marks, Hyam, 1892
 Marks, Percy J., 1887
 Marks, Florence, 1893
 Marks, Leah, 1893
 Martin (*née* Johnston), Ella R., 1890
 Martin, Lewis Ormsby, 1893
 Martyn, Sydney Charles, 1889
 Massie, Richard de Winton, 1886
 Mate, William H., 1864
 Mathison, Walter, 1880
 Mayne, J. O'Neill, 1884
 Maxwell, Henry Francis, 1895
 Maynard, Ethel Margaret, 1894
 Maze, William Archibald A., 1892
 Meagher, Louis Felix, 1889
 Meares, Hercules, 1893
 Meillon, Joseph, 1863
 Mell, Cecil Newton, 1894
 Merewether, Edwd. A. M., 1884
 Merewether, Hugh H. M., 1894
 Merewether, William D. M., 1895
 Miles, James Albert, 1894
 Miller, James W., 1896
 Millard, Alfred Charles, 1885
 Miller, Richard J., 1885
 Mills, Percy Harcourt, 1893
 Mitchell, Ernst Meyer, 1896
 Molineaux, Amy Atherton, 1891
 Moloney, Thomas Patrick, 1885
 Molster, Sarah, 1897
 Monaghan, John Graham, 1897
 Monahan, William Willis, 1897
 Montefiore, Hortense Henriette, 1896
 Montgomerie, John, 1889
 Moore, David C., 1883
 Moore, Frank Joseph Sarsfield, 1883
 Moore, John, 1883
 Moore, Verner, 1884
 Moore, Walter Albert, 1894
 Morgan, Frederick A., 1888
 Morgan, Thomas H. D., 1892
 Morrice, John, 1874
 Morris, John James, 1895
 Morris, Robert N., 1870
 Morrish, Francis, 1882
 Moulton, James Egan, 1892
 Moustaka, Orea Emma Hellas, 1897
 Mullens, Arthur Frank Macquarie, 1896
 Munro, William J., 1880
 Murray, Florence Jane, 1896
 Murray, Mercy M. H., 1897
 Musmann, Carl Ernst Gottlieb, 1897
 Myers, David M., 1866
 Neill, Leopold Edward Flood, 1886
 Nelson, Duncan John, 1895
 Nettleship, Edward, 1895
 Newman, George Hine, 1887
 Newman, Kelsey Illidge, 1894
 Newton, Henry, 1889
 Nicholls, William Hunt Ward, 1891
 Noake, Reginald, 1877
 Noakes, Mabel Alicia, 1896
 O'Brien, Agnes Gertrude, 1895
 O'Brien, Kathleen Moira, 1894
 O'Brien, Lucius, 1865
 O'Brien, Ormond, 1876
 O'Brien, Patrick Daniel, 1894
 O'Connor, Broughton B., 1892
 O'Donohue, John P. Markham, 1895
 O'Keefe, John A., 1887
 O'Neill, James Bernard, 1895
 O'Reilly, Hubert de Burgh, 1892
 Osborne, Henry Stuart, 1896
 O'Sullivan, Daniel, 1897
 Pain, Allan Franklyn, 1894
 Pain, A. W., 1884
 Paine, Bennington Haille, 1893
 Paine, George Henry, 1894
 Paris, Jane Elizabeth, 1897
 Parker, William Arthur, 1892
 Paton, Arthur T., 1887

- Pattinson, Anthony Walton, 1894
 Peden, John Beverley, 1892
 Penman, John Edwards Foggon, 1897
 Perkins, Joseph Abraham R., 1892
 Perskè, Hermann, 1887
 Phillips, Catherine Agnes, 1896
 Pickburn, James Prosper, 1892
 Piddington, Albert Bathurst, 1883
 Pilcher, Charles E., 1865
 Pilcher, George de Vial, 1859
 Pincombe, Torrington Hawke, 1890
 Poolman, Arthur Edward, 1883
 Pope, Roland James, 1885
 Prentice, Arthur James, 1892
 Pritchard, Alice, 1895
 Pritchard, William C., 1888
 Purcell, Winifred Dalton, 1895
 Purser, Cecil, 1885
 Quaife, William F., 1879
 Quigley, James, 1890
 Ramsay, James, 1885
 Raves, George Alfred, 1897
 Raves, Helen Alice, 1894
 Redshaw, George, 1895
 Reidy, John James Gralton, 1896
 Rennie, George Edward, 1882
 Renwick, Arthur, 1857
 Renwick, Herbert John, 1893
 Reynolds, Arthur J. P. G., 1890
 Richardson, Charles Noel D., 1893
 Richardson, Henry A., 1867
 Richardson, Robert, 1870
 Riley, Ernest Arthur, 1893
 Riley, Patrick William, 1894
 Riley, Spencer George Birkenhead, 1897
 Riley, Valentine B., 1872
 Robinson, Charles H. P., 1893
 Robinson, George Frederick G., 1890
 Robjohns, Leonard, 1894
 Robson, William Elliott V., 1889
 Roger, Robert, 1876
 Rooney, William James, 1892
 Rowland, Norman de Horne, 1895
 Roseby, Gertrude Amy, 1895
 Roseby, Minnie, 1895
 Roseby, Thomas Ernest, 1890
 Roth-Schmidt, Frederica, 1897
 Rourke, Ernest John, 1893
 Rourke, George Augustus, 1893
 Rourke, Lillie Agnes, 1895
 Rudder, Sydney Llewellyn, 1891
 Russell, Charles Townsend, 1891
 Russell, Ethel Albinia, 1893
 Russell, Harry A., 1887
 Russell, Henry C., 1859
 Rutledge, William F., 1871
 Rutter, Graham F., 1892
 Ryan, Gerald, 1893
 Rygate, Charles D. H., 1883
 Rygate, Henry Bertram, 1885
 Saddington, Arthur G., 1887
 Salting, George, 1857
 Salting, William, 1857
 Sands, John Marshall, 1889
 Saunders, Arthur, 1893
 Saunders, Eva Florence, 1897
 Saxby, George Campbell, 1891
 Scarvell, Edric Sydney, 1893
 Scoular, David, 1895
 Seaward, William T., 1892
 Sellors, Rich. Pickering, 1890
 Sendall, Alfred E., 1888
 Serisier, Lavigne Ernest, 1891
 Shand, Alexr. B., 1884
 Sharp, Walter Alex. Ramsay, 1897
 Sharpe, Ernest, 1865
 Sharpe, William George, 1897
 Shaw, John A. K., 1885
 Sheridan, John Patrick, 1890
 Sheppard, Edmund Haslewood, 1882
 Sheppard, George, 1873
 Shewcroft, Alfred John, 1893
 Sheridan, Francis B., 1874
 Sherlock, John Bolt, 1895
 Sloman, Charles Wansbrough, 1893
 Sloman, John, 1872
 Smith, Archibald, 1889
 Smith, Emma Isabel, 1893
 Smith, Norman, 1894
 Smith, William, 1893
 Somerville, George B., 1882
 Squire, Hilton Bell, 1893
 Stacy, Fitzroy Somerset, 1897
 Starkey (*née* Artlett), Ettie, 1888
 Stephen, Edward Milner, 1891
 Stephen, John William Farish, 1897
 Stewart, Alexander, 1890
 Stewart, Donald Grant, 1896
 Stobo (*née* Seldon), Florence Mary, 1894
 Stonham, Kathleen, 1895
 Street, Charles James, 1894

- Street, Philip Whistler, 1883
 Studdy, Albert John, 1888
 Studdy, Annie Avice Matilda, 1891
 Sullivan, Henry, 1872
 Sullivan, James, 1867
 Sullivan, James, 1894
 Sullivan, Reginald, 1892
 Sutherland, Elmina Louise, 1891
 Sutherland, Peter, 1890
 Swanson, Edmund Clement, 1893
 Swanwick, Kenneth ffolkes, 1896
 Swyny, William Frank, 1894
 Symonds, Bertha Violet, 1897
 Symonds, Daisy, 1893
 Tange, Charles L., 1880
 Tarplee, William F., 1884
 Taylor, Elizabeth Ironside, 1896
 Taylor, Sarah, 1893
 Telfer, James Barnet, 1893
 Thallon, James B., 1876
 Thomas (*née* Waddell), Annie, 1895
 Thomas, Richard Weld, 1893
 Thompson, Alexander, 1895
 Thompson, Robert Alfred, 1891
 Thompson, Sydney A., 1887
 Thompson, Alec., 1891
 Thorburn, James Thos., 1886
 Thorne, George, 1865
 Thornton, Septimus, 1896
 Tighe, William, 1892
 Tole, Joseph, 1868
 Tom, Wesley, 1860
 Townley, Percy L., 1886
 Trindall, Richard B., 1885
 Uther, Allen Hammill, 1891
 Uther, Jennie Bertha, 1894
 Veech, Louis Stanislaus, 1890
 Vivers, Alfred James Lovell, 1895
 Waddell, George Washington, 1896
 Waddy, Percival Richard, 1891
 Waldron, Thomas W. King, 1893
 Walker, James Ernest, 1894
 Walker, Samuel Herbert, 1894
 Walker, William A., 1888
 Wallace, Donald, 1897
 Wallace, Frank Ernest, 1889
 Ward, Ruby Estelle, 1897
 Ward, Thomas W. C., 1888
 Wardrop, Gabriel, 1893
 Watt, Andrew Robert James, 1893
 Watt, Charles Prosper, 1893
 Watson, Robert S., 1867
 Wearne, Amy Isabel, 1893
 Wearne, Richard Arthur, 1895
 Weigall, Harold Walter, 1895
 White, Charles Alfred, 1895
 Whitfeld, Eleanor Madeline, 1895
 Whitfeld, Hubert Edwin, 1897
 Whiting, Joseph, 1895
 Wilkinson, Henry L., 1880
 Wilkinson, W. Camac, 1878
 Williams, James Leslie, 1892
 Williams, John Alfred, 1894
 Williams, William, 1891
 Williams, William, 1895
 Williams, William Henry, 1894
 Williamson, Mark A., 1879
 Wilson, Frederick James, 1893
 Wilson, Roger, 1877
 Windeyer (*née* Robinson), Mabel Fuller, 1890
 Windeyer, Richard, 1891
 Windeyer, William Archibald, 1893
 Wise, Bernhard R., 1885§
 Wolstenholme, Harry, 1890
 Wood, Frederick Ernest, 1890
 Wood, Frederick William, 1894
 Wood, Harrie Dahrymple, 1893
 Woodd, Henry A., 1887
 Woodward, Frederick P., 1892
 Woolcock, John L., 1883
 Wootton, Ernest, 1892
 Wright, Stewart, 1882
 Yarnold, Alfred Henry, 1896

DOCTORS OF LAW.

- Barry, Alfred, 1884§
 Coghlan, Charles A., 1885.
 Cullen, William P., 1887
 Donovan, John J., 1867
 Garran, Andrew, 1870
 Green, Arthur V., 1887
 Jefferis, James, 1885
 Manning, J. Napoleon, 1892
 Marden, John, 1890
 Morris, Robert Newton, 1886

Paterson, James S., 1866
 Roseby, Thomas, 1873
 Sly, George J., 1878
 Sly, Joseph D., 1873

Sly, Richard M., 1877
 White, James Smith, 1874
 White, W. Moore, 1882§

BACHELORS OF LAW.

Armstrong, Laurens F. M., 1890
 Bavin, Thomas Rainsford, 1897
 Boyce, Francis Stewart, 1896
 Brierley, Frank Nunan, 1897
 Butler, Spencer Joseph St. Clair, 1896
 Coffey, Francis Louis Verhulst, 1896
 Creagh, William John, 1897
 Cullinane, John Aloysius, 1897
 Curlew, Herbert Raine, 1892
 Davies, Arthur Bernard, 1897
 Davies, Wyndham John E., 1895
 Edmunds, Walter, 1881
 Flannery, George Ernest, 1894
 Gerber, Edward W. T., 1894
 Gill, Alfred Chalmers, 1895
 Halloran, Aubrey, 1894
 Harris, George, 1893
 Higgins, Percy Reginald, 1895
 Holme, John Barton, 1895
 Jones, Albert E., 1889§
 Kelynak, Arthur James, 1892
 Kershaw, Joseph Cuthbert, 1896
 Knox, Adrian, 1895§
 Legge, James Gordon, 1890
 Levy, Daniel, 1895
 Lloyd, Frederick, 1893

Mack, Sidney, 1892
 Martin, Lewis Ormsby, 1895
 Meares, Hercules, 1894
 Meillon, John, 1892
 Mills, Percy Harcourt, 1897.
 Nathan, Edward Alleyne, 1891
 O'Brien, Patrick Daniel, 1897
 O'Connor, Broughton B., 1895
 O'Reilly, Hubert de Burgh, 1894
 Pickburn, James Prosper, 1894
 Quick, John, 1881§
 Rogers, Francis E., 1867
 Scarvell, Edric Sydney, 1896
 Taylor, John Michael, 1893
 Thompson, Joseph, 1869
 Thomson, Alec., 1894
 Tighe, William, 1894
 Tole, Joseph, 1869
 Uther, Allen Hammill, 1893
 Veech, Louis Stanislaus, 1893
 Waddy, Percival Richard, 1893
 Waldron, Thomas W. King, 1895
 Walker, James Ernest, 1896
 Watt, Andrew R. J., 1894
 Wood, Harrie Dalrymple, 1896
 Yarrington, W. H. H., 1887

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Bennet, Francis Alexander, 1896§
 Barret, James, 1873
 Belgrave, T. B., 1882§
 Blair, John, 1877
 Bowker, Richard Ryther S., 1881§
 Chisholm, William, 1887§
 Collingwood, David, 1886§
 Corlette, Cyril Ernest, 1895
 Flashman, James Froude, 1897
 Houson, James, 1870
 Jenkins, Edward Johnstone, 1886§
 Jones, Richard T., 1874
 Knaggs, Samuel T., 1882§
 Lloyd, Frederick, 1872
 Lyden, Michael John, 1892§
 McDonnell, Aeneas J., 1896
 McMurray, Wahab, 1892§

Maher, W. Odillo, 1884§
 Milford, Frederick, 1882§
 Moore, George, 1872
 Morton, Selby, 1877
 Mullins, George Lane, 1890§
 Oram, Arthur Murray, 1882§
 O'Reilly, Walter William J., 1882§
 Ross, Chisholm, 1886
 Rowan, Thomas, 1882
 Smith, Grafton Elliott, 1895
 Smith, Patrick, 1870
 Stewart, Charles, 1872
 Stuart, T. P. Anderson, 1889§
 Taylor, Charles, 1872
 Warren, William Edward, 1882§
 Worrall, Ralph, 1888§

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

- Abbott, George Henry, 1891
 Andrews, William, 1887‡
 Armstrong, William G., 1888
 Bancroft, Peter, 1888
 Barnes, Edmund Horatio, 1897
 Bennetts, Harold Graves, 1896
 Binney, Edward Harold, 1893
 Bode, Frederick F. O., 1896
 Böhrsmann, Rudolph Hermann, 1894
 Boelke (*née* Robinson), Grace Fairley, 1893
 Boelke, Paul, 1893
 Broinowski, Gracius Herbert, 1897
 Burkitt, Edmund Henry, 1896
 Challands, Frederick, 1892
 Chenhall, William Thomas, 1897‡
 Coghlan, Iza Frances Josephine, 1893
 Conlon, William Aloysius, 1896
 Cosh, John Inglis Clark, 1897
 Cox, Frederick Henry, 1895
 Craig, Robert Gordon, 1894
 Crawley, Aubrey Joseph C., 1896
 Davidson, Leslie G., 1888
 Deck, George Henry Baring, 1896
 Dick, Robert, 1892
 Dixon, Graham Patrick, 1897
 Dunlop, Norman John, 1896
 Ellis, Henry A., 1887‡
 Farrell, Robert Meredith, 1897
 Fordyce, Henry St. Clair, 1895
 Freshney, Reginald, 1892
 Goldsmid, Albert, 1895
 Graham, James, 1886‡
 Green, Terence Albert, 1893
 Hall, George Reginald Percy, 1895
 Halliday, John Charles W., 1896
 Handcock, Charles Lancelot, 1894
 Harris, Lawrence Herschell Levi, 1896
 Harris, William Henry, 1897
 Henderson, John Niven, 1893
 Henry, Arthur, 1889
 Henry, Arthur G., 1888
 Henry, Joseph Edmund Oram, 1894
 Hester, Jeaffreson W., 1889
 Higgins, Frederick Charles, 1897
 Hinder, Henry V. C., 1889
 Hollis, Leslie Thomas, 1890
 Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, 1895
 Hunt, Claude Leopold W., 1891
 Kelly, Patrick J., 1889
 Kethel, Alexander, 1896
 Kinross, Robert Menzies, 1894
 Jackson, John William, 1895
 Lancaster, Llewellyn Bentley, 1896
 Lawes, Charles H. E., 1892
 Leahy, John P. D., 1892
 Litchfield, William Frederick, 1893
 Lister, Henry, 1892
 Luker, Donald, 1894
 McClelland, Walter Cecil, 1896
 MacCreadie, John Laing Martin, 1894
 McKay, William John, 1891
 Mackinnon, Roger Robert S., 1894
 Maitland, Herbert L., 1892
 Menzies, Guy Dixon, 1896
 Millard, Reginald Jeffrey, 1891
 Mills, Arthur Edward, 1889
 Morton, Gavin, 1890
 Morton, John, 1890
 Murray, George Lathrop, 1894
 Neill, Leopold E. F., 1890
 Nolan, Herbert Russell, 1890
 Oakes, Arthur, 1881‡
 O'Connor, Arthur Charles, 1896
 Pain, Ernest Maynard, 1897
 Park, Joseph, 1892
 Perkins, Alfred E., 1888
 Pockley, Frank Antill, 1888‡
 Purser, Cecil, 1890
 Richards, Samuel J., 1893
 Robison, Erskine Hugh, 1896
 Rutledge, David D., 1888
 Rutter, Graham Ford, 1895
 Sawkins, Frederick John T., 1892
 Scot-Skirving, Robert, 1888‡
 Scott, Edward Henry, 1893
 Shaw, Frederick C. S., 1892
 Sheldon, Stratford, 1896
 Sheppard, Arthur Murray, 1890
 Spark, Ernest James T., 1895
 Stanley, George Percival, 1891
 Stokes, Edward Sutherland, 1891
 Studdy, William Bradridge, 1895
 Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton, 1893
 Terrey, Hedley, 1897

‡ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Tidswell, Frank, 1892
 Townley, Percy Langford, 1890
 Trindall, Richard B., 1889
 Vallack, Arthur Styles, 1893
 Veech, Michael, 1894

Wade, Robert Blakeway, 1896
 Wassell, Joseph Leathom, 1897
 Zlotkowski, Frederic Sobieski
 Wladimir, 1896

MASTERS OF SURGERY.

Abbott, George Henry, 1891
 Armstrong, William G., 1888
 Bancroft, Peter, 1888
 Barnes, Edmund Horatio, 1897
 Bennetts, Harold Graves, 1896
 Binney, Edward Harold, 1893
 Boelke (*née* Robinson), Grace Fairley,
 1893
 Boelke, Paul, 1893
 Böhrsmann, Rudolph Hermann, 1894
 Challands, Frederick, 1892
 Coghlan, Iza Frances Josephine,
 1893
 Corlette, Cyril Ernest, 1892
 Cosh, John Inglis Clark, 1897
 Craig, Robert Gordon, 1894
 Crawley, Aubrey Joseph C., 1896
 Davidson, Leslie G., 1888
 Dick, Robert, 1892
 Dixon, Graham Patrick, 1897
 Dunlop, Norman John, 1896
 Farrell, Robert Meredith, 1897
 Flashman, James Froude, 1894
 Fordyce, Henry St. Clair, 1895
 Freshney, Reginald, 1892
 Hall, George R. P., 1895
 Halliday, John Charles W., 1896
 Handcock, Charles Lancelot, 1894
 Harris, Lawrence Herschell L., 1896
 Harris, William Henry, 1897
 Henderson, John Niven, 1893
 Henry, Arthur, 1889
 Henry, Arthur G., 1888
 Henry, Joseph Edmund Oram, 1894
 Hester, Jeaffreson W., 1889
 Higgins, Frederick Charles, 1897
 Hinder, Henry V. C., 1889
 Hollis, Leslie Thomas, 1890
 Hunt, Claude Leopold W., 1891
 Jackson, John W., 1895
 Kinross, Robert Menzies, 1894
 Lawes, Charles H. E., 1892
 Leahy, John P. D., 1892

Luker, Donald, 1894
 MacCreadie, John Laing Martin,
 1894
 McClelland, Walter Cecil, 1896
 McDonnell, Aeneas J., 1889
 McKay, William John S., 1891
 Mackinnon, Roger R. S., 1894
 Maitland, Herbert L., 1892
 Menzies, Guy Dixon, 1896
 Millard, Reginald Jeffrey, 1891
 Mills, Arthur Edward, 1889
 Morton, Gavin, 1890
 Morton, John, 1890
 Murray, George Lathrop, 1894
 Neill, Leopold E. F., 1890
 O'Connor, Arthur Charles, 1896
 Pain, Ernest Maynard, 1897
 Park, Joseph, 1892
 Perkins, Alfred E., 1888
 Purser, Cecil, 1890
 Richards, Samuel J., 1896
 Robison, Erskine Hugh, 1896
 Rutledge, David D., 1888
 Rutter, Graham F., 1895
 Sawkins, Frederick John T., 1892
 Scott, Edward Henry, 1893
 Shaw, Frederick C. S., 1892
 Sheldon, Stratford, 1896
 Sheppard, Arthur Murray, 1890
 Smith, Grafton Elliott, 1893
 Spark, Ernest J. T., 1895
 Stanley, George Percival, 1891
 Stokes, Edw. Sutherland, 1891
 Studdy, William B., 1895
 Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton, 1893
 Tidswell, Frank, 1892
 Townley, Percy Langford, 1890
 Trindall, Richard B., 1889
 Vallack, Arthur Styles, 1893
 Veech, Michael, 1894
 Wassell, Joseph Leathom, 1897
 Zlotkowski, Frederic Sobieski Wla-
 dimir, 1896

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

Bennett, Agnes Elizabeth L., 1894	MacMaster, Donald Æneas Dunlop, 1896
Brearley, Joseph Henry Draper, 1894	McClelland, Walter Cecil, 1894
Corbin, Albert George, 1895	McKay, William J. S., 1887
Crane, John T., 1887	MacPherson, John, 1896
Dunlop, Norman John, 1895	Pollock, James Arthur, 1889
Flashman, James Froude, 1893	Robison, Erskine Hugh, 1894
Fletcher, Archibald W., 1888	Ross, William John Clunies, 1891*
Forde, James, 1893	Rutter, Graham Ford, 1893
Hall, George Reginald Percy, 1893	Sheldon, Stratford, 1894
Horton, Marion Charlotte, 1896	Shirley, John, 1887*
Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, 1893	Watt, John Alexander, 1894
Hunt, Fanny E., 1888	Wood, E. Clarence, 1885
Leverrier, Frank, 1835	

MASTERS OF ENGINEERING.

Bradfield, John Job Crew, 1896	Vicars, James, 1892
Dare, Henry Harvey, 1894	

BACHELORS OF ENGINEERING.

(Civil Engineering.)

Amphlett, Edward Albin, 1889	Merewether, Edward A. M., 1885
Amphlett, Henry Martin, 1897	Roberts, James Waller, 1892
Arnott, Robert Fleming, 1895	Ross, Colin John, 1891*
Barracrough, Saml. Hy., 1892	Rowlands, Harold Berkeley, 1897
Birch, William John, 1891	Rygate, Philip W., 1885
Bowman, Archer, 1889	Sawyer, Basil, 1896
Brearley, Joseph Henry D., 1895	Seale, Herbert Percy, 1894
Bucknell, Louis Geoffrey, 1891	Shortland, William Arthur, 1897
Colyer, Moreton John Godden, 1896	Smail, Herbert Stuart Inglis, 1897
Craig, Alex. Donald, 1895	Stephens, Charles Thomas, 1892
Deane, Henry James, 1897	Strickland, Tom Percival, 1897
Doak, Walter James, 1895	Thompson, Wm. Mann, 1886
Fitz, Norman V., 1888	Wallach, Bernard, 1897
Hayley, Percy Reginald, 1893	Ward, Thos. Wm. Chapman, 1886
Hole, William Francis, 1896	Warren, Ernest William, 1897
Jackson, Clements F. V., 1895	White, Norman Frederick, 1894
Ledger, William Henry, 1893	Wood, E. Clarence, 1885
McTaggart, Norman J. C., 1892	Wood, James Patrick, 1895
	Woore, John Morris Simeon, 1896

(Mining Engineering.)

Dixon, James Thomson, 1895	Simpson, Edward S., 1895
Jenkins, Charles Warren B., 1895	Twynnam, Henry, 1896
Nardin, Ernest Willoughby, 1894	Weigall, Arthur Raymond, 1894

* Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

UNDERGRADUATES.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR.

Aiken, Percy Norman
 Anderson, Virginia
 Bailey, Margaret Anne
 * Bligh, Erasmus Algernon Robert
 Boyd, William Sprott
 Bradley, Edith Maud
 Brownlie, Elizabeth Alice Dalziel
 Burges, James Clement
 Cameron, Colin Bowman
 Carlile-Thomas, Ella
 * Caro, Philip
 Champion, Stanley Adolphus Thos.
 Chambers, George Alexander
 Clark, Francis George
 Clifford, James Percy
 Clouston, Thomas Bennet
 Crawford, Thomas Simpson
 Dight, Arthur Hilton
 Doyle, William Joseph
 Dyer, Ernest Joseph
 Eldridge, Ada Maitland
 Fell, Catherine Isabella
 Fitzpatrick, Michael Philip
 Frank, Mathilda Johanna Hilda
 Garnsey, Herbert Thomas
 Gillam, Dora Alice
 Gillespie, Arthur Paul
 Godden, Mary Jobling Tulip
 Gould, Albert Clarence Morton
 Hambly, William Herbert
 Hastie, Lena
 Heery, Thomas
 Henning, Edmund Tregenna
 Henry, Ada
 Hill, James Henry Fraser
 Hutchison, George Thomas
 Isitt, Kate Evelyn
 Jones, Lincoln
 King, Edward Leslie
 de Lambert, Aurèle William
 Lane, Elsie May

Lehane, Thomas Joseph
 McCook, William Henry
 Mack, Augustus Charles
 Manning, Henry Edward
 Merrington, Ernest Northcroft
 Mutton, Isaiah
 Newman, Ernest Ludlow
 Newsham, Alice Isabel
 Osborne, Duncan Campbell
 * Patterson, Charlotte Calrossy
 Pratt, Walter Henry
 Renton, William John
 Robson, Hilda
 Robson, Reginald Norman
 * Rose, Frederick William
 Roseby, Sarah Mabel
 Rutherford, Florence Marion
 Rutherford, George Washington
 Ryan, James Cornelius Joseph
 Sadler, Alexander
 Scrutton, Caroline Maude
 Sheridan, Muriel Eulalie Bingham
 Small, Ethel Ella
 Speare, Ernest Loftus
 Stephen, Henry Montagu
 Stoyles, Herbert George
 Suttor, Frederick Australis
 Thompson, Murielle Florence
 Turner, Emily May
 Uther, Mary Handfield
 Wall, Arthur Percy
 Walton, John Francis
 Ward, Pearl Wynifred
 Ward, Leonard Keith
 Webber, May Hardwicke
 West, Edith Annie
 Wiley, Ida Lilian
 Wilson, Gwendolene Lilian
 Wilson, Richard Cunliffe
 Yates, Malcolm Edwin
 Young, James

SECOND YEAR.

Buchanan, Charles Packenham
 Butler, Stanley William Beauchamp
 Cadden, Leslie George Barton

Clipsham, Gertrude Mary
 Curtis, William John
 Davidson, Colin George Watt

* Unmatriculated.

Davies, Edith Warlow
 Elphinstone, Elsie Mary
 Galt, James
 Griffith, Edward Percival Thomson
 Hadley, Charles William
 Lafferty, Terence Matthew
 Lee, Thomas Nelson
 McEvoy, Bertie Patrick
 McGrath, Ernest John
 Mackintosh, Bertha Adeline Hilda
 MacLaurin, Henry Norman
 McMahon, William Daniel
 Marr, Fannie Augusta
 Nicholson, George Gibb
 Page, Arthur Ernest
 Parsons, Emily Waugh
 Parsons, Joseph

Perkins, Frederick Thomas
 Peterson, George Edward
 Read, Elizabeth Jane
 Sawkins, Dansie Thomas
 Saywell, Thomas Stanley
 Slack, Ida Leslie
 Teece, Richard Olive
 Tozer, Seymour Darvall
 Turner, Annie Elizabeth
 Verge, John
 Walker, Annie Letty
 Walsh, John James
 Williams, Leslie Ballesat
 Williamson, Percy Leyden
 Withycombe, Ernest John
 Yarnold, Isabel May

THIRD YEAR.

d'Apice, Antoine William M.
 Bavin, Gertrude Lillian
 Beaumont, Annie Holloway
 Bonamy, Nellie Mildred Blanche
 Brown, George Edward
 Brown, Lizzie Sherwood
 Cook, Sydney Leicester
 Cordingley, Grace Marion
 Cribb, Estelle
 De Lissa, Ethel Naida
 Dey, Charlotte J.
 Dowling, Frank Vincent
 Dumolo, Nona
 Dunnicliff, Mary Clifton
 Edwards, Edward Evan
 Evans-Jones, David Pentland
 Fidler, Isabel Margaret
 Fitzhardinge, Maude Yeomans
 Forsyth, Walter George
 Gordon, Emily Isabel
 Gregson, William Hilder
 Griffiths, Frederick Guy

Harris, Marian
 Harwood, Marian Fleming
 Heden, Ernest Charles
 Hipsley, Alice Ellen
 Holliday, Andrew
 Holt, Wilfrid John
 Houston, Stephen James
 Huggart, William Charles
 Hunter, Thomas Brown
 Jarvie, Bennie
 Lance, Elisabeth Ada
 Mitchell, Ethel Robertson
 Pilcher, Norman George Stafford
 Potts, Cuthbert
 Purcell, Philip Francis
 Rossiter, Florence Annie
 Sinclair, Colin Archibald
 Stoney, Edmund Haighton
 Warren, Ernest William
 Williams, Alfred James
 Yeates, Ainslie Arthur

EVENING STUDENTS.

FIRST YEAR.

Armitage, Charles Horsfall
 Binns, William Johnstone
 * Brown, George
 Butler, Patrick James
 * Callaghan, Jeremiah Thomas
 * Campbell, Thomas Fraser

* Childs, Edward John
 Cole, Emily Isabel
 Dey, David Dewar
 Gibson, Clarence Hyne
 Gough, Norman John
 Graham, Albert Nelson

* Gurney, Elliott Henry
 * Jackson, Carrie
 Maxted, Henry Lewis
 * Murphy, Joseph
 Nolan, John Henry Monteith
 * Palmer, John Augustus
 Petrie, James Matthew

Quaife, Cyril
 * Rickard, James
 Smee, Reginald
 * Thomas, Charles
 * Wilson, Walter
 Younger, Walter Laurie

SECOND YEAR.

* Beardmore, Frederick Joshua
 Clegg, William Carnegie
 Dickinson, Edward Moseley
 * Grieve, John Thomas
 Grieve, Robert Henry
 Kelynack, Frank Raymond
 Liggins, Jessie Hemsdon

Mulholland, John Joseph
 Maloney, John W.
 O'Neill, John
 Sheehy, William
 Tebbutt, Ernest Henry
 Walsh, James Joseph

THIRD YEAR.

Anderson, Catherine
 Barry, Hugh de Barri
 Cole, Louisa
 Cook, Samuel Edward
 Cripps, Esther Fischer, B.A.
 Day, Leo Septimus
 Evans, Sara
 Hughes, Thomas John

Mathews, Hamilton Bartlett
 O'Brien, Kathleen, B.A.
 Schwabe, James Harry
 Studds, Harold Augustus
 Walker, John William
 Walton, George Henry Montague
 Watkin, Beatrice Ellinor

FACULTY OF LAW.

THIRD YEAR.

d'Apice, Antoine William M.
 Broderick, Cecil Thomas Hawkes,
 B.A.
 Broinowski, Leopold Thomas, B.A.
 Chalmers, Stephen Drummond, B.A.
 Craig, Charles, B.A.
 Dettmann, Herbert Stanley, B.A.
 Forsyth, Walter George

Hughes, Thomas John
 Hunter, Thomas Brown
 Monahan, William Willis, B.A.
 Rishworth, Henry Shiers
 Stoney, Edmund Haighton
 Walton, George Henry Montague
 Warren, Ernest William

FOURTH YEAR.

Hedberg, John Alfred, B.A.
 Hunt, Hugh Alton Stanislaus, B.A.
 Kilgour, Alexander James, B.A.
 Klein, James Augustus, B.A.
 Louis, Philip Herbert B.A.
 Merewether, William David Mit-
 chell, B.A.

Mitchell, Ernest Meyer, B.A.
 McMahon, Grogan, B.A.
 † Shaw, Henry Giles, M.A.
 Stacy, Fitzroy Somerset, B.A.
 Sinclair, Colin Archibald, B.A.
 Waddell, George Washington, B.A.

* Unmatriculated.

† Not passing through the regular course

FIFTH YEAR.

* Abigail, Ernest Robert
 Beardsmore, Robert Henry, B.A.
 Bloomfield, William John, B.A.
 Clines, Peter Joseph, B.A.
 Chapman, Alfred Ernest, B.A.
 Deane, Claude S.
 Edwards, David Sutherland, B.A.
 Elphinstone, James Cook, B.A.
 Gray, George Boulderson, B.A.

Hammond, John Harold, B.A.
 McLaren, John Gilbert, B.A.
 Merewether, Hugh Hamilton
 Mitchell, B.A.
 Parker, William Arthur, B.A.
 Peden, John Beverley, B.A.
 Scoular, David, B.A.
 Sullivan, Reginald, B.A.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST YEAR.

Bond, Lionel Wilfred
 Bourne, Eleanor Elizabeth
 Cahill, John Hamilton
 Clifford, James Percy
 Cook, John Philip
 Cowlshaw, Leslie
 Elworthy, William Henry
 Fitzpatrick, Bernard Joseph, B.A.
 Fitzpatrick, Edward Bede Lucien
 Horton, William Henry
 Johnson, Alfred Francis
 Johnson, Frederick James
 Kendall, Herbert William
 Llewellyn, Rees Frank

McIntyre, Clarence Duncan
 Mooney, Charles James
 Muscio, Allan
 Osborne, John King
 Page, Earle Christmas Grafton
 Rees, Walter Llewellyn
 Sadler, Henry Frank
 Stiles, Bernard Tarlton
 Ure, Edith
 Wall, Joseph Boyce
 Wallace, Donald, B.A.
 Watson, James Frederick
 White, Margaret Isabel

SECOND YEAR.

* Alcock, William Broughton
 Anderson, Arthur
 Anderson, Hugh Miller, B.A.
 Barling, James Eric Vernon
 Barton, John a'Beckett Darvall, B.A.
 Bridge, Norbert Henry
 Blaney, Henry Patrick
 Cameron, Donald Allan
 Carlile-Thomas, Ida Margaret
 Combes, Edgar
 Conroy, Lionel Bigoe Henzell
 Corfe, Anstruther John
 Cox, Harrie
 Graham, Mabel Jessie
 Greenham, Eleanor Constance
 Griffiths, Frederick Guy
 Gullett, Lucy Edith
 Hansard, Norman William
 Hart, Basil Lloyd

Holland, John Joseph
 Holt, Arthur Christian, B.A.
 Humphery, Esca Morris
 Jones, Philip Sydney
 LeFevre, John Speechley
 Langton, William Digan
 McCredie, Robert William
 McDowall, St. Andrew Wm. Logan
 Macintosh, Alexander Hay
 Maffey, Reginald W. H., B.A.
 Miller, Robert Christy
 Pritchard, Alice, B.A.
 Savage, Edward Joseph
 Seldon, William
 Sharp, Walter Alex. Ramsay, B.A.
 Stephen, Edgar Horatio Milner
 Thomas, George Bowen
 Tudor-Jones, Evan
 Vivers, George Arthur

* Not passing through the regular course.

THIRD YEAR.

Blue, Archibald Irwin
 Burfitt, Walter Fitzmaurice, B.A.
 Burge, Stephen Bruce
 Busby, Hugh
 Clarke, Gother Robert Carlisle
 Curtis, Albert
 Durack, William Joseph
 Garde, Henry Lee
 Harris, Walter Eli
 Holmes, Harrie Glennie
 Lee, Henry Herbert

Knight, Herbert James Percy
 Lees, Geoffrey John
 McEvoy, John Joseph Stuart
 McLean, George
 Oliver, William Reath
 Pockley, Eric Osbaldiston
 Roseby, Edmund Rupert
 Savage, Vincent Wellesley
 Schwabe, James Harry
 Tange, Frank Septimus
 Webb, Fritz William

FOURTH YEAR.

Bardsley, Ernest Alexander
 Blackburn, Charles Bickerton
 Brade, Gerald Francis
 Brennand, Henry John Wolverton,
 B.A.
 Cargill, William Duthie
 Chisholm, Edwin Claude
 Davies, Reginald Laidlaw
 Deck, John Northcote
 Eichler, William Otto Heldmuth
 Fairfax, Ernest Wilfred
 Farrelly, John Thomas
 Flashman, Charles Ernest
 Forster, Redmond Clarence
 King, Aubrey Arthur
 Ludowici, Edward

Mackenzie, John
 MacMaster, Donald Æneas Dunlop,
 B.A., B.Sc.
 Magarey, Frank William Ashley
 Marr, Gordon W. S.
 Marsden, Ernest Ambrose
 Old, George Greensil
 Paton, James Wright
 Roe, James Morris
 Sandes, Francis Percival
 Shorter, Herbert Leopold Ashton
 Taylor, Charles James
 West, Francis William
 Windeyer, John Cadell
 Willis, Charles Savill
 Wilson, Thomas George.

FIFTH YEAR.

Affleck, Ada
 Biffin, Harriett Eliza
 Böhrsmann, Gustav Hall
 Bowker, Cedric Victor
 Carlile-Thomas, Julia
 Cooley, Percy Glover
 Corbin, Albert George, B.Sc.
 Cope, Hubert Roger
 Delohery, Henry Charles
 Dey, Robert
 Ellis, Lawrence Edward
 Hall, Edwin Cuthbert
 Kater, Norman William

Lipscombe, Thomas Walter
 MacPherson, John, M.A., B.Sc.
 Newton, Alice Sarah
 Newton, William Thomas Joseph
 O'Keefe, John James
 Pülleine, Robert Henry
 Read, William Henry
 *Rutherford, Alexander Hamilton
 Sheldon, Herbert
 Stacy, Harold Skipton
 Stevens, William Woodburn
 Throsby, Herbert Zouch
 Walton, William Bain

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

FIRST YEAR.

d'Apice, John Edmund

| *Cohen, Stuart Samuel

* Not passing through the regular course.

SECOND YEAR.

Golding, Albert	| Harker, George
*Joubert, Numa Ferdinand	

THIRD YEAR.

Brennan, Sarah Octavia, M.A.	| Woolnough, Walter George
Davis, Agnes Marianne Harrison, B.A.	

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR.

Ball, Clive Lionel	| More, George Allen
Barker, Reginald Frederick	| Roseby, Leslie Samuel
Horn, William Rowatt	| Slee, Richard Thilthorpe
Macky, Robert Mitchell	| Winton, Louis Joseph
Madsen, John Percival Vissing	

SECOND YEAR.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Beaver, William Richard	| Hawken, Roger W.
D'Arcy, John Corry	| Hunt, Theodore William
Durack, Jerry Joseph	| Mathison, Walter Charter

MINING ENGINEERING.

*Allen, Charles Peele	| Morris, John Fossbrook
Gibson, Charles George	| Waterhouse, Gustavus Athol
Jack, Robert Lockhart	

THIRD YEAR.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Boyd, Robert James

MINING ENGINEERING.

Black, Reginald Austin William, B.A.	| *Poole, William
Palmer, Thomas Henry	| Reid, Norman
Piddington, Francis Llewellyn	| Wilson, John Bowie

* Not passing through the regular course.

AFFILIATED 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 University 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 an 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 Priests' Orders, and eighteen Fellows, six of whom must be in Priests' Orders, and the remainder must be laymen. The Fellows, with the Warden, form the Council in which the Government of the College is vested.

VISITOR.

THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

WARDEN.

The Rev. Canon William Hey Sharp, M.A.

VICE-WARDEN.

J. B. Peden, B.A.

TUTORS.

J. B. Peden, B.A.—Classics and Philosophy.

T. P. Strickland, B.E.—Mathematics and Physical Science.

BURSAR.

F. B. Wilkinson, M.A.

FELLOWS.

Norton, Hon. J., M.L.C., LL.D.	Robson, E. I., M.A.
Günther, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A.	Abbott, Hon. Sir J. P., M.L.A.
Stephen, Hon. S. A., M.L.C.	Wilkinson, F. B., M.A.
Cox, Hon. G. H., M.L.C.	Campbell, Rev. J., M.A.
Weigall, A. B., M.A.	Stanton, Right Rev. G. H., D.D., Bishop of Newcastle.
Jenkins, E. J., M.D.	Abbott, Rev. T. K., B.A.
Simpson, His Hon. Mr. Justice A. H., M.A.	Millard, G. W., M.A.
Chisholm, W., M.D.	Champion, Rev. A. H., M.A.
Backhouse, His Hon. Judge, M.A.	Carr Smith, Rev. W. I.

M.A.

Rogers, F. E.	Faithfull, H. M.
Cowlshaw, W. P.	Kemp, R. E.
Bowden, J. E.	Liddell, A. I.
Cowper, S. S.	Pring, R. D.
Want, R. C.	Powell, T.
Bowman, A.	Lee, W.
Stephen, C. B.	Dawson, A. F.
Innes, G. A. C.	Taylor, Rev. H. W.
Long, G. E.	Campbell, Rev. J.
Manning, W. A.	Hills, H.
Watson, W.	Wilkinson, F. B.
Faithfull, W. P.	Russell, F. A. A.
Purves, J. M.	Millard, G. W.

B.A.

Hargraves, E. J.	Merewether, E. A. M.
Hunt, E.	Macansh, A. W.
Sharpe, E.	Clarke, Rev. F. W.
Greenway, A. R.	Millard, A. C.
Dargin, S.	Trindall, R. B.
Blacket, A. R.	Jenkins, Rev. C. J.
Riley, V. B.	Woodd, Rev. H. A.
Campbell, A.	Abbott, Rev. T. K.
Morrice, J.	Bode, Rev. A. G. H.
Thallon, J. B.	Britten, H. E.
Wilson, Rev. R.	Newton, Rev. H.
Noake, Rev. R.	D'Arcy-Irvine, M. M.
Forster, C. E.	McIntosh, H.
Bundock, F.	Roseby, T. E.
Buckland, T.	Blacket, Rev. C.
Elder, Rev. F. R.	Uther, A. H.
Bundock, C. W.	Stephen, E. M.
Feez, A.	Doak, F. W.
Tange, C.	Windeyer, R.
Wilkinson, H. L.	Armstrong, T. de C.
Piddington, A. B.	Tighe, W.
Baylis, H. M.	Russell, C. T.
Street, P. W.	Peden, J. B.

NOTE.—The Warden will be glad to receive information tending to complete or correct the list of Graduates who have passed through the College.

Helsham, C. H.
 Williams, J. L.
 Rutter, G. F.
 Abbott, H. P.
 Dove, W. N.
 Dowe, Rev. P. W.
 Thomas, Rev. R. W.
 Waldron, T. W. K.
 Wood, H. D.
 Merewether, H. H. M.
 Cakebread, W. J.

Kater, H. H.
 Rowland, N. de H.
 Merewether, W. D. M.
 Holt, A. C.
 Maxwell, H. F.
 Barton, J. A' B. D.
 Castling, J. R.
 Chubb, M. C. L.
 Hobbs, E.
 Blaxland, H. C.

LL.B.

Uther, A. H.
 Waldron, T. W. K.

Tighe, W.
 Wood, H. D.

M.D.

Chisholm, W.

Corlette, C. E.

M.B. and Ch.M.

Armstrong, W. G.
 Bancroft, P.
 Hester, J. W.
 Hunt, C. L. W.
 Millard, R. J.

Scott, E. H.
 Spark, E. J. T. S.
 Rutter, G. F.
 Burkitt, E. H.
 Bode, F. F. O.

B.E.

Merewether, E. A. M.

White, N. F.
 Sawyer, B.

B.Sc.

Crane, J. T.

McKay, W. J.
 Rutter, G. F.

RESIDENT STUDENTS.

Boyd, W. S.*
 Brown, G. E.
 Corfe, A. J.
 Evans-Jones, D. P.†
 Fairfax, E. W.
 Gregson, W. H.
 Hart, B. L.
 Ludowici, E.‡
 Mutton, I.
 Osborne, J. K.

Osborne, D. C.
 Perkins, F. T.
 Pilcher, N. G. S.§
 Rutherford, A. H.
 Rutherford, G. W.
 Stephen, H. M.
 Vivers, G. A.
 Verge, J.
 Watson, J. F.
 Wilson, T. G.

ENDOWMENTS AND PRIZES.

1.—Fellows' Scholarship.—An open Scholarship is given each year by the Lay Fellows of the College. The holder is required to become a resident student.

1897—Ludowici, E.

Pilcher, N. G. S.

Evans-Jones, D. P.

* Barker Scholarship, 1897.

‡ Lithgow Scholarship, 1894.

+ Cooper Scholarship, 1895, 1896, 1897.

§ Lithgow Scholarship, 1895.

2.—Edward-Aspinall Scholarship.—This Scholarship is awarded to a student of the Second Year who shall have taken at least a second class in the University Examinations, and shall have been placed in the first class in the Annual College Examination in Divinity. The principal is £500.

1897—(Open *pro hac vice*)—Ludowici, E.
Pilcher, N. G. S.
Evans-Jones, D. P.

3.—Kemp Scholarship.—The sum of £400 was bequeathed to the Warden and Fellows by the late Mrs. C. Kemp, to found a Scholarship in memory of her husband, the late Rev. C. Kemp.

1897—Stephen, H. M.

4.—Augusta Priddle Memorial Scholarship.—The sum of £600 was paid to the Warden and Fellows by the late Rev. C. F. D. Priddle, to found a memorial Scholarship. The scholarship is tenable for three years, and is awarded to a resident student who intends to take Holy Orders, and is the son of a clergyman licensed in N. S. Wales.

1897—Brown, G. E.

5.—Starling Foundation.—The sum of £1000 has been paid to the Warden and Fellows to form a foundation for the assistance of resident students who intend to take Holy Orders.

1897—Vacant.

6.—Henry William Abbott Scholarship.—The sum of £1000 has been paid to the Bishop of Sydney under the will of the late T. K. Abbott, Esq., the interest of which is appropriated for the maintenance of a Scholarship, to be held by a resident student who is preparing to take Holy Orders.

1897—Perkins, F. T.

7.—Mitchell Prize.—This Prize was founded by the late Hon. James Mitchell. Books to the value of £10 are awarded to the Bachelor of Arts of the College who shall, within twelve months after taking that Degree, pass the best examination (of sufficient merit) in the doctrines and history of the Church of England.

8.—A Prize of books is given by the Council to the student who shows the greatest proficiency in the College Divinity Examination.

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.

1894.—His Eminence Cardinal Moran.

THE PRESENT SOCIETY.

RECTOR.

The Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien.

FELLOWS.

Clune, M. J., M.A.
Dalton, G. T., M.A.
Donovan, John J., LL.D.
Flynn, J. E., M.A.
Freehill, F. B., M.A.
Gallagher, Very Rev. J.
Heydon, The Hon. C.
Healy, Very Rev., Dean

Kelly, T., B.A.
Le Rennetel, Very Rev. P., S.M.
Maher, W. Odillo, M.D.
Manning, Sir W. P.
Mullins, J. L., M.A.
Sheehy, The Very Rev. Dr., V. G.
Slattery, T., K.C.S.G.
Toohey, J., K.C.S.G., M.L.C.

M.D.

Maher, W. Odillo.

M.B., Ch.M.

Crawley, A. J. C.
Newell, B. A.

Veech, M.

M.B.

Lister, H.

LL.D.

Coghlan, C. A.

LL.B.

Edmunds, W.
Tole, J. A.

Veech, L.
Watt, A. R. J.

M.A.

Brennan, F. P.
Coghlan, C. A.
Clune, M. J.
Dalton, G. T.
Flynn, J. E.
Flynn, J. A.
Freehill, F. B.

Healy, P. J.
Mullins, J. L.
O'Connor, Richard E.
O'Mara, M.
Quirk, Rev. D. P.
Walsh, W. M. J.

B.A.

Browne, W. C.	Maher, M. E.
Butler, T.	Maher, C. H.
Butler, F. J.	Mayne, J.
Callachor, Rev. H. B.	Mayne, W. M.
Casey, M.	M'Donagh, J.
Connellan, J.	McEvelly, A.
Corbett, W.	McEvelly, U.
Coffey, F. L. V.	McGuinn, D.
Cullinane, J. A.	Meagher, L. F.
Daley, F. H.	Meillon, J.
Enright, W. J.	Moloney, T. P.
Flynn, W. F.	Morris, J. M.
Fitzpatrick, T. J. A.	O'Brien, P. D.
Gorman, J. R.	O'Donohue, J. P. M.
Higgins, M. A.	O'Keefe, J. A.
Kelly, T.	Sheridan, F. B.
Kenna, P. J.	Shorthill, J. R.
Leverrier, F.	Sullivan, H.
Leahy, J. P.	Sullivan, J. J.
Lynch, W.	Swanson, E. C.
Lloyd, T.	Tole, J. A.
Macnamara, P. B.	Veech, L. S.
McNevin, T.	Watt, A. R. J.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Blaney, H. P.	Johnson, A. F.
Clifford, J. P.	Lehane, T. J.
Durack, J. J.	Marsden, E. A.
Elworthy, W. H.	Roe, J. M.
Farrelly, J. T.	Savage, E. J.
Fitzpatrick, E. B.	Veech, P. L.
Heery, T.	Walsh, J. J.

LECTURERS.

SACRED SCRIPTURE	The Rev. the Rector.
LOGIC AND GEOLOGY	Rev. C. O'Connell, S.J.
CLASSICS	J. Carlos, B.A.
MATHEMATICS	H. de B. O'Reilly, B.A.

ENDOWMENTS AND PRIZES.

The O'Connell Scholarship (value £50).—Open for competition to resident students who have newly matriculated in 1879 and the years following. (Subscribers—Sir P. A. Jennings, K.C.M.G., and others.) The origin of this Scholarship was the O'Connell Centenary Celebration.

1897—Lehane, T. J.

The Dunne Scholarship (value £50).—Donor—the late Very Rev. P. Dunne, D.D., of Hobart.

1897—Johnson, A. F.

The Rector's Scholarship (£50).

1897—Heery, T.

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 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Right Rev. David Bruce, D.D.

PRINCIPAL.

The Rev. John Kinross, B.A., D.D. (Edin.).

MATHEMATICAL LECTURER.

Wyndham J. E. Davies, B.A., LL.B.

HON. TREASURER.

J. T. Walker.

SECRETARY.

William Wood.

COUNCILLORS.

Bowman, E., M.A., LL.B.	Geikie, Rev. A. C., D.D., LL.D.
Cameron, Rev. James, M.A., D.D.	Goodlet, John Hay
Campbell, John	Grimm, Rev. G., M.A.
Cosh, Rev. J., M.A., D.D.	Hay, John, LL.D.
Dymock, D. L.	Smith, Charles
Fuller, G. W., M.A.	Walker, J. T.

TRUSTEES.

Anderson, H. C. L., M.A.	Smith, Charles
MacLaurin, Hon. H. N., M.D.,	Thomson, Dugald
LL.D.	Walker, J. T.

M.A.

Anderson, H. C. L.	Marrack, J. R. M.
Cohen, J. J.	Moore, Rev. S.
Cribb, J. G.	Perkins, A. E.
Flint, C. A.	Ralston, A. G.
Fuller, G. W.	Rygate, P. W.
Hill, Rev. Thomas	Smairl, J. H.
Jackson, Rev. R.	Steel, Rev. Robert
Kay, Rev. Robert	Thompson, J. A.
Mann, W. J. G.	Waugh, Rev. Robert

M.B. and Ch.M.

Davidson, Leslie G.	Perkins, A. E.
Dick, Robert	Purser, C.
Freshney, Reginald	Sheppard, A. M.
Henderson, J.	Stokes, Edward S.
Hollis, Leslie T.	Townley, Percy L.
Kinross, R. M.	

LL.B.

Gill, A. C.	Walker, J. E.
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B.A.

Anderson, W. A. S.	Jamieson, S.
Auld, J. H. G.	Johnston, J.
Barnet, Rev. Donald	Kinross, R. M.
Beegling, D. H.	Linsley, W. H.
Bowman, Alister S.	Lyon, Pearson
Bowman, Arthur	M'Cook, A. S.
Bowman, Ernest	McLelland, Hugh
Campbell, C. R.	McManamey, James F.
Cameron, A. P.	McNeil, A.
Copland, F. F.	Manning, R. K.
Cosh, Rev. J., B.D.	Miller, Rev. R.
Craig, A. D.	Moore, J.
Crane, Rev. C.	Munro, W. J.
Dettmann, H. S.	Nelson, D. J.
Dick, J. A.	Paine, Bennington H.
Dick, W. T.	Parker, W. A.
Doig, A. J.	Perkins, J. A. R.
Dudley, J. T.	Perské, H.
Edwards, J.	Pope, Roland J.
Edwards, D.S.	Prentice, A. J.
Elphinstone, James	Purser, Cecil
Gill, A. C.	Quigley, J.
Gordon, G. A.	Ramsey, J. A.
Halliday, G. C.	Ralston, A. G.
Hunt, Harold W. G.	Rygate, C. D. H.

B.A.—*continued*.

Rygate, H. B.	Townley, Percy L.
Shand, A. B.	Vivers, A. J. L.
Sheppard, E. H.	Waddell, G. W.
Somerville, G. B.	Walker, J. E.
Stacy, F. S.	Walker, S. H.
Stewart, A.	White, Rev. C. A.
Swanwick, K. ff.	Whitfield, H. E.
Thornburn, Rev. J. T.	Woodward, F. P.

M.E.

Bradfield, John J. C.

B.E.

Bowman, Arthur

| Rowlands, H. B.

STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE.

Blue, A. I.	Horn, W. R.
Cameron, C. B.	Heden, E. C.
Cameron, D. A.	Jack, R. L.
Crawford, T. S.	King, A. A.
Curtis, Albert	Knight, H. J. P.
Davies, R. L.	McCook, A. S., B.A. (Divinity)
Doig, A. J., B.A. (Divinity)	McDowall, St. A. W. L.
Edwards, E. E.	Renton, W. J.
Gill, A. C., LL.B.	Savage, Vincent W.
Gordon, G. A., B.A. (Divinity)	Teece, R. Clive
Griffiths, F. G.	Tozer, S. D.
Griffith, E. P. T.	Vivers, A. L.
Hunter, T. B.	Waddell, G. W., B.A. (Law)

NON-RESIDENT.

Auld, J. H. G., B.A. (Divinity.)

ENDOWMENTS AND PRIZES.

I.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

1.—Bowman Scholarship.—A sum of £1000 was bequeathed in 1873, by the late Robert Bowman, Esq., M.D., of Richmond, for the foundation of a Scholarship.

1896—A. J. Doig, B.A.

2.—Frazer Scholarship.—In 1884, a sum of £1000 was bequeathed by the late Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C., for a Scholarship.

1896—A. S. McCook, B.A.
John H. G. Auld

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 for students for the ministry.

1879—Charles Crane

| 1884—R. J. Miller

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 McClelland

| 1881—George M. Colley

5.—The Gordon Scholarship.—A sum of £1000 was given in 1882, by the late S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C., for the foundation of a Scholarship for students who have taken the B.A. Degree, or first class in Classics (Second Year).

1896—H. E. Whitfeld

H. S. Dettmann

6.—The Lawson Scholarship.—A sum of £1000 (in bank shares) was bequeathed in 1882, by the late George Lawson, Esq., of Yass, for the foundation of a Scholarship for the students who have taken the B.A. Degree.

1896—G. A. Gordon

7.—The Struth Scholarship.—A sum of £1000 was given in 1884, by J. Struth, Esq., for the foundation of a Scholarship.

1896—F. S. Stacy

8.—The Horn Scholarships.—In 1883, the late Mr. John W. Horn, of Corstorphine, Edinburgh, bequeathed eighty shares of the A.G. Co., to found three Scholarships.

9.—The Coutts Scholarship.—In 1884, the sum of £1000 was bequeathed by the late Rev. James Coutts, M.A., of Newcastle, for the foundation of a Scholarship. A student of the name of Coutts to have preference.

1896—F. G. Griffiths (2nd Year)

R. Clive Teece (1st Year)

10.—In 1885, the sum of £100 was bequeathed by the late Mr. Hugh Hossack, Catechist at Port Macquarie, to provide two Scholarships in Divinity for those who have graduated at the University of Sydney, to be held for two years.

1893—J. Cosh

J. Edwards

11.—The late Rev. Colin Stewart, M.A., in 1886, bequeathed his property to the College in trust for (among other objects) the founding of Scholarships.

12.—Cooerwull Scholarship.—£25 per annum to ex-students of Cooerwull Academy.

1892—A. J. Doig

| 1895—F. G. Griffiths

All the Scholarships for 1897 have not yet been awarded.

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.

1891—Parker, W. A.

1892—A. C. Gill
J. E. Walker } æq.

1893—A. C. Gill
J. E. Walker

1894—C. A. White

1895—A. J. Doig
G. W. Waddell } æq.
F. G. Griffiths (2nd)

Of the above Scholarships, the Frazer, Gordon, and Lawson are restricted to students for the Ministry of the Presbyterian Church. A first class in Classics or Mathematics, at the University Examinations, is a necessary qualification for the Gordon, but not for any of the other Scholarships.

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

Incorporated by Act 53 Vict., No. 10, and not attached to any religious denomination. In the terms of the Act the Visitor is the Chancellor of the University, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor. The Corporation consists of the Principal, who must be a woman, and twelve elected Councillors, of whom four at least must be women, and two *ex-officio* Councillors, nominated by the Senate of the University. The Councillors, with the Principal, form the Council in which the Government of the College is vested.

According to the Act of Incorporation, the Women's College is a College within the University of Sydney, wherein may be afforded residence and domestic supervision for women students of the University, with efficient tutorial assistance in their preparation for the University Lectures and Examinations. All

students in the College not already matriculated shall, as soon as shall be practicable, matriculate in the University, and shall thereafter be required duly to attend the lectures of the University in those subjects, an examination and proficiency in which are required for Degrees, with the exception, if thought fit by any such student, of the Lectures on Ethics, Metaphysics and Modern History.

The Women's College is strictly undenominational, the Act of Incorporation providing "That no religious catechism or formulary, which is distinctive of any particular denomination, shall be taught, and no attempt shall be made to attach students to any particular denomination, and that any student shall be excused from attendance upon religious instruction or religious observances on express declaration that she has conscientious objections thereto."

The College fees are as follow:—

Resident Students.—£21 for each University Lecture Term, with £2 2s. a week for residence during vacation.

The fee of £21 for the Lecture Term covers all College dues, including fire and light.

The Council provides all necessary furniture, but each student may arrange and add to the furniture in her room as she pleases.

Non-Resident Students.—Term fee, £4 4s., or £12 12s. per annum.

VISITOR.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

PRINCIPAL.

Miss L. Macdonald, M.A. (London).

COUNCILLORS.

Miss Fairfax	Scott, Professor, M.A. (Chairman)
Mrs. Hunter-Baillie	Stephen, Cecil B., M.A. (<i>ex officio</i>)
Mrs. H. S. Kater	Suttor, Hon. W. H., M.L.C.
Miss Macdonald, M.A.	Teece, R., F.I.A.
Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.	Walker, J. T. (Hon. Treasurer)
(<i>ex officio</i>)	Wilson, Professor, M.B., Ch.M.
Rich, G. E., M.A. (Hon. Sec.)	Miss Woolley
Miss J. F. Russell, M.A.	

B.A.

Anderson, Maud E.
Harker, Constance E.
Hill, Evelyn M.
Montefiore, Hortense H.

Roseby, Minnie
Saunders, E. F.
Uther, J. B.
Whitfield, Eleanor M.

B.Sc.

Horton, Marion C.

UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE.

Bourne, Eleanor
Brownlie, A. D.
Cordingley, Grace
Cribb, Estelle
Dunicliff, Mary
Fell, Catherine
Fitzhardinge, Maud Y.

Greenham, Eleanor C.
Lance, Elisabeth A.
Patterson, C. C.
Read, Elizabeth J.
Rutherford, F. M.
White, Margaret I.

EXHIBITIONS.

The Walker Exhibition.—An Exhibition of the value of £25, presented by Mrs. J. T. Walker, given to the student who on entering the College shows evidence of the highest attainments, provided that no student shall be eligible for the Exhibition unless she shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Principal that she cannot, without such assistance, pay the expenses of residence in the College.

1892—Harker, Constance E.
1893—Montefiore, H. H.

1894—Saunders, Eva Florence
1895—De Lissa, Ethel N.

GRACE FRAZER SCHOLARSHIP.

The Grace Frazer Scholarship, of the value of £50, tenable for three years, presented by Mrs. C. B. Fairfax, in memory of her late sister, given to the best matriculant entering the College.

1892—Whitfield, Eleanor Madeline | 1895—Lance, Elisabeth A.

COUNCILLORS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Scholarships, of £25 each, tenable for one year, presented by the Councillors, were awarded in Lent Term, 1893, on the results of the University Examinations.

1893—Harker, C. E.
Broad, A. W.

Three Scholarships, of £25 each, tenable for one year, have been awarded on the same terms as the Walker Exhibition.

1895—Saunders, Eva F.

| 1896—Dunnicliff, Mary

1897—Read, E. J.

THE YARALLA.

A Scholarship, of the value of £50, for one year, presented by Miss Walker, of Yaralla, given on similar terms to the Walker Exhibition.

1895—Dunnicliff, Mary

| 1896—Read, Elizabeth J.

1897—Bourne, Eleanor

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.

Established and maintained in accordance with the provisions of the "Prince Alfred Hospital Act," 36 Vic., and the "Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital Site Dedication Act," 36 Vic., No. 28.

The Hospital was framed as a general Hospital and Medical School for the instruction of students attending the Sydney University, and for the training of nurses for the sick.

The design was adapted to the site dedicated to the Hospital by the Government, aided by the co-operation of the Sydney University.

The Hospital is managed by a Board of fifteen Directors. The Chancellor of the University and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine are Directors *ex officio*; three Directors are appointed by the Government, and the remaining ten are elected by the Governors and subscribers.

The Medical Officers are all appointed by a conjoint Board, consisting of the Senate of the University and the Directors of the Hospital. This conjoint Board likewise makes the By-laws regulating the mode in which the students shall have access to, and the course of studies to be pursued in the Hospital.

The University Lecturers in Medicine and Clinical Medicine are Honorary Physicians, the Lecturers in Surgery and Clinical Surgery are Honorary Surgeons, the Lecturer in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery is Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon, and the Lecturer on Diseases of Women is Honorary Surgeon for Diseases of Women at the Prince Alfred Hospital.

All Physicians and Assistant Physicians must be Graduates in Medicine of the University of Sydney, or of some University recognised by the University of Sydney.

All Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons must possess a Degree in Surgery, or a Surgeon's diploma from some University or College of Surgeons recognised by the University of Sydney.

Clinical Lectures are delivered in accordance with the University curriculum. All Honorary and Resident Medical Officers are required to give such Clinical instruction to the Medical students as may be directed by the Conjoint Board.

DIRECTORS.

The Chancellor of the University.

The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University.

James R. Fairfax, Esq. (Hon. Treasurer)	J. T. Walker, Esq.
J. F. Hoare, Esq.	P. H. Moreton, Esq.
Hon. Edward Knox, M.L.C.	Sir Alfred Roberts (Hon. Sec.)
Hon. Henry Kater, M.L.C.	Dr. Alfred Shewen
John Keep, Esq.	C. B. Stephen, Esq.
The Hon. Dr. Mackellar, M.L.C.	Professor Jas. T. Wilson
	Dr. James Graham.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.—P. Sydney Jones, M.D., Alfred Shewen, M.D.

CONSULTING SURGEON.—Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS.—James C. Cox, M.D.; R. Scot-Skirving, M.B., Ch.M.; David Collingwood, M.D., F.R.C.S.

HONORARY SURGEONS.—George T. Hankins, M.R.C.S.; Alexander MacCormick, M.D., M.R.C.S.; Charles P. B. Clubbe, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

HONORARY GYNÆCOLOGICAL SURGEONS.—Jos. Foreman, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.); Edward T. Thring, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

HONORARY OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.—F. Antill Pockley, M.B., M.R.C.S.

HONORARY ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.—G. E. Rennie, M.D., M.R.C.S.; Cecil Purser, M.B., Ch.M.

HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—H. V. C. Hinder, M.B., Ch.M.; J. F. McAllister, M.D., B.S.

PATHOLOGIST.—G. E. Rennie, M.D., M.R.C.S.

MEDICAL TUTOR.—Edward J. Jenkins, M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

SURGICAL TUTOR.—John F. McAllister, M.D., B.S.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.—F. J. T. Sawkins, M.B., Ch.M.

REGISTRAR AND ANÆSTHETIST.—R. B. Wade, M.B., Ch.M.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.—J. C. Halliday, M.B., Ch.M.; G. P. Dixon, M.B., Ch.M.; E. M. Pain, M.B., Ch.M.; J. I. C. Cosh, M.B., Ch.M.; J. L. Wassell, M.B., Ch.M.; G. H. Broinowski, M.B.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.—MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Rules and Regulations for the Clinical Study and Training of the University Students of Medicine.

The Hospital shall be open to students for Clinical work, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. throughout the year.

In order to obtain the certificate of hospital practice necessary to qualify for admission to the Final Examination for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery of the University of Sydney, students are required to pass through the hospital curriculum of study and practice in the various departments according to the following scheme and time table of Clinical work.

The respective duties of all students, under the time table, shall be apportioned by the Medical Superintendent, and the necessary certificates will only be issued to those students who have shown punctuality, diligence, and efficiency in the performance of the duties assigned to them.

The Registrar shall report in writing to the Medical Superintendent each month as to the work done in his department by each Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, and the Medical Superintendents shall obtain reports from the members of the Honorary and Resident Medical Staff concerning the character of the work done by the students under supervision.

The Medical Superintendent shall report to the House Committee upon the character of the work done by each fourth and fifth year student, at the first or second meeting after the end of each term.

Students attending the Hospital shall be arranged by the Medical Superintendent in four divisions in each year, A, B, C and D respectively, and a list of the names thus appointed to the various departments shall be hung up in the Board Room and the Entrance Hall of the Hospital.

CLINICAL WORK TABLE.

FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS.

GROUP.	LONG VACATION.	LENT TERM.
A.	Casualty and Surgical Out Patients.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.
B.	Surgical Ward Dressing.	Casualty Dressing. Surgical Out Patients' Attendance.
C.	Attendance optional.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.
D.	Attendance optional.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS.

GROUP.	TRINITY TERM.	MICHAELMAS TERM.
A.	Surgical Ward Dressing.	Clinical Surgery Lectures (optional.)
B.	Clinical Surgery Lectures.	Surgical Ward Dressing (optional.)
C.	Surgical Ward Dressing.	Clinical Surgery Lectures.
D.	Casualty Dressing.	Surgical Ward Dressings.
	Surgical Out Patients' Attendance.	Clinical Surgery Lectures.
	Surgical Ward Dressing.	Casualty Dressing.
	Clinical Surgery Lectures.	Surgical Out Patients' Attendance.

FIFTH YEAR STUDENTS.

GROUP.	LONG VACATION.	LENT TERM.
A.	Attendance optional.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.
B.	Attendance optional.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards
C.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.
	Clinical Clerkship, Gynæcological Ward.	Gynæcological Out Patients' Attendance
D.	Clinical Out Patients' Attendance.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical wards.
	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.	Clinical Clerkship, Gynæcological Wards.
	Gynæcological Out Patients' Attendance	Medical Out Patients' Attendance.

GROUP.	TRINITY TERM.	MICHAELMAS TERM.
A.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.
	Clinical Clerkship, Gynæcological Ward.	Gynæcological Out Patients' Attendance.
B.	Medical Out Patients' Attendance.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.
	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.	Clinical Clerkship, Gynæcological Ward.
	Gynæcological Out Patients' Attendance	Medical Out Patients' Attendance.
C.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.	Attendance optional.
D.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards.	Attendance optional.

It shall be the duty of each Clinical Clerk to take the history of every patient admitted to the beds placed under his charge within forty-eight hours of admission, and to make all needful periodical reports upon the progress, symptoms, treatment, and results of each case.

It shall be the duty of each Surgical Dresser to take the history of every patient under his charge within twenty-four hours of admission, and to make all needful periodical reports upon the progress, symptoms, treatment and results of each case.

OTHER HOSPITALS

RECOGNISED BY THE UNIVERSITY AS PLACES WHERE STUDY MAY
BE CARRIED ON IN CONNECTION WITH THE
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

THE SYDNEY HOSPITAL.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

THE GLADESVILLE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

THE CALLAN PARK HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

BENEFACTIONS

BESTOWED BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

Date.	Donor.	Amount.			Object of Foundation.
		£	s.	d.	
1853	Solomon Levey, Esq. ...	500	0	0	<i>Scholarship</i> —Originally for education of Orphans in the Grammar School; now for Natural Science in Second Year in the University.
	Thomas Barker, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	„ For Proficiency in Mathematics.
1854	Hon. Sir E. Deas-Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G.	1,000	0	0	„ For Proficiency in Chemistry and Experimental Physics.
1857	W. C. Wentworth, Esq.	200	0	0	<i>Annual Prize</i> —For English Essay.
1858	Sir D. Cooper, Bart. ...	1,000	0	0	<i>Scholarship</i> —For Proficiency in Classics.
1858	S. K. Salting, Esq. ...	500	0	0	<i>Exhibition</i> —For a Student from the Sydney Grammar School.
1862	W. C. Wentworth, Esq.	445	0	0	<i>Fellowship</i> —For a Travelling Fellowship (amount to accumulate sufficiently).
1864	W. Lithgow, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	<i>Scholarship</i> .
1867	Sir C. Nicholson, Bart. Educational Fund, devised by Dr. Gilchrist, of Sydney.	200	0	0	<i>Annual Prize</i> —For Latin Verse. The right of the Presentation every other year to a Scholarship of £100 per annum, tenable for three years, and to be held at the University of London or of Edinburgh. Withdrawn by the Gilchrist Trustees in 1882.
1870	Earl Beimore ...	300	0	0	<i>Annual Prize</i> —For Agricultural Chemistry.
1872	Hon. John Fairfax ...	500	0	0	„ For Females at the Public Examinations.
1874	Mrs. Maurice Alexander	1,000	0	0	<i>Bursary</i> .
1880	„ „	1,000	0	0	„ To assist young men in entering a Learned Profession.
1874	Subscribers to testimonial to Rev. John West	200	0	0	<i>Annual Prize</i> —At Public Examinations.
	Edwin Dalton, Esq. ...	8,000	0	0	<i>Scholarships</i> —In memory of the Rev. Dr. Woolley.
1876	Hon. John Frazer ...	2,000	0	0	<i>Bursaries</i> —In memory of his deceased sons.
	Fitzwilliam Wentworth Esq.	2,000	0	0	„ In honour of his father, William Charles Wentworth.
	Mrs. Burdekin ..	1,000	0	0	<i>Bursary</i> .
	Mrs. Hunter-Baillie ...	1,000	0	0	„
1877	„ „	1,000	0	0	„ For sons of Ministers of Religion.
1877	Hon. J. B. Watt ...	3,000	0	0	<i>Exhibitions</i> —For Students from Primary Schools.
1888					
1889					
	Professor Smith ...	350	0	0	<i>Lectureship</i> —In Geology.
1877	Sir Arthur Renwick, M.D.	1,000	0	0	<i>Scholarship</i> —In the Faculty of Medicine.

BENEF ACTIONS.

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[illegible]

Date.	Donor.	Amount.	Object of Foundation.
		£ s. d.	
1888	John Harris, Esq. ..	1,000 0 0	<i>Scholarship</i> —In Medicine.
	Lady Renwick	202 0 0	For a Window in the Medical School, in memory of her late father.
	P. S. Jones, Esq., M.D.	220 0 0	} For Windows in the Medical School.
	G. Bennett, Esq., M.D.	140 0 0	
1889	The Trustees of the Council of Education Scholarship Fund	290 10 1	<i>Scholarship</i> —For sons of officers of the Department of Public Instruction.
	John Harris, Esq.	120 0 0	For a Window in the Medical School, in memory of the late Dr. Harris.
	F. J. Horner, Esq., M.A.	200 0 0	<i>Exhibition</i> —For Mathematics.
1890	The Trustees of the Will of the Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C.	2,000 0 0	<i>Scholarship</i> —For History.
	George Bennett, Esq., M.D.		John Gould's Works on Ornithology.
1891	William Grahame, Esq.	100 0 0	<i>Annual Prize</i> —In the Senior Public Examination.
1892	Rev. R. Collie	100 0 0	<i>Annual Prize</i> —For Botany.
1896	P. N. Russell, Esq.	50,000 0 0	For the endowment of the P. N. Russell School of Engineering.

A LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY,

APRIL, 1896, TO MARCH, 1897.

Thirty-six specimens of Educational Publications by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Caleendars and other publications by the following Universities, &c.—

Aberdeen, Allahabad, Auckland, Calcutta, California, Cape of Good Hope, Columbia (New York), Cornell (Ithaca), Dalhousie (Nova Scotia), Edinburgh, Geneva, Glasgow, Graz, Grenoble, Harvard (Cambridge), Imperial University of Japan, Johns Hopkins, King's College (London), London, Lyon, Madras, Melbourne, Nebraska, New Zealand, N. Wales (Bangor), Padua, Panjab (Lahore), Royal College of Surgeons (London), Royal University of Ireland, Toronto, Trinity College (London), Yale University and Observatory, Yorkshire College (Leeds).

Proceedings, Transactions, &c., from the following Societies—

Academia Nacional de Ciencias (Cordoba), Australian Museum, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, British Museum, Cambridge Philosophical Society, Cape of Good Hope Observatory, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Colonial Museum, Deutsche Wissenschaftliche Verein (Santiago), Howard Association, Institution of Civil Engineers (London), Johns Hopkins Hospital (Baltimore), Linnean Society of New South Wales, Pan-American Medical Congress, Royal Colonial Institute (London), Royal Historical Society (London), Royal Irish Academy, Royal Societies of Dublin, Edinburgh, London, New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithsonian Institution, Victoria Public Library, &c., Wisconsin Academy of Sciences.

Publications of the Meteorological Department and the Archaeological Survey of India; Geological Survey of Canada; California State Mining Bureau; Department of Agriculture, Geological Survey, Bureau of Education, Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States; Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota.

Acts of the Parliament of Victoria; Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, by the Government of Victoria.

Proceedings and Acts of the S.A. Parliament; Parliamentary Debates and Statistical Register, by the Government of S. Australia.

Books were presented by H. E. Barff, Esq., M.A., J. Le Gay Brereton, Esq., B.A., Max Ferrand, Esq., Dr. A. C. Fryer, Rev. W. W. Gill, LL.D., Professor E. J. James, Dr. G. C. Keidel, J. H. Maiden, Esq., Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., The Superintendent of Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney.

Books, &c., were presented to the Library in terms of the "Copyright Act, 1879," by the Hon. Ralph Abercromby, The Anglo-Australian Publishing Co., Messrs. Angus & Robertson, A. P. Bedford, W. H. Binsted, L. Bruck, D. Carmichael, W. H. Chamberlain, A. D. Cunninghame, F. Cunningham & Co., Eyre & Spottiswoode, Gordon & Gotch, James Graham, Hayes Bros., J. E. S. Henerie, F. W. Jackson, S. E. Lees, W. Molloy, Morgan & Co., T. Neal, W. H. Paling & Co., F. R. Peel, Geo. Robertson & Co., John Sands, J. Slater, C. McKay Smith, W. A. Squire, Turner and Henderson, W. H. Wale, A. C. J. Wood, and the Publishers of the Australasian Anthropological Journal, Australasian Independent, Australasian Medical Directory, Australasian Medical Gazette, Australian Cricket, Australian Economist, Australian Field, Australian Home Journal, Australian Meat Trades' Journal, Australian Photographic Journal, Builders' and Contractors' News, Building and Engineering Journal, Cosmos, Courier Australien, Dawn, Deutsch-Australische Post, Elector, Kosmopolitan, Magic, N.S.W. Educational Gazette, N.S.W. Railway Budget, Oakshaw Annual, Sands' Sydney and Suburban Directory, Socialist, Sydney Daily Telegraph, Sydney Mail, Sydney Morning Herald, Sydney Stock and Station Journal, Town and Country Journal, Trade Protection Institute Reports, Trades Directory of Sydney, Witness, Year Books of New South Wales and Australia.

REPORT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 22 of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Victoria, No. 31, has the honour to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1896, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

Matriculation.

2. The number of persons who qualified themselves for Matriculation in 1896 by passing one of the various University Examinations was 295. Of these, 96 passed the ordinary Matriculation Examination, 135 the Junior Public Examination, 21 the Law Matriculation Examination, 33 the Senior Public Examination, and 10 the Entrance Examination for Medicine and Science. The number of students actually admitted to Matriculation, with a view to proceeding with the curriculum in one of the several Faculties, was 82.

Annual University Examinations.

3. The numbers of students who attended and passed the annual examinations in December, 1895, and March, 1896, after attending the prescribed courses of lectures, are shown in the following table :—

FACULTY OF ARTS.				Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination .. .. .	..	..	..	86	65
Second Year Examination .. .. .	..	..	..	56	39
Third Year Examination .. .. .	..	..	..	67	57

In addition to the students passing through the regular curriculum, 43 evening students and students of special subjects passed examinations in individual subjects.

FACULTY OF LAW.					
Intermediate Examination .. .. .	..	..	..	15	12
Final Examination .. .. .	..	..	..	10	7

REPORT OF THE

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	31	23
Second Year Examination.. .. .	24	22
Third Year Examination	24	21
Fourth Year Examination	19	12
Fifth Year Examination	19	18

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

First Year Examination	3	3
Second Year Examination.. .. .	1	1
Third Year Examination	1	1

FACULTY OF SCIENCE—DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

First Year Examination	10	7
Second Year Examination.. .. .	10	9
Third Year Examination	7	5

Attendance at Lectures.

4. The following table shows the numbers of students attending lectures in the several faculties:—Faculty of Arts (day), 158; (evening), 71; total, 229. Faculty of Law, 45; Faculty of Medicine, 136; Faculty of Science, 9; Faculty of Science—Department of Engineering, 35; total, 454. Included are 64 women who attended in the Faculty of Arts, 8 in Medicine, and 3 in Science; total, 75.

Degrees Conferred.

5. The following degrees were conferred after examination:—

Master of Arts (M.A.):—Arthur Henry Garnsey, B.A.; Alfred John Griffith, B.A.; Godfrey William Millard, B.A.; John Frazer Sydney Russell, B.A.; Joseph Henry Smairl, B.A., John Stonham, B.A.

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.):—Ernest Robert Abigail, Maud Edith Anderson, Edwin Charles Arnold, John a'Beckett Darvall Barton, Ada Beardmore, Charlotte Maud Bertie, Reginald Austin William Black, William John Bloomfield, Theophilus Robert Bowmaker, Nelson Leopold Boxall, Henry John Wolverton Brennand, Cecil Thomas Hawkes Broderick, Henry James Sidney Brook, Mary Jane Bruce, Edith Annie Bunting, Pollie Bushnell, Lily Comyn Byrne, Hilda Caro, Michael Alphonsus Casey, James Robert Castling, Montague Charles Lyttelton Chubb, Peter Joseph Clines, Wallace Clubb, Stella Maud Campbell Crawford, Jennie Cumming, Agnes Marianue Harrison Davis, Horace De Lissa, Samuel Beaumont Davison, Edith Lucy Doust, James Cooke Elphinstone, Lucy Isabel Flavelle, Henry James Clifton Foreman, Ambrose William Freeman, Henry Halloran, John Harold

Hammond, John Alfred Hedberg, Thomas James, Mary Eleonor Johnston, James M'Dowall, James M'Kay, Alexander Duncan M'Laren, Gregan M'Mahon, Reginald William H. Maffey, James W. Miller, Ernest Meyer Mitchell, Hortense Henriette Montefiore, Arthur Frank Macquarie Mullen, Florence Jane Murray, Mabel Alicia Noakes, Henry Stuart Osborne, Catherine Agnes Phillips, John James Gralton Reidy, Donald Grant Stewart, Kenneth Ffoulkes Swanwick, Elizabeth Ironside Taylor, Septimus Thornton, George Washington Waddell, Alfred Henry Yarnold.

Bachelor of Law (LL.B.):—Francis Stewart Boyce, Spencer Joseph St. Clair Butler, Francis Louis Verhulst Coffey, Joseph Cuthbert Kershaw, Edric Sydney Scarvall, James Ernest Walker, Harrie Dalrymple Wood.

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.):—Æneas John McDonnell, M.B., Ch.M.

Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.):—Harrold Graves Bennetts, Frederick Francis Ormond Bode, Edmund Henry Burkitt, William Aloysius Conlon, Aubrey Joseph Clarence Crawley, George Henry Baring Deck, Norman John Dunlop, John Charles White Halliday, Lawrence Herschell Levi Harris, Alexander Kethel, Llewellyn Bentley Lancaster, Walter Cecil McClelland, Guy Dixon Menzies, Arthur Charles O'Connor, Erskine Hugh Robison, Stratford Sheldon, Robert Blakeney Wade, Frederic Sobieski Wladimir Zlotkowski.

Master of Surgery (Ch.M.):—Harold Graves Bennetts, Aubrey Joseph Clarence Crawley, Norman John Dunlop, John Charles White Halliday, Lawrence Herschell Levi Harris, Walter Cecil McClelland, Guy Dixon Menzies, Arthur Charles O'Connor, Erskine Hugh Robison, Stratford Sheldon, Frederic Sobieski Wladimir Zlotkowski.

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.):—John MacPherson.

Master of Engineering (M.E.):—Civil Engineering—John Job Crew Bradfield.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.):—Civil Engineering—Moreton John Godden Colyer, William Francis Hole, Basil Sawyer, John Morris Simeon Woore. Mining Engineering—Henry Twynam.

Ad eundem Degree.

6. The following *ad eundem* degree was conferred in accordance with the provisions of the "*Ad eundem Degrees Act*," 44 Victoria, No. 22:—

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.):—Francis Alexander Bennet, M.D., Aberdeen.

7. The total number of degrees conferred during the year was thus 108, divided as follows:—M.A., 6; B.A., 58; LL.B., 7; M.D., 2; M.B., 17; Ch.M., 11; B.Sc., 1; M.E., 1; B.E., 5.

8. The degrees conferred by the University from its foundation to the end of 1896 are :—M.A., 256; B.A., 851; LL.D., 23; LL.B., 57; M.D., 37; M.B., 108; Ch.M., 75; B.Sc., 24; M.E., 3; B.E., 37. Total, 1,471.

Honours at Degree Examinations.

9. The following honours were awarded at Degree Examinations :—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

M.A. Examination.

PHILOSOPHY AND FRENCH LITERATURE—Class II.:—J. Stonham, B.A.

B.A. Examination.

LATIN—Class I.:—E. M. Mitchell. Class II.:—Florence J. Murray. Class III.:—Maud E. Anderson.

GREEK—Class I.:—E. M. Mitchell.

FRENCH—Class I.:—Hortense H. Montefiore. Class III.:—Mary E. Johnston.

ENGLISH—Class I.:—Ada Beardmore, Edith A. Bunting, Edith L. Doust. Class II.:—Lily C. Byrne.

HISTORY—Class I.:—Edith L. Doust and A. H. Yarnold, *æq.*; Florence J. Murray. Class. III.:—H. J. C. Foreman. Class I. (Evening):—W. J. Bloomfield.

MATHEMATICS—Class I.:—D. G. Stewart. Class II.:—K. ff Swanwick. Class III.:—E. M. Mitchell.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—Class I.:—K. ff Swanwick, Elizabeth I. Taylor. Class II.:—W. J. Bloomfield, Ada Beardmore and Agnes M. H. Davis, *æq.*

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY—Class II.:—Hortense H. Montefiore, H. J. S. Brook, C. G. W. Officer.*

FACULTY OF LAW.

LL.B. Examination.

CLASS II.:—J. E. Walker, B.A.; F. S. Boyce, B.A.; J. C. Kershaw, B.A.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

M.B. and Ch.M. Examination.

Class II.:—G. H. B. Deck and J. C. Halliday, *æq.*; W. C. McClelland, R. B. Wade, W. A. Conlon.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

B.Sc. Examination.

PHYSICS—Class II.:—T. P. Strickland.*

* Not passing through the regular course for the Degree.

Department of Engineering—M.E. Examination.

CIVIL ENGINEERING—Class I.:—J. J. C. Bradfield, B.E.

Department of Engineering—B.E. Examination.

CIVIL ENGINEERING—Class II.:—W. F. Hole, J. M. S. Woore, E. W. Hedgeland.*

Scholarships.

10. The following Scholarships were awarded:—

*(a) At the Matriculation Examination.**Bowman-Cameron* Scholarship for General Proficiency—R. C. Teece.*Cooper* Scholarship, No. II., for Classics—Gained by R. C. Teece, but awarded to B. P. McEvoy, R. C. Teece being the holder of two Scholarships.*Barker* Scholarship, No. II., for Mathematics—R. W. Hawken, *prox. acc.* G. A. Waterhouse.*Lithgow* Scholarship for Modern Languages—G. G. Nicholson.*Freemasons* Scholarship for General Proficiency—R. C. Teece.*Horner* Exhibition for Mathematics—R. W. Hawken, *prox. acc.* G. A. Waterhouse.*(b) At the First Year Examination in Arts.**Cooper* Scholarship, No. III., for Classics—D. P. Evans-Jones.*George Allen* Scholarship for Mathematics—F. G. Griffiths.*(c) At the Second Year Examination in Arts.**Cooper* Scholarship, No. I., for Classics—H. E. Whitfeld.*Barker* Scholarship, No. I., for Mathematics—S. D. Chalmers.*(d) At the B.A. Examination.**Fruzer* Scholarship for History—Edith L. Doust and A. H. Yarnold, *æq.*; Florence J. Murray, *prox. acc.**(e) At the Intermediate Examination in Law.**G. Wigram Allen* Scholarship for general proficiency—J. H. Hammond.*(f) At the First Year Examination in Medicine.**Renwick* Scholarship for general proficiency—W. F. Burfitt, B.A.*(g) At the Third Year Examination in Medicine.**John Harris* Scholarship for Anatomy and Physiology.—J. MacPherson, M.A.*(h) At the First Year Examination in Science.**Levey* Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics—W. G. Woolnough.*(i) James King, of Irrawang, Travelling Scholarship.**Travelling* Scholarship—G. E. Smith, M.D., Ch. M.

* Not passing through the regular course for the Degree.

REPORT OF THE

Prize Compositions.

11. The awards made for Prize Compositions were—

Wentworth Medals for English Essays—Subject: “The Historical Novel.” Prize for Graduates—J. S. Griffith, B.A.; Prize for Undergraduates—H. S. Dettmann.

Professor Anderson's Medal for the best essay on a philosophical subject—
“The Ethics of Socialism”—D. Cowan, B.A.

First Classes at Annual Examinations.

12. The following students were placed in the first class in Honours at the annual examinations, other than the final examinations for degrees :—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

First Year Examination.

LATIN—Isabel M. Fidler, D. P. Evans-Jones, N. G. Pilcher.

GREEK—D. P. Evans-Jones, F. G. Griffiths.

FRENCH—Isabel M. Fidler, N. G. Pilcher.

GERMAN—N. G. Pilcher.

MATHEMATICS—F. G. Griffiths, W. G. Forsyth, W. G. Woolnough
(Science).

Second Year Examination.

LATIN—H. E. Whitfeld, H. S. Dettmann.

GREEK—H. E. Whitfeld, H. S. Dettmann.

GERMAN—H. S. Dettmann.

ENGLISH—H. S. Dettmann.

MATHEMATICS—S. D. Chalmers.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—D. Wallace, H. E. Whitfeld.

HISTORY—Elsie I'A. Bloomfield, S. D. Chalmers, W. W. Monahan,
J. E. F. Penman.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

First Year Examination.

CHEMISTRY—W. F. Burfitt, B.A.

PHYSICS—W. F. Burfitt, B.A.; W. E. Harris.

BIOLOGY—W. F. Burfitt, B.A.

First and Second Year Examinations.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY—E. Ludowici, F. P. Sandes.

Third Year Examination.

Passed with high distinction—J. MacPherson, M.A.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

First Year Examination.

PHYSICS—W. G. Woolnough.

CHEMISTRY—W. G. Woolnough.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

First Year Examination.

APPLIED MECHANICS AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY—G. A. Pechey.

Annual Prizes.

13. Annual Prizes were awarded as follows:—

University Prize for Physiography—G. Harker.*Norbert Quirk Prize for Mathematics*—S. D. Chalmers.*Professor Anderson's Prizes for Logic and Mental Philosophy*—
Second Year, D. Wallace; Third Year, K. ff. Swanwick,
Elizabeth I. Taylor, *prox. acc.**Professor Haswell's Prize for Zoology*—W. G. Woolnough,
W. F. J. Burfitt, B.A., *prox. acc.* For Laboratory Notes—
H. G. Holmes, W. J. Durack, W. E. Harris, *æq.**Professor MacCallum's Prizes for English Essays*—First Year
W. G. Forsyth; Second Year, H. S. Dettmann; Third Year,
Ada Beardmore.*Professor Wood's Prize for History*—Elsie I'A. Bloomfield.*Collie Prize for Botany*—W. F. Burfitt, B.A.*Slade Prize for Practical Chemistry*—N. Reid.*Slade Prize for Practical Physics*—W. G. Woolnough.*Smith Prize for Physics*—W. F. Burfitt, B.A.*Professor David's Prize for Geology*—W. A. Shortland.*Dr. Dixon's Prize for Materia Medica*—J. MacPherson, M.A.*Dr. Wilkinson's Prize for Pathology*—G. P. Dixon.*Bursaries.*

14. The following bursaries were awarded, each consisting of a payment to the student of £50 per annum, or in the case of a half-bursary £25 per annum, for three years, together with exemption from the payment of lecture fees:—

Maurice Alexander Bursary (one-half). *Levey and Alexander Bursary*. *John Ewen Frazer Bursary*. *William Charles Wentworth Bursary* No. I. (one-half). *Burdekin Bursary*. *J. B. Watt Exhibition*. *Walker Bursary* No. I. (one half). *Walker Bursary* No. III. (one-half).

The number of students permitted to attend lectures without paying fees was 56, including 25 State bursars and 16 holders of University bursaries. The payments to bursars amounted to £795, and to scholars £893.

Eighteen students of State training schools attended at a reduced scale of fees.

Public Examinations.

15. The Junior Public Examination was held in June in Sydney and at the following local centres:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Adelong, Albury, Allynbrook, Araluen, Armidale, Ballina, Barmedman, Bathurst, Bega, Bellingen, Blayney, Bourke, Bowral, Braidwood, Broken Hill, Camden, Campbelltown, Carcoar, Casino, Chatsworth Island, Cobar, Cooma, Cootamundra, Cowra, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Dungog, Forbes, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Grenfell, Gundagai, Hay, Hornsby Junction, Inverell, Junee, West Kempsey, Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, Maitland East, Manilla, Moruya, Mount Victoria, Mudgee, Murrumburrah, Narrabri, Newcastle, Nowra, Orange, Parramatta, Port Macquarie, Rylstone, St. Albans, Scone, Singleton, Tamworth, Tenterfield, Tumut, Wagga Wagga, Wentworth, Windsor, Wingham, Wollongong, Yass, Young.

QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charters Towers, Ipswich, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick.

There were 1,481 candidates, and 965 were successful.

16. The Senior Public Examination was held in November, concurrently with an examination for Matriculation Honours and Scholarships, in Sydney and at the following local centres:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Armidale, Bowral, Braidwood, Grenfell, Lithgow, East Maitland, Parramatta.

QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Ipswich, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville.

There were 143 candidates, of whom 109 were successful.

17. The prizes for general proficiency in the Senior and Junior Examinations were awarded as follows:—

Seniors.

John West Medal and Grahame Prize Medal—

Eleanor Elizabeth Bourne, *prox. acc.*, William Rowall Horn, Henry Montagu Stephen, Reginald Norman Robson.

Fairfax Prize for Female Candidates—

Eleanor Elizabeth Bourne.

*Juniors.**University Prize for Boys—*

Roy Noel Teece.

*Fairfax Prize for Girls—*Jessie Bowmaker, Grace Mitchell Bruce, *æq.*, Jessie I. Stewart and Elsie A. H. Mills, *prox. acc.*

18. Two examinations of candidates for the Civil Service were held during the year. At these there were 139 candidates, of whom 57 passed. These examinations will no longer be conducted by the University, as it is understood that the Public Service Board intend to hold periodical examinations for admission to the Public Service.

19. Three Law Examinations were held, similar and equal to that prescribed for Matriculation, for candidates for Articles of Clerkship with Solicitors. At these there were 36 candidates, and 21 passed.

Senate.

20. The Senate held eleven ordinary meetings, five special meetings, in addition to the annual commemoration, and five meetings of the Conjoint Board, consisting of the Senate of the University and the Board of Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital.

The attendances of the various Fellows were as follows:—

MacLaurin, the Hon. H. N., M.A., M.D., LL.D., M.L.C., Chancellor	22
Backhouse, His Honour Judge, M.A., Vice-Chancellor ..	22
Anderson, H. C. L., M.A.	19
Barton, Edmund, M.A.	6
Butler, Professor, B.A.	20
Cobbett, Professor, M.A., D.C.L.	17
*Cullen, the Hon. W. P., M.A., LL.D., M.L.C. . . .	5
†Gurney, Professor, M.A.	15
Jones, P. Sydney, M.D.	21
†Knox, Edward W.	16
†Liversidge, Professor, M.A., LL.D.	—
§Manning, the Hon. Mr. Justice, M.A.	1
O'Connor, the Hon. R. E., M.A., M.L.C.	6
†Oliver, Alexander, M.A.	8
Renwick, the Hon. Sir Arthur, B.A., M.D., M.L.C. .	18
Rogers, F. E., M.A., LL.B., Q.C.	5

* Elected June 20, 1896. † Absent on leave. ‡ Ceased to be an ex-officio member in October. § Resigned May 4, 1896.

Russell, H. C., B.A., F.R.S., C.M.G.	..	..	..	17
Stephen, C. B., M.A.	..	..	..	15
*Scott, Professor, M.A.	..	..	..	2
Stuart, Professor T. P. Anderson, M.D.	..	..	..	18
Teece, Richard, F.I.A., F.F.A.	..	..	..	17
†Windeyer, the Hon. Sir William C., M.A., LL.D.,	..	..	..	—

21. Thirty-one meetings of Sub-Committees of the Senate for finance, by-laws, and other matters were held during the year, the attendance of members being as follows:—The Chancellor (the Hon. Dr. MacLaurin), 30; the Vice-Chancellor (His Honor Judge Backhouse), 27; Professor Cobbett, 4; the Hon. Dr. Cullen, 2; Professor Gurney, 9; Mr. E. W. Knox, 19; the Hon. R. E. O'Connor, 1; Mr. Alexander Oliver, 1; the Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, 13; Professor Scott, 1; Mr. C. B. Stephen, 10; Mr. H. C. Russell, 6; Professor Stuart, 4; and Mr. R. Teece, 6.

Chancellor.

22. Early in the year the Chancellor (the Hon. Sir William Windeyer) was granted six months' leave of absence from the meetings of the Senate in consequence of a projected absence from the colony for a time, and in the month of October a communication was received from him, stating that as he had resigned his office as a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and intended to remain in England longer than was certain when he left Sydney, he thought it right to resign his office as Chancellor of the University.

In accepting his resignation, the Senate unanimously passed the following resolution:—

“That the Senate desires to place on record its great regret on account of the necessity which has arisen for the resignation of the office of Chancellor by Sir William Windeyer, and also an expression of its thanks for the services rendered by him to the University during his tenure of office.”

At the same time the Senate granted him further leave of absence from its meetings for six months.

The election of a successor to Sir William Windeyer in the office of Chancellor resulted in the unanimous appointment of the Hon. Henry Norman MacLaurin, M.A., LL.D., M.D., M.L.C.

Vice-Chancellor.

23.—The appointment of the Hon. Dr. MacLaurin as Chancellor having left a vacancy in the office of Vice-Chancellor,

* Elected an ex-officio member in November. † Absent on leave.

the Senate, at its meeting in November, unanimously elected His Honor Alfred Paxton Backhouse, Esq., M.A., District Court Judge, to that office for the remainder of the Academic year.

Resignation and Election to Vacancy in Senate.

24. In the month of May the Senate received with regret a communication from Mr. Justice Manning, resigning his seat on the Senate in consequence of his inability to attend the meetings of the Senate through ill-health.

A Convocation of Electors to fill the vacancy thus created was held on the 13th of June, a ballot being taken on the 20th of June, which resulted in the election of the Hon. William Portus Cullen, M.A., LL.D., M.L.C.

Deans of Faculties.

25. In accordance with the usual practice for the Biennial Election of Deans of the several Faculties, the Senate received recommendations from the various Faculties as to the branches of learning the Professors of which should be *ex-officio* Fellows of the Senate under the provisions of the Act 24 Victoria, No. 13, and should be elected to the office of Dean for a period of two years.

Acting upon these recommendations, an amended by-law referring to *ex-officio* memberships was made and approved by the Governor-in-Council, and the following were appointed in November to be Deans of Faculties and *ex-officio* Members of the Senate for a period of two years:—

Faculty of Arts	..	..	Professor Scott, M.A.
Faculty of Law	..	..	Professor Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L.
Faculty of Medicine	..	..	Professor Stuart, M.D.
Faculty of Science	..	..	Professor Liversidge, M.A., LL.D.
Acting-Dean during Professor Liversidge's absence	..	..	Mr. H. C. Russell, B.A., C.M.G.

Convocation.

26. A meeting of Convocation of the University was convened by the Vice-Chancellor in response to a requisition, and was held on the 18th of September, when the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That Fellows of the Senate hereafter elected should hold office for a period of five years only, but should be eligible for re-election on the expiration of their term of office.
2. That the elected Fellows now in office should retire in rotation within the next five years, but should be eligible for re-election.

3. That the voting at contested elections of Fellows should be taken by letter.

These resolutions are still under the consideration of the Senate.

Leave of Absence.

27. Leave of absence from the meetings of the Senate, for a period of three months, was granted in November to Mr. E. W. Knox, in consequence of his expressed intention of leaving the colony for that period.

Leave of absence for the first Term of 1897 has been granted to Dr. Max, Assistant Lecturer in French and German, in consequence of ill-health.

Leave of absence was also granted for two Terms, without salary, to Mr. F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Lecturer in Latin; and to Mr. J. P. Hill, Demonstrator in Biology. Mr. J. B. Peden, B.A., is acting as Assistant Lecturer in Latin during Mr. Lloyd's absence, and arrangements are being made whereby the Demonstrator in Biology in the University of Edinburgh will probably be appointed as Mr. Hill's substitute during his absence.

Staff Appointments, &c.

28. In September a vacancy occurred in the Lectureship in Midwifery and Diseases of Women through the death of Dr. Chambers, who had filled the office with ability from the year 1883.

In accordance with a previous resolution of the Senate, separate Lectureships were established in Midwifery and Gynæcology respectively; and after applications had been publicly invited, Mr. James Graham, M.D., was appointed to the former Lectureship, and Mr. Joseph Foreman, L. et L.Mid. R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.) to the latter.

In the month of March Mr. George Lathrop Murray, M.B., Ch.M., was appointed Demonstrator in Anatomy for the year 1896.

Mr. A. W. Jose was appointed Secretary for the University Extension Board for the year 1896.

Mr. J. C. Dibbs has been re-appointed Auditor of the University for the years 1897 and 1898.

Russell Donation.

29. The Senate has to report with gratitude the receipt of a munificent gift from Peter Nicol Russell, Esq., lately of Sydney, but now resident in England, to endow the Department of Engineering, which will henceforth be called by his name. The offer was made to the Senate through Mr. Russell's representative, Sir W. P. Manning, and a Deed of Gift was drawn up embodying the following conditions :—

1. That the Department of Engineering at present existing in the University, together with such additions as may be made thereto, shall be called the P. N. Russell School of Engineering.
2. That the University shall, out of the income to be derived from the sum of £50,000, afford both practical and theoretical teaching in the following subjects, in so far as such subjects relate to the School of Engineering, viz.:—Mechanical Engineering, Surveying, Mining, Metallurgy, Architecture, and such further instruction as the Senate of the University may deem necessary to give effect to the intention of Mr. P. N. Russell in connection with the P. N. Russell School of Engineering.
3. The University shall apply the income of the Fund in the maintenance of the P. N. Russell School of Engineering, but shall not charge such income with any proportion of the cost of the existing buildings, nor with the expense or any proportion thereof of service by ordinary attendants, nor with the expense of any proportion thereof of the Professorships of Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, or the Challis Chair of Engineering.

Other conditions of the Deed of Gift relate to the mode of investment of the principal sum, and provide that any unused surplus of income shall be added to the principal sum, and invested as if it formed a part of the original donation.

The principal sum has been invested in New South Wales Funded Stock, and the following Lecturers have been placed on the Foundation, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Gift :—

Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering and Drawing	{	Mr. S. H. Barraclough, B.E. (Syd.), M.M.E. (Cornell).
Lecturer in Surveying .. ..	..	Mr. G. H. Knibbs, L.S., F.R.A.S.
Lecturer in Mining .. ..	..	Mr. Edward F. Pittman, A.R.S.M.
Lecturer in Metallurgy	{	Mr. Wm. F. Smeeth, M.A., B.E., F.G.S., A.R.S.M.
Lecturer in Architecture .. ..	..	Mr. John Sulman, F.R.I.B.A.
Mechanical Instructor .. ..	..	Mr. Henry Blay.

University Extension.

30. The report of the University Extension Board, presented to the Senate in the month of December, shows that courses of lectures were delivered at Armidale, Blackheath, Camden, Cootamundra, Goulburn, Maitland, Mosman, Newcastle, Tamworth, and Waverley. The average attendance was forty. The operations of the Board were limited, on account of the smallness of the grant which the Senate was able to make for University extension, and several applications for courses of lectures had to be declined through lack of funds necessary to defray the expenses of the appointment of lecturers.

Jubilee of Lord Kelvin.

31.—In response to an invitation from the University and City of Glasgow, the Chancellor (Sir William Windeyer) and Professor Liversidge, who were both in Europe at the time, were appointed as delegates to attend the Jubilee of the Right Hon. Lord Kelvin as Professor of Natural Philosophy in that University.

At the celebration the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Professor Liversidge.

Queensland Examinations.

32. The University, at the request of the Queensland Department of Public Instruction, conducted an examination of candidates for exhibitions to Universities granted by the Government of Queensland, and also an examination of teachers seeking admission into Class I. under that Department.

Accounts.

33. The annual statements of receipts and expenditure, and statements showing the position of the various trust funds of the University at the 31st of December, duly certified by the auditor, Mr. J. C. Dibbs, are appended to this report.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received from the Government of New South Wales :—						
" " the Statutory Annual Endowment	5,000	0	0			
" " the Additional Endowment	4,000	0	0			
" " for payment of Carpenter's salary, and other charges, from votes for Additions, Repairs, and Furniture, 1895 and 1896	400	0	0			
" " towards Expenses of Evening and Extension Lectures.....	2,000	0	0			
					11,400	0 0
Received Lecture Fees	£7,612	14	9			
Less paid to Professors and Lecturers	2,142	18	4			
				5,469	16	5
Received Matriculation Fees				594	17	6
" Degree Fees.....				574	5	0
" Civil Service Examination Fees, after payment of expenses				96	0	6
" University Examination Fees				282	0	0
" Testing Fees				61	1	0
" Public Examination Fees				100	0	0
" General Purposes Fees.....				992	16	0
					8,170	16 5
" for Pasturage					100	0 0
" Fees for use of Microscopes					65	0 0
" from Challis Fund towards administration.....					500	0 0
" from Macleay Curatorship, towards salary of the Curator of the Macleay Museum.....					198	12 8
" from Hovell Lectureship, towards salary of Lecturer in Geology and Physical Geography					179	6 11
" from Fisher Estate, for salaries of Librarians					313	6 8
" from P. N. Russell Endowment, for salaries of Lecturers, &c., P. N. Russell School of Engineering					352	10 0
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1896					368	2 2
					£21,647	14 10

JOHN C. DIBBS, Auditor.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Junior and

	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1895.....			82	15 2
Received Candidates' Fees		1,730	7	4
			£1,813	2 6

JOHN C. DIBBS, Auditor.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1895				154	6	9
Paid Salaries				17,799	8	7
" Examiners				45	15	0
" Printing and Stationery, including University Calendar	523	7	1			
" Advertising	36	1	9			
" Repairs, Alterations, Furniture, and Fittings	264	18	11			
" Fuel and Lighting, including Laboratories	326	8	6			
" Fire Insurance Premiums	256	16	5			
" Rent of Chambers	248	17	0			
" Supervision and Attendance at Examinations	17	6	6			
" Uniforms	25	9	0			
" Maintenance and use of Telephones	42	10	0			
" Water and Sewerage Rates	405	13	2			
" Cleaning	26	7	3			
" Bank Charges, exchange on Drafts, &c.	21	16	8			
" Miscellaneous Charges	57	4	9			
				2,252	17	0
" Grant to University Extension Board				200	0	0
" for Periodicals and Binding Books for Library				153	15	9
" for Improvements to Grounds				58	12	2
" for University Prizes				13	17	6
" for Microscopes				141	5	6
" for Maintenance of Scientific Departments				827	16	7

£21,647 14 10

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

Senior Public Examinations for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Paid Examiners' Fees and all other Expenses in connection with the Examinations, and grants towards expenses of local Centres	1,688	10	8
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1896	124	11	10
	<u>£1,813</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

Dr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1895.....	1,030	12	6
Received from Peter Nicol Russell, Esq., for the endowment of the School of Engineering	50,000	0	0
Received from the following for annual prizes :—	£	s.	d.
Professor Haswell, M.A., D.Sc.....	3	3	0
Professor Wood, M.A.	5	0	0
Professor MacCallum, M.A.	15	0	0
Professor Anderson, M.A.	22	2	0
Thomas Dixson, Esq., M.B., Ch.M.	2	8	0
		47	13 0
„ income from Investments on account of the following Foundations :—			
Levey Scholarship	38	6	2
Barker Scholarships	152	15	1
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	109	5	1
Cooper Scholarships	158	15	10
Lithgow Scholarship	79	6	11
Renwick Scholarship	39	15	6
Bowman-Cameron Scholarship	50	0	0
George Allen Scholarship	34	8	11
Freemasons Scholarship	50	12	4
James Aitken Scholarship	54	0	0
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	74	1	11
Caird Scholarship	57	14	5
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	174	4	6
John Harris Scholarship	50	0	0
Council of Education Scholarship	18	4	5
Frazer Scholarships	86	18	9
Wentworth Prize Medal	22	13	10
Nicholson Medal	23	12	2
Belmore Medal	20	1	3
Grahame Prize Medal	5	0	0
Salting Exhibition	34	19	9
Struth Exhibition	56	7	5
Horner Exhibition	7	8	11
John Fairfax Prizes	32	10	0
John West Prize	9	10	0
Norbert Quirk Prize	5	16	6
Smith Prize	5	0	0
Slade Prizes	10	1	10
Collie Prize	4	2	4
Alexander Bursary	48	17	6
Levey and Alexander Bursary	54	0	0
E. M. Frazer Bursary	60	14	10
J. E. Frazer Bursary	57	4	0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	50	0	0
Do. do. No. 2	50	0	0
Do. do. No. 3	31	0	1
Burdekin Bursary	47	2	4
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 1	51	4	9
Do. do. No. 2	54	0	9
Thomas Walker Bursaries	163	17	8
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	143	17	6
Badham Bursary	38	2	6
Wentworth Fellowship	80	6	2
Carried forward.....	£2,396	1 11	£51,078 5 6

Cr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

Paid the following sums for Scholarships, Bursaries, Prizes, &c., on account of the following Foundations:—

£ s. d.

	£	s.	d.
Levey Scholarship	40	0	0
Barker Scholarships	100	0	0
Wentworth Prize Medal	15	0	0
Cooper Scholarships	150	0	0
Lithgow Scholarship	50	0	0
Renwick Scholarship	50	0	0
Bowman-Cameron Scholarship	50	0	0
George Allen Scholarship	50	0	0
Freemasons Scholarship	50	0	0
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	50	0	0
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	150	15	1
John Harris Scholarship	40	0	0
Frazer Scholarships	80	0	0
Salting Exhibition	25	0	0
Struth Exhibition	50	0	0
Alexander Bursary	50	0	0
Levey and Alexander Bursary	50	0	0
E. M. Frazer Bursary	50	0	0
J. E. Frazer Bursary	50	0	0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	50	0	0
Burdekin Bursary	50	0	0
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 1	50	0	0
Do. do No. 2	62	10	0
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	120	0	0
Thomas Walker Bursaries	212	10	0
Badham Bursary	40	0	0
John Fairfax Prizes	30	0	0
John West Prize	10	0	0
Norbert Quirk Prize	6	0	0
Smith Prize	5	0	0
Slade Prizes	10	0	0
Grahame Prize Medal	5	0	0
Collie Prize	4	0	0
Haswell Prize	3	3	0
Wood Prize	5	0	0
MacCallum Prizes	17	10	0
Anderson Prizes	32	2	0
Dixon Prize	2	5	0
David Prizes	6	1	0
Horner Exhibition	8	0	0
Howell Lectureship (amount transferred to General Account)	179	6	11
Macleay Curatorship (amount transferred to General Account)	198	12	8
P. N. Russell Endowment (amount transferred to General and Challis Accounts)	500	12	6
		2,758	11 2

Paid on account of the Fisher Library:—

Purchase of Books	593	9	2
Salaries of Librarians (amount transferred to General Account)	313	6	8
		906	15 10
Carried forward	£3,665	7	0

Dr.PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT—*Continued.*

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	51,078	5	6
Received income from investments on account of the following	£	s.	d.
Foundations (<i>continued</i>).....	2,396	1	11
Hovell Lectureship.....	179	6	11
Fisher Estate.....	494	14	6
Fisher Estate, Building Account	1,168	14	2
Macleay Curatorship	198	12	8
P. N. Russell Foundation	687	16	9
J. G. Raphael Foundation	2	13	8
	5,128	0	7
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1896.....	174	12	11

Total..... £56,380 19 0

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received Principal sums of matured New South Wales Government Debentures, on account of:—						
Wentworth Fellowship	400	0	0			
Alexander Bursary	700	0	0			
Burdekin Bursary	1,000	0	0			
Hunter-Baillie Bursary No. 1	1,000	0	0			
John West Medal.....	200	0	0			
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship.....	100	0	0			
	3,400	0	0			
Received Principal sums of Bank Deposits, on account of:—						
Hunter-Baillie Bursary No. 2.....	1	6	8			
Thomas Walker Bursaries	41	13	4			
Renwick Scholarship	20	0	0			
George Allen Scholarship	0	16	8			
Freemasons Scholarship	2	10	0			
J. G. Raphael Foundation	1	6	8			
Struth Exhibition	0	16	8			
Horner Exhibition	6	13	4			
Slade Prizes	8	6	8			
Fisher Estate	6	13	4			
	90	3	4			
Received from Revenue Account for investment	49,855	8	0			

£53,345 11 4

Gr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT—Continued.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	3,665	7	0
Paid Premiums on Funded Stock, purchased on account of :—				
P. N. Russell Endowment	2,830	4	0	
E. M. Frazer Bursary		1	10	0
Caird Scholarship		2	8	0
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship		3	0	0
Council of Education Scholarship		1	4	0
J. B. Watt Exhibitions		1	10	0
Wentworth Fellowship		3	0	0
Lithgow Scholarship		3	0	0
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship		2	8	0
Barker Scholarships		3	0	0
Deas-Thomson Scholarships		6	0	0
Cooper Scholarships		3	0	0
		2,860	4	0
Paid Investment Account for Investment		49,855	8	0
Total		£56,380	19	0

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

Paid for Bank Deposits, on account of :—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Levey Scholarship		25	0	0			
Barker Scholarships		50	0	0			
Deas-Thomson Scholarship		97	10	0			
Lithgow Scholarship		20	16	8			
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship		118	6	8			
Caird Scholarship		73	6	8			
Council of Education Scholarship		25	0	0			
Frazer Scholarships		83	6	8			
P. N. Russell Endowment		140	8	0			
Salting Exhibition		15	0	0			
J. B. Watt Exhibitions		30	0	0			
Wentworth Fellowship		457	6	8			
Nicholson Medal		45	0	0			
Belmore Medal		42	13	4			
Alexander Bursary		700	0	0			
W. C. Wentworth Bursary No. 3		99	3	4			
Burdekin Bursary		1,030	0	0			
Hunter-Baillie Bursary No. 1		998	6	8			
John West Prize		200	0	0			
Fisher Estate, Building Account		1,424	6	8			
					5,675	11	4
Paid for New South Wales Government Funded Stock, on account of :—							
P. N. Russell Endowment	47,170	0	0				
Barker Scholarships		50	0	0			
Cooper Scholarships		50	0	0			
Deas-Thomson Scholarship		100	0	0			
Lithgow Scholarship		50	0	0			
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship		40	0	0			
Caird Scholarship		40	0	0			
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship		50	0	0			
Council of Education Scholarship		20	0	0			
Wentworth Fellowship		50	0	0			
E. M. Frazer Bursary		25	0	0			
J. B. Watt Exhibitions		25	0	0			
					47,670	0	0
					£53,345	11	4

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

Dr.**CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.****REVENUE ACCOUNT.****RECEIPTS.**

Received Interest on Investments :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Debentures	2,522	0	0			
Bank Deposits	1,038	2	6			
Mortgages	6,586	19	2			
	10,147	1	8			
" from Challis Trustees, Interest on Guarantee Fund after payment of Australian Annuity, &c.	717	17	7			
	10,864	19	3			
" Less Transfer to Special Reserve Fund	2,079	15	11			
				8,785	3	4
" from P. N. Russell Endowment for Salaries of Lec- turers, P. N. Russell School of Engineering				168	2	6
				<u>£8,933</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Received principal sum of Mortgage	£	s.	d.
	6,000	0	0
	<u>£6,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.

Balance in Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, 31st December, 1895 ...	£	s.	d.
Received Interest on Investments	1,034	5	10
" from Challis Fund, interest over 4 per cent. on Investments, for providing quinquennial increases to Professors and for equalising income from investments	481	11	3
	2,079	15	11
	<u>£3,595</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>

JOHN C. DIBBS, Auditor.**P. N. RUSSELL ENDOWMENT.***(Included in Private Foundations Account.)*

Received from Peter Nicol Russell, Esq., for the Endowment of the School of Engineering	£	s.	d.
" Half-year's Interest on Funded Stock	50,000	0	0
	687	16	9
	<u>£50,687</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.

Gr.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance due Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, 31st December, 1896	815	14	10
Paid Salaries.....	6,887	0	0
„ Premium on Funded Stock.....	360	0	0
„ General Account, towards administration expenses.....	500	0	0
„ Sundry charges.....	17	17	2
Balance in Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, 31st December, 1896...	352	13	10

£8,933 5 10

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Paid for N.S.W. Government Funded Stock.....	6,000	0	0
	£6,000	0	0

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Paid quinquennial increases—salaries.....	688	1	6
„ Premium on Debentures.....	66	0	0
„ for Investment—			
N.S.W. Government Funded Stock.....	1,100	0	0
Bank Deposits.....	1,100	0	0
	2,200	0	0
Balance in Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, 31st December, 1896...	641	11	6
	£3,595	13	0

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

P. N. RUSSELL ENDOWMENT.

(Included in Private Foundations Account.)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid for Investment—Funded Stock.....	47,170	0	0			
„ „ Commercial Banking Company for Fixed						
Deposit, first instalment towards sinking fund to						
defray premium on Funded Stock.....	140	8	0			
				47,310	8	0
„ Premium on Stock.....				2,830	4	0
„ Salaries, &c.....				500	12	6
Balance.....				46	12	3
				£50,687	16	9

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

Private Foundations.

Levey Scholarship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barker Scholarships ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deas-Thomson Scholarships ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wentworth Prize Medal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooper Scholarships ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salting Exhibition ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wentworth Fellowship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithgow Scholarship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicholson Medal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Earl Belmore Medal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John Fairfax Prizes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alexander Bursary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Levey and Alexander Bursary	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Prize ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. M. Frazer Bursary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J. E. Frazer Bursary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdekin Bursary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
J. B. Watt Exhibitions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renwick Scholarship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowman-Cameron Scholarship	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hovell Lectureship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
George Allen Scholarship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Freemasons Scholarship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J. G. Raphael Foundation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
James Aitken Scholarship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thomas Walker Bursaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Struth Exhibition ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisher Estate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisher Estate (Building Account)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norbert Quirk Prize ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smith Prize ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badham Bursary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slade Prizes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caird Scholarship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macleay Curatorship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
John Harris Scholarship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horner Exhibition ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Council of Education Scholarship	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frazer Scholarships ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grahame Prize Medal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Collie Prize ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. N. Russell Endowment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Challis Estate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Challis Estate—Special Reserve Fund ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SHOWING INVESTMENTS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896. 285

Ledger Account, Cr. Balance.	Investments.				Funded Stock & Debentures.
	Mortgages.		Buildings & Land.	Fixed Deposits.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,026 3 2	.....	.....	700 0 0	325 0 0	
2,473 1 4	100 0 0	1,120	181 5 0	1,070 0 0	
2,283 7 3	25 0 0	1,036	191 5 0	1,030 0 0	
531 0 7	100 0 0	.....	18 15 0	400 0 0	
2,547 9 7	.....	1,120	131 5 0	1,320 0 0	
785 10 8	.....	.....	30 0 0	755 0 0	
1,904 0 5	232 10 0	.....	968 11 8	695 0 0	
2,016 6 8	190 0 0	.....	190 16 8	1,630 0 0	
562 9 5	52 10 0	.....	108 15 0	400 0 0	
542 0 3	.....	.....	127 13 4	415 7 3	
546 3 1	50 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	
1,084 18 6	25 0 0	.....	700 0 0	350 0 0	
1,106 17 6	.....	.....	.....	1,100 0 0	
215 11 10	15 0 0	.....	200 0 0	.....
1,532 11 2	25 0 0	.....	18 15 0	1,495 0 0	
1,444 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1,430 0 0	
1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
910 12 2	50 0 0	.....	705 8 4	150 0 0	
1,085 16 2	.....	.....	1,045 0 0	70 0 0	
1,164 1 5	.....	.....	1,048 6 8	150 0 0	
1,277 19 3	420 0 0	.....	263 13 4	585 0 0	
3,764 12 6	199 0 0	.....	2,220 0 0	1,335 0 0	
1,139 19 0	.....	.....	636 5 0	495 0 0	
975 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
6,025 0 0	525 0 0	4,400	825 0 0	275 0 0	
1,101 13 4	.....	.....	980 8 4	120 0 0	
1,273 13 2	25 0 0	.....	110 0 0	1,130 0 0	
82 19 1	.....	.....	57 8 4	20 0 0	
1,107 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,100 0 0	
5,269 0 1	.....	.....	4,958 6 8	375 0 0	
1,614 5 11	500 0 0	.....	318 6 8	795 0 0	
1,228 2 5	725 0 0	.....	286 13 4	190 0 0	
9,562 1 3	8,518 0 0	700	455 16 8	375 0 0	
29,275 0 5	8,005 0 0	.....	15,995 5 5	4,880 0 0	
158 14 4	.....	.....	112 10 0	40 0 0	
111 14 7	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....
992 9 1	.....	.....	750 0 0	250 0 0	
298 8 8	25 0 0	.....	256 13 4	.....
1,547 3 11	150 0 0	.....	910 16 8	475 0 0	
4,337 4 10	50 0 0	.....	4,168 15 0	185 0 0	
5,909 13 0	.....	.....	6,000 0 0	.....
1,002 0 3	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
211 8 11	.....	.....	193 6 8	.....
407 8 9	335 0 0	.....	25 0 0	45 0 0	
2,350 3 0	50 0 0	.....	2,188 6 8	115 0 0	
97 13 10	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....
106 17 1	.....	.....	56 5 0	50 0 0	
47,357 0 3	.....	.....	140 8 0	47,170 0 0	
219,062 13 10	126,860 0 0	.....	27,250 0 0	64,600 0 0	
13,741 11 6	4,400 0 0	.....	7,600 0 0	1,100 0 0	
387,151 9 5	152,852 0 0	8,376	83,125 1 9	141,990 7 3	

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

UNIVERSITY CLUBS, ETC.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY UNION.

The object of the Union is the promotion of the mental culture of its members by Debates, Readings, and such other means as may be determined upon. The meetings are held weekly on Fridays, at the University, or other place as arranged by the Executive Committee. The Professors, Lecturers, and Examiners of the Sydney University are *ex officio* Honorary Members. All Graduates, Undergraduates, Superior officers, and all Graduates and Undergraduates of British and Colonial Universities, are eligible for ordinary membership. Except in the case of members of other Universities, the formality of an election is dispensed with. Subscription, 5s. per annum. Life Member's subscription, £1 10s.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1897.

PRESIDENT—Professor Wood, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENT—E. M. Mitchell, B.A.

HON. SECRETARY—T. B. Hunter.

HON. TREASURER—W. G. Forsyth.

COMMITTEE—T. R. Bavin, B.A., LL.B., G. W. Waddell, B.A., H. S. Dettmann, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society, which was founded in 1885, are the intellectual and social improvement of its members, by lectures, essays and discussions, in any branch of Medical Science, and by any other means calculated to advance the objects of the Society.

The meetings are held monthly, in the Clinical Theatre, Prince Alfred Hospital, on Friday evenings, at 7.45.

All teachers in the Faculty of Medicine are honorary members *ex-officio*. All Students of Medicine, or qualified Medical Practitioners, whose qualifications are recognised by the University of Sydney, are eligible for ordinary membership.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1897.

PRESIDENT—G. H. Broinowski, M.B.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—G. P. Dixon, M.B., Ch.M., J. L. Wassell, M.B., Ch.M., R. B. Wade, M.B., J. MacPherson, M.A., B.Sc., T. W. Lipscombe.

HON. SECRETARY—H. J. W. Brennand, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—H. S. Stacy.

HON. LIBRARIAN—D. Æ. D. MacMaster, B.A., B.Sc.

AUDITORS—A. G. Corbin, B.Sc., E. Ludowici.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY'S JOURNAL—F. J. T. Sawkins, M.B., Ch.M., J. MacPherson, M.A., B.Sc., D. Æ. D. MacMaster, B.A., B.Sc.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE YEARS—Messrs. H. Z. Throsby, F. P. Sandes, H. J. P. Knight, F. G. Griffiths, E. B. Fitzgerald.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY SPORTS UNION.

The Union has been formed by the amalgamation of the existing Football, Cricket, Boat, Athletic, and Tennis Clubs. Such other Clubs as may from time to time be approved by the Committee shall be admitted.

Membership is open to Graduates of this University and of other recognised Universities, and members of the University who have matriculated in accordance with the by-laws.

Annual Subscription—For active members, £2 2s.; ladies, £1 1s.; Honorary Members, £1 1s. Life Active Members £15 15s.; Life Honorary Members, £10 10s.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1897.

PATRON—His Excellency Viscount Hampden.

PRESIDENT—The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Chancellor.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Professor Scott, Professor Anderson, Professor Wood, H. E. Barff, M.A., J. T. Walker, H. M. Faithfull, Hon. H. E. Kater, M.L.C., John Harris, C. T. Russell, B.A., N. F. White, B.E.

COMMITTEE—The Committee consists of Delegates from the constituent clubs.

HON. TREASURERS—H. F. Maxwell, B.A., A. I. Blue, G. E. Brown, R. P. Hickson.

HON. SECRETARY—J. A'B. D. Barton, B.A.

GROUNDS COMMITTEE—C. T. Russell, N. F. White, W. G. Gregson.

UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.

All members of the Sports Union are members of the Boat Club. The boat shed of the Club stands on the Western side of Woolloomooloo Bay, next to the Corporation baths.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1897.

PATRON—His Excellency Viscount Hampden.

PRESIDENT—His Honor Judge Backhouse (Vice-Chancellor).

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Professor Scott, H. E. Barff, M.A., The Hon. H. E. Kater, M.L.C., A. Consett Stephen, T. Rolin, M.A., A. MacCormick, M.D., John Harris, A. C. Millard, W. A. Conlon, M.B., W. H. Palmer.

CAPTAIN—V. B. MacDermott, B.A.

VICE-CAPTAIN—N. W. Kater.

HON. SECRETARY—H. W. Kendall.

HON. TREASURER—D. Cowan, B.A.

TRUSTEES—Professor Scott, R. Smith, M.A.

COMMITTEE—N. F. White, B.E., C. T. Russell, B.A., C. H. Helsham, B.A., J. A'B. Barton, B.A., R. P. Hickson, E. W. Fairfax.

DELEGATES TO SPORTS UNION—D. Cowan, B.A. (*ex officio*), H. W. Kendall.

DELEGATES TO N.S.W. R.A.—C. T. Russell, B.A., N. F. White, B.E., R. P. Hickson.

HON. MEDICAL OFFICER.—G. F. Rutter, M.B., Ch.M.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET CLUB.

This Club was established in the year 1865. All members of the Sports Union are members of the Cricket Club. The Senate has granted to the Club the use of that portion of the University grounds known as the "Oval." A considerable sum of money has been spent upon this ground, and it needs only a pavilion to be one of the best grounds in the colony. Practice is carried on from October to April (inclusive) on the Oval.

Thirteen matches have been played between this University and that of Melbourne. Of these eight have been won by Sydney.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1897.

PRESIDENT—H. M. Faithfull, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—R. Teece, H. E. Barff, M.A., Theo. Powell, M.A., and Alderman John Harris.

HON. SECRETARY—W. D. Cargill.

ASSISTANT HON. SECRETARIES—Second XI., C. V. Bowker; Third XI., R. C. Teece.

HON. TREASURER—W. H. Gregson.

DELEGATES TO S. U. SPORTS UNION—W. H. Gregson (*ex-officio*), W. H. Harris.

COMMITTEE—N. F. White, B.E., H. D. Wood, B.A., W. Camac Wilkinson, M.D., T. P. Strickland, B.E., A. I. Blue, G. R. C. Clarke, H. C. M. Delohery, W. R. Jones.

DELEGATES TO NEW SOUTH WALES CRICKET ASSOCIATION—Theo. Powell, M.A., and W. D. Cargill.

SELECTION COMMITTEES—First Eleven: G. R. C. Clarke, H. H. MacMahon, N. F. White, B.E. Second Eleven: W. R. Jones, A. I. Blue, W. H. Gregson. Third Eleven: R. C. Teece, G. P. Dixon, H. D. Wood, B.A. Undergraduates' Eleven—G. R. C. Clarke, H. C. M. Delohery, H. Terrey, M.B.

UNIVERSITY TENNIS CLUB.

The Club was established in September, 1885. All members of the Sports Union are also members of the Tennis Club.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1897.

PRESIDENT—Professor Wood, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—F. Lloyd, LL.B., H. E. Barff, M.A., Professor Wilson, D. S. Edwards, B.A.

HON. SECRETARY—G. W. Waddell, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—T. G. Wilson.

COMMITTEE—W. H. Gregson, W. D. Cargill, A. Curtis, E. L. Newman, A. A. King, A. C. Holt, B.A.

DELEGATES TO SPORTS UNION—G. W. Waddell, B.A., T. G. Wilson.

LADIES' TENNIS CLUB.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1897.

PRESIDENT—Mrs. Gurney.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. MacCallum, Mrs. Trechmann.

HON. SECRETARY—Edith Hansard, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—Ethel N. De Lissa.

COMMITTEE—Millicent Elliott, B.A. (Captain), Gertrude Bavin, Lucy Flavelle, B.A., Marian Harris, Isabel Langley, B.A., Orea Moustaka, B.A.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1897.

PATRON—His Excellency Viscount Hampden.

PRESIDENT—Professor Anderson, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—John Harris, J. T. Walker, Dr. Wilkinson, H. E. Barff, M.A., H. D. Wood, B.A., F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., H. B. Rowlands, B.E.

HON. GRADUATE SECRETARY—A. H. Uther, B.A.

HON. UNDERGRADUATE SECRETARY—F. T. Perkins.

HON. TREASURER—F. G. Griffiths.

DELEGATES TO S.U. SPORTS UNION—F. W. West, F. G. Griffiths.

DELEGATES TO N.S.W. A.A.A.—A. H. Uther, B.A., A. Curtis.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—J. A' B. D. Barton, A. J. Corfe, A. Curtis, G. E. Brown, A. A. King, H. H. Lee, R. N. Robson.

UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL CLUB.

This Club was formed in 1863. Matches are played every Saturday and Wednesday during the season, which lasts from April till September. All members of the Sports Union are members of the Football Club.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1897.

PRESIDENT—The Hon H. N. MacLaurin, M.D., LL.D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—H. E. Barff, L. E. F. Neill, M.B. Ch.M., Professor Wood, H. P. Abbott, J. F. MacManamey, B.A., P. B. Colquhoun, J. Harris.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—H. D. Wood, B.A., LL.B., W. A. Shortland, A. J. Corfe, H. Busby, M. Veech, M.B.

SELECTION COMMITTEES—A Team: W. A. Shortland, B.E., H. Busby, A. A. King. B Team: E. M. Mitchell, B.A., J. J. Walsh, G. E. Brown. C Team: C. A. Sinclair, J. McDowall, B.A., — Dyer.

HON. TREASURER—A. H. Uther, B.A.

DELEGATE TO SPORTS UNION—H. Busby.

DELEGATES TO RUGBY UNION—P. B. Colquhoun, H. D. Wood, B.A., LL.B.

JOINT HON. SECRETARIES—A Team: E. M. Mitchell, B.A., A. A. King. B Team: S. D. Tozer. C Team: E. B. Fitzpatrick.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to help anyone requiring and deserving help, as far as lies in the power of the Society. All women members of the University of Sydney are eligible for membership. Honorary members may be admitted by consent of a general meeting. Subscription, 1s. 6d. per term.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1896-7.

PATRONESS—The Right Hon. the Vicountess Hampden.

PRESIDENT—Lady Manning.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Lady Windeyer, Lady Renwick, Mrs. MacCallum, Mrs. Wolstenholme, Miss Macdonald, M.A., Mrs. Hey Sharp.

HON. SECRETARY—Miss C. Lomer, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—Miss A. Pritchard, B.A.

REPRESENTATIVES—Mrs. MacCallum, Miss Britton, B.A., Miss G. Harriott, B.A., Miss J. Russell, M.A.

COMMITTEE—Miss A. Beardmore, B.A., Miss S. O. Brennan, M.A., Miss L. Dalmas, B.A., Miss C. J. Dey, Miss Marian Harris, Miss E. A. Lance, Miss M. C. Larkins, Miss J. Liggins, Miss B. Symonds.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

This Association was founded in May, 1892, with the aim of bringing all women Graduates and Undergraduates together from time to time for social and intellectual purposes, and of taking cognizance of all matters affecting their well-being.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1896-7.

PRESIDENT—Miss L. Macdonald, M.A.

HON. SECRETARY—Miss Ruth Bowmaker, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—Miss L. Gullett.

COMMITTEE—Miss J. F. Russell, M.A., Miss C. Sutherland, M.A., Miss L. Flavelle, B.A., Miss A. Hipsley, Miss G. L. Bavin, Miss M. I. White.

UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

This Society was founded at the end of 1889, and has at present about 100 members. The subscription is 10s. per annum for both active and subscribing members. The former have the privilege of acting and receiving tickets for all entertainments; the latter obtain tickets only. Membership is open to all lady and gentleman Graduates and Undergraduates attending lectures. The object of the Society is to give dramatic performances as a means of developing the histrionic abilities of its members. A professional coach has been engaged, who attends and gives dramatic and elocutionary instruction at all rehearsals.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1897.

PATRON—His Excellency the Governor, Viscount Hampden.

PRESIDENT—Professor Butler, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Professor David, B.A., Mr. F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., Professor MacCallum, M.A., Professor Wood, M.A.

HON. SECRETARIES—G. McMahon, B.A.; E. M. Humphery.

HON. TREASURERS—Ethel N. De Lissa, R. C. Teece.

COMMITTEE—Miss White, Miss Bonamy, A. B. Davies, B.A., J. P. Jones, R. H. Maffey, B.A., S. J. Houson, P. L. Williamson.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1897.

PRESIDENT—G. W. Waddell, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—J. MacPherson, M.A., B.Sc., E. M. Mitchell, B.A., F. G. Griffith.

HON. SECRETARIES—D. Æ. D. MacMaster, B.A., B.Sc., J. J. Walsh.

HON. TREASURER—E. Ludowici.

COMMITTEE—G. R. P. Hall, M.B., F. W. West, W. J. Burfitt, B.A., A. H. Macintosh, L. W. Bond, F. L. Piddington, R. A. W. Black, B.A., H. S. Dettmann, B.A., R. N. Robson, E. H. M. Stephen, R. C. Teece, E. J. Withycombe, T. B. Hunter, W. G. Forsyth, W. J. Binns, J. O'Neill, T. J. Hughes.

UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB.

This Club was founded in October, 1894, and has already upwards of 90 members. The subscription is 2s. 6d. per annum. Membership is open to Graduates and Undergraduates. The object of the Club is to promote an interest in Chess, Draughts, Whist, and other scientific games. The Club meets for play every Tuesday evening in the Common Room.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1897.

PRESIDENT—Professor Wood, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Professor Wilson, M.B., Professor Scott, M.A., Mr. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B.

HON. SECRETARY—C. Potts.

HON. TREASURER—T. B. Clouston.

COMMITTEE—H. E. Whitfeld, B.A., A. D. Maclaren, B.A., F. L. Piddington, B.A., T. H. Palmer, W. W. Monahan, B.A., D. T. Sawkins.

DELEGATES TO SUBURBAN CHESS ASSOCIATION—A. D. Maclaren, B.A., F. L. Piddington.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

The object of the Society is to promote the welfare of the Department of Engineering by bringing into closer association the Graduates and Undergraduates in Engineering, by the reading of papers and the delivery of lectures on professional subjects, and by such other similar means as may be approved by the Council of the Society. The subscription is 7s. 6d. per annum, payable before the beginning of May, exclusive of subscription towards the printing of papers and lectures, etc., delivered before the Society.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1897.

PRESIDENT—G. H. Knibbs, L.S., F.R.A.S.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., W. M. Thompson, B.E., S. H. Barraclough, M.M.E., B.E., H. H. Dare, M.E.

COUNCIL—J. J. C. Bradfield, M.E., N. F. White, B.E., N. Reid, W. R. Beaver, C. P. Allen.

HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER—R. J. Boyd.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN UNION.

This Union was founded on May 19th, 1896. Its objects may be gathered from Article II. of the Constitution :—

“To strengthen the bonds of union among Christian students ; to influence fellow-students to become followers of Christ ; to deepen the spiritual life of students ; to promote Christian work, especially by and for students ; to lead students, as they go forth from the University to place their lives where they will be most useful in extending the kingdom of Christ.”

Weekly meetings are held on Wednesdays, at 7.30 p.m.; also Bible classes, missionary study classes, prayer meetings, &c., as arranged.

Membership is open to all members of the University. Subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum.

Under the Constitution the annual general meeting of the Union is held in the second week of the Third Term, at which meeting the executive officers are elected to serve for one year. They take office at once.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1897.

PRESIDENT—G. A. Gordon, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENT—E. W. Warren, B.E.

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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—R. N. Robson.

TREASURER—R. C. Teece.

WOMEN'S DEBATING UNION.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1897.

COMMITTEE—G. Wilson, F. Rutherford, G. Bavin, M. Davis, E. J. Read.

HON. SECRETARY—M. I. White.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S BOAT CLUB.

OFFICE BEARERS OF 1897-8.

PRESIDENT—Mrs. Butler.

COMMITTEE—I. M. Fidler, N. Dumolo, E. Ure.

HON. TREASURER—E. E. Bourne.

HON. SECRETARY—E. A. Lance.

APPENDIX.

* EXAMINATION PAPERS.

DECEMBER, 1896.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION. PASS.

1. Translate into Latin—

- (a) Catiline had openly avowed himself a public enemy; but his associates still refused to disclose themselves; and the consul's next step was to drive them, by similar threats, to an overt act of rebellion. But for the most part they remained firmly at their posts, as their leader had enjoined them. One youth, the son of a senator, quitted the city to join Catiline. His father, informed of his treason, pursued and arrested him, and caused his slaves to slay him upon the spot. But Lentulus, Cethegus, and Bestia continued still in Rome, sometimes threatening to impeach Cicero for the exile of a citizen without judgment pronounced, and meanwhile planning a general massacre of the magistrates during the confusion of the Saturnalia. Cicero, served by a legion of spies, tracked all their movements; but he dared not strike, while still devoid of written proofs against them.
- (b) So, I suppose, if Archias had not become a Roman citizen under these statutes, he could not have induced some general to bestow the citizenship upon him!

*NOTE.—The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

- (c) Frequently, without any apparent cause, the result of an election is the opposite of what was expected, so that at times even the people are astonished at it.

2. Translate into English—

Et Socrates quidem—quo quem auctorem meliorem quaerimus?—Xenophonti consulenti seque returne Cyrum, postea quam exposuit quae ipsi videbantur, ‘et nostrum quidem’ inquit ‘humanum est consilium, sed de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum,’ ad quem etiam Athenienses publice de maioribus rebus semper rettulerunt. scriptum est item, cum Critonis sui familiaris oculum adligatum vidisset, quaesivisse quid esset, cum autem ille respondisset in agro ambulanti ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum suum recidissee, tum Socrates: ‘non enim paruisti mihi revocanti, cum uterem qua soleo praesagitione divina.’ idem etiam Socrates, cum apud Delium male pugnatum esset Lachete praetore fugeretque cum ipso Lachete, ut ventum est in trivium, eadem qua ceteri fugere noluit: quibus quaerentibus cur non eadem via pergeret, deterreri se a deo dixit; cum quidem ii, qui alia via fugerant, in hostium equitatum inciderunt.

LATIN AUTHORS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Virgil, *Æneid*, Books III. and IV.
2. Translate, with short notes on the underlined words—
 - (a) Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu.
 - (b) Sed fatis incerta feror, si Juppiter unam esse velit Tyriis urbem Troiaque profectis.
 - (c) Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor.
3. Translate into English, extracts from Cicero, pro Murena and pro Archia.
4. Translate and explain—
 - (a) Hic tu tabulas desideras Heracliensium publicas, quas Italico bello incenso tabulario interisse scimus omnes.

- (b) Venio nunc ad M. Catonem, quod est firmamentum ac robur totius accusationis.
- (c) His vos si alterum consulem tradideritis, plus multo erunt vestris sententiis, quam suis gladiis consecuti.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN GREEK.

(FIRST YEAR PASS.)

COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

1. Translate into Greek—

But before the armies met, the chiefs agreed together and chose champions to decide the quarrel, for each side three brothers—the Horatii for the Romans, and for the Albans the Curiatii. So they fought before the armies; and two of the Romans were slain, and the Alban three were wounded. Then the last Horatius made show of flight, that he might separate his enemies as they pursued, and so turned and slew each as he came up; for they were hindered by their wounds. But as Horatius returned in triumph, bearing his spoils, his sister, who was betrothed to one of the dead, came forth to meet him; and when she saw the garment which she had worked for her lover on her brother's shoulders, she cried out and wept. And Horatius, angered, stabbed her, with bitter words, because she wept for her country's foe. For this thing the judges sentenced him to death. But he made appeal to the people; and they remembered the deeds he had done for them, and gave ear to his father's prayer. So he was set free from the guilt.

2. Translate into English—

οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ πυθόμενοι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους πᾶσιν τῇ δυνάμει πολιορκεῖν Λάμψακον, συνήγαγόν τε πανταχόθεν τριήρεις, καὶ κατὰ σπουδὴν ἀνήχθησαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ναυσὶν ἑκατὸν ὀγδοήκοντα· εὐρόντες δὲ τὴν πόλιν ἡλωκυῖαν, τότε μὲν ἐν Αἰγὸς ποταμοῖς καθώρμισαν τὰς ναῦς· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐπιπλέοντες τοῖς πολεμίοις, καθ' ἡμέραν εἰς ναυμαχίαν προεκαλοῦντο. οὐκ ἀνταναγομένων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι διηπόρουν ὃ τι χρήσονται τοῖς πράγμασιν, οὐ δυνάμενοι τὸν πλείω χρόνον ἐκεῖ διατρέφειν τὰς δυνάμεις. Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ πρὸς

αὐτοὺς ἐλθὼν εἶπεν ὅτι Μήδοκος καὶ Σεύθης οἱ τῶν Θρακῶν βασιλεῖς εἰσὶν αὐτῷ φίλοι, καὶ δύναμιν πολλὴν ὡμολόγησαν δώσειν, ἐὰν βούληται διαπολεμεῖν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις· διόπερ αὐτοὺς ἤξιον μεταδοῦναι τῆς ἡγεμονίας, ἐπαγγελλόμενος αὐτοῖς δυοῖν θάτερον, ἢ ναυμαχεῖν τοὺς πολεμίους ἀναγκάσειν, ἢ πεζῇ μετὰ Θρακῶν πρὸς αὐτοὺς διαγωνιέσθαι. ταῦτα δὲ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἔπραττεν, ἐπιθυμῶν δι' ἑαυτοῦ τῇ πατρίδι μέγα τι κατεργάσασθαι, καὶ διὰ τῶν εὐεργεσιῶν τὸν δῆμον ἀποκαταστήσαι εἰς τὴν ἀρχαίαν εὐνοίαν. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ, νομίσαντες τῶν μὲν ἐλαττωμάτων ἑαυτοῖς τὴν μέμψιν ἀκολουθήσειν, τὰ δ' ἐπιτεύγματα προσάψειν ἅπαντας Ἀλκιβιάδῃ, ταχέως αὐτὸν ἐκέλευσαν ἀπιέναι καὶ μηκέτι προσεγγίζειν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN GREEK.

(FIRST YEAR PASS.)

AUTHORS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Attic Orators (selected).
2. Translate and explain—
 - (a) τῶν τετρακοσίων ἤδη τὰ πράγματα ἐνθάδε κατελιγφόντων.
 - (b) ὥχοντο εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους αὐτομολήσαντες, καταλιπόντες τοὺς ἐγγυητάς, οὓς ἔδει τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἐνέχεσθαι ἐν οἷσπερ οὓς ἡγγυήσαντο.
 - (c) πάντων ἐστὲ ἐπιλησμονέστατοι ἢ πάσχειν ἐτοιμότεστοι κακῶς ὑπὸ τοιούτων ἀνδρῶν, οἱ τῇ μὲν τύχῃ τῶν ἐκ Πειραιῶς πραγμάτων μετέσχον, τῇ δὲ γνώμῃ τῶν ἐξ ἁστέος.
 - (d) καίτοι εἰ τοῦτο πείσει τινὰς ὑμῶν, ὃ βουλὴ, τί με κωλύει κληροῦσθαι τῶν ἐννέα ἀρχόντων, καὶ ὑμᾶς ἐμοῦ μὲν ἀφελέσθαι τὸν ὀβολὸν ὡς ὑγιαίνοντος, τούτῳ δὲ ψηφίσασθαι πάντας ὡς ἀναπῆρψ;
3. What was the charge brought against Andocides in connection with the "Mutilation of the Hermæ?" Give shortly the substance of his defence.
4. Translate into English, extracts from Euripides, Medea.
5. Translate, with short notes on points in the grammar or meaning which need explanation—
 - (a) μή μοι γένοιτο λυπρὸς εὐδαίμων βίος,
μηδ' ὄλβος ὅστις τὴν ἐμὴν κνίζοι φρένα.

(b) οὐκ οἶδ' ἂν εἰ πείσασμαι, πειράσται δὲ χρή.

(c) ἀλλὰ τῆς ἐμῆς κάκης,
τὸ καὶ προσέσθαι μαλθακοὺς λόγους φρενί.

(d) οἱ μὲν ἄτεκνοι δι' ἀπειροσύνην
εἶθ' ἡδὺ βροτοῖς εἴτ' ἀνιάρων
παῖδες τελέθουσ' οὐχὶ τυχόντες
πολλῶν μόχθων ἀπέχονται.

(e) οὐπω θρηναῖς μένε καὶ γῆρας.

6. Mark the metre of the first line of each of the passages 4(a), 5(a), and 5(d) above.

7. Describe and explain the part taken by the chorus in the Medea.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. The divisor is 3.257; the dividend is .043. What is the smallest number which must be added to the dividend in order that the operation may exactly terminate with four decimal figures in the quotient?

2. If £100 amounts to £115 in four years at a certain annual rate of compound interest, find that rate per cent. to one decimal place.

3. Reduce $\sqrt{\left\{ \frac{a^4 + b^4}{a^2 + ab\sqrt{2} + b^2} - \frac{ab\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} - 1} \right\}}$ to the value $a - b$.

4. Solve the equations

$$(i.) \frac{a}{b}x^2 + \frac{b}{c}x + \frac{c}{a} = \frac{c^4}{ab^3}.$$

$$(ii.) \begin{cases} x^2 + 2xy = 3, \\ y^2 - 2xy = 7. \end{cases}$$

$$(iii.) \begin{cases} 2x = 3y = 4z, \\ \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} + \frac{z}{2} = 9. \end{cases}$$

5. Two numbers are formed of the same two digits, but in opposite order; the difference of the squares of the numbers is 792; find the difference of the squares of the digits.

6. If $a+x:b-y=b-x:a+y$, find $x+y$.
 Also if $(c^2-ab)z^2+(a^2-bc)z+b^3-ca=0$, prove that $a-bz$,
 $-cz$, $c-az$ are in continued proportion.
7. What meanings are given to fractional indices in Algebra,
 and why are those meanings given?
 Simplify $\{x^{p-q} \times \sqrt{x^{q-r}} \div \sqrt{x^{p-r}}\}^{\frac{1}{q-p}}$.
8. Extract the square root of $22+2\sqrt{72}$.
 Also simplify

$$\frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x}+\sqrt{1-x}} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x}-\sqrt{1-x}}$$

- A certain Arithmetic Progression consists of 50 terms the sum of the first three terms is 3, and that of the last three terms is 50. Find the first term and the last.
10. Find the two Arithmetic means between a and b . Also find the two Geometric means and the two Harmonic means, and prove that the continued product of the Arithmetic and Harmonic means is the square of the product of the Geometric means.

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. 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 greater than the angle contained by the corresponding sides of the other; then the base of that which has the greater angle shall be greater than the base of the other.
2. ABCD is a quadrilateral having AB parallel to CD. E is the middle point of BC. Shew that the area of the triangle AED is half that of the quadrilateral.
3. In every triangle the square on the side, &c. Complete this enunciation and prove the proposition.
4. ABC is a triangle obtuse-angled at A, and BM, CN are perpendicular to AC, AB respectively. Shew that the square on BC is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by BA, BN and CA, CM.

5. One circle cannot cut another at more than two points.
6. The straight line drawn at right angles to a diameter of a circle at one of its extremities is a tangent to the circle, and every other straight line drawn through this point cuts the circle.
7. If two circles touch one another, any straight line drawn through their point of contact will cut off similar segments from the two circles.
8. Inscribe a regular pentagon in a given circle.
9. The areas of triangles of the same altitude are to one another as their bases.
 ABC , ABD are two triangles on the same base, and CD , AB produced meet in E . Shew that the areas of the triangles ABC , ABD are proportional to CE , DE .
10. A lamina of metal in the form of an equilateral triangle each of whose sides measures 10 inches, is melted and the metal formed into a circular lamina of the same thickness, find to 3 places of decimals the radius of the circle.
11. Find to three places of decimals the height of a cone whose volume is one cubic foot and the radius of its base six inches.

TRIGONOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. The angles of a quadrilateral are n degrees, n grades, n radians, and $\frac{n}{10}$ right angles respectively. Express them all in radians.
2. If a man can read print, the length of each letter of which subtends at the eye an angle not less than $5'$, find the maximum distance at which he can read print, each letter of which is 6ft. long.
3. Shew that the sine of an angle has always the same value for the same angle.
 Shew that $\sin^8 A - \cos^8 A$
 $= \sin^4 A \cos^2 A (\tan^2 A - 1)(\operatorname{cosec}^4 A - 2 \cotan^2 A).$

4. Find $\sin \frac{\pi}{10}$, $\cos \frac{\pi}{5}$, $\cotan \pi$.

5. Prove that $\cos (A + B) = \text{etc.}$, when $A + B$ is less than a right angle.

Extend your proof to suit the case where A is less than a right angle and B greater, while $A + B$ is less than two right angles.

6. Solve the equations

(i.) $\tan^2 A + 4 \sin^2 A = 3$.

(ii.) $\sin 3\theta = 8 \sin^3 \theta$.

7. Shew that

(i.) $\sin 2A = \frac{2 \cotan A}{1 + \cotan^2 A}$.

(ii.) $\sin 3A \sin 5A + \cos 2A \cos 6A = \cos A \cos 3A$.

(iii.) $\tan (A + B) = \frac{\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B}{\sin A \cos A - \sin B \cos B}$.

8. In any triangle prove that

(i.) $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$.

(ii.) $\tan \frac{B - C}{2} = \frac{b - c}{b + c} \cotan \frac{A}{2}$.

(iii.) The length of the perpendicular from A upon $BC = \frac{b^2 \sin C + c^2 \sin B}{b + c}$.

9. If B is 3 miles from A in direction N.E., and C is $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$ miles from A in direction N 60° W: find the distance between B and C , and the bearing of B as seen from C .

ENGLISH.

PASS.

Not more than NINE questions to be attempted.

1. How far is Usage the standard of language?
2. Distinguish the functions of the Latin and of the native elements in English.
3. Describe and illustrate the figures of Metaphor, Hyperbole, and Climax.

4. Explain the following quotations—

- (a) But for men speke of singing, I wol saye,
So mot I brouke wel myn eyen tweye,
Save yow, I herde never man so singe.
- (b) Ye been ful colerik of compleccioun.
- (c) There nedeth make of this noon argument;
The verray preve sheweth it in dede.
- (d) Wel sikerer was his crowing in his logge,
Than is a clok or an abbay orlogge.
- (e) . . in this carte he lith gaping upright.
I crye out on the ministres quod he,
That schulde kepe and reule this cite;
Harrow! allas! her lith my felawe slayn!
- (f) Avoy! quod sche, fy on yow herteles!
- (g) O Gaufred, dere mayster soverayn.

5. Discuss any points of Chaucerian grammar illustrated in the following :—

- (a) Which causeth folk to dremen in here dremes
Of arwes, and of fyr with reede leemes,
Of grete bestes, that thai woln hem byte.
- (b) For thilke tyme, as I have understonde,
Bestes and briddes coude speke and singe.
- (c) I schal myself to herbes techen yow,
That schul ben for your bele and for your prow;
And in our yerd tho herbes schal I finde.

Also examine the metre of the following :—

- (d) Upon my body, and wolde han had me deed.
- (e) Was cleped fayre damoysele Pertelote.
- (f) His colour was betwixe yelwe and reed;

And like the burnischt gold was his colour.

- (g) Of catapuce, or of gaytres beryis
Of erbe yve, growing in oure yerd, that mery is.

6. Briefly characterise the whole work of which the Nonne Prestes Tale is a portion.

or,

Discuss the Nonne Prestes Tale as an example of Chaucer's power of humorous narrative.

7. "This Chauntecleer gan gronen in his throte,"
 "As man that in his dreem is drecched sore."

"Now let us speke of mirthe, and stynte all this."

Outline that part of the story which comes between these two quotations.

8. Is it true that the corruption of Macbeth's nature is due to the interposition of the witches?
9. Discuss the significance of *two* of the following incidents—
 (a) the knocking at the door; (b) the fainting of Lady Macbeth; (c) the arrival of the news of the massacre of Macduff's household.
10. Comment on the following—
 (a) Doubtful it stood,
 As two spent swimmers that do cling together
 And choke their art.
 (b) Sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care
 (c) The valued file
 Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle . . .
 According to the gift which bounteous nature
 Hath in him closed, whereby he does receive
 Particular addition.
 (d) In them nature's copy's not eterne.
 (e) *Stage directions*.—First apparition: an armed head.
 Second apparition: a bloody child. Third apparition:
 a child crowned with a tree in his hand.
 (f) Their dear causes
 Would to the bleeding and the grim alarm
 Excite the mortified man.
 (g) He has no children.
11. Discuss the scanning of the following:—
 (a) Began a fresh assault
 Dismay'd not this
 Our Captains Macbeth and Banquo?
 Yes.
 (b) Our bosom interest. Go pronounce his present death.
 (c) Which he deserves to lose. Whether he was combined

And the grammar of the following :—

- (d) The near in blood
The nearer bloody.
- (e) Others that lesser hate him
Do call it valiant fury.
- (f) The golden round
Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem
To have thee crown'd withal.
-

JUNIOR FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN
TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into French—

- (a) Long afterwards, he said that he had never called but one council of war, and that, if he had taken the advice of that council, the British would never have been masters of Bengal. But scarcely had the meeting broken up when he was himself again. He retired alone under the shade of some trees, and passed near an hour there in thought. He came back determined to put everything to the hazard, and gave orders that all should be in readiness for passing the river on the morrow. The river was passed; and, at the close of a toilsome day's march, the army, long after sunset, took up its quarters in a grove of mango-trees near Plassey, within a mile of the enemy. Clive was unable to sleep; he heard through the whole night the sound of drums and cymbals from the vast camp of the Nabob.
- (b) To be vain, is rather a mark of humility than pride. Vain men delight in telling what honours have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like. By which they plainly confess that these honours were more than their due, and such as their friends would not believe if they had not been told: whereas a man truly proud thinks the greatest honours below his merit, and consequently scorns to boast. I therefore deliver it as a maxim, that whoever desires the character of a proud man, ought to conceal his vanity.

2. Translate at sight—

(a) Il n'y a point d'Etat qui menace si fort les autres d'une conquête que celui qui est dans les horreurs de la guerre civile. Tout le monde, noble, bourgeois, artisan, laboureur, y devient soldat; et lorsque par la paix les forces y sont réunies, cet Etat a de grands avantages sur les autres qui n'ont guère que des citoyens. D'ailleurs, dans les guerres civiles il se forme souvent de grands hommes, parce que dans la confusion ceux qui ont du mérite se font jour, chacun se place et se met à son rang; au lieu que dans les autres temps on est placé, et on l'est presque toujours tout de travers.

(b) Il y a dans Paris un grand nombre de petites sociétés où préside toujours quelque femme qui, dans le déclin de sa beauté, fait briller l'aurore de son esprit. Un ou deux hommes de lettres sont les ministres de ce petit royaume. Si vous négligez d'être au rang des courtisans, vous êtes dans celui des ennemis, et on vous écrase. Cependant, malgré votre mérite, vous vieillissez dans l'opprobre et dans la misère. Les places destinées aux gens de lettres sont données à l'intrigue, non au talent. Ce sera un précepteur qui, par le moyen de la mère de son élève, emportera un poste que vous n'oserez pas seulement regarder. Le parasite d'un courtisan vous enlèvera l'emploi auquel vous êtes propre.

3. Give a short account of La Fontaine, and characterize his works.

 FRENCH AUTHORS—JUNIOR.

PASS.

Translate into English, extracts from Corneille, Polyeucte; La Fontaine, Fables; Molière, L'Avare.

 JUNIOR GERMAN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into German—

(a) The prince, thinking he had now seen enough with regard to his wife's patience, and perceiving that in all

her trials she was still the same, being persuaded likewise that this proceeded from no want of understanding in her, because he knew her to be singularly prudent, he thought it time to take her from that anguish which he supposed she might conceal under her firm and constant deportment. So making her come before all the company, he said, with a smile, "What thinkest thou, Griselda, of my bride?" "My lord," she replied, "I like her extremely well; and if she be as prudent as she is fair, you may be the happiest man in the world with her; but I most humbly beg you would not take those heart-breaking measures with this lady as you did with your last wife, because she is young, and has been tenderly educated, whereas the other was inured to hardships from a child."

- (b) The enemy soon showed in great force, some mounted, some on foot. As the cavalry neared them the footmen threw themselves among the tufted hillocks and little mounds of which the whole plain was made up. As the cavalry swept over them, the horses leaping the little hillocks, and swerving at the sight of the dark figures lying among them, the Arabs sprang to their feet in the intervals of the horsemen, and discharged their spears, or as they lay thrust them into the horses, and then as the animals fell sprang upon the riders, and cut them down before they could gain their feet.

2. Translate at sight—

- (a) Das Prophetenwort auf die Gegenwart deutend, sprach der Pfarrer von der betrübteten Zeit, welcher jetzt alle sichtbar entgegengingen und die kaum geborenen Kinder vielleicht noch mehr als die Alten. Es war nämlich in den beiden Vorjahren die protestantische Union und die katholische Liga abgeschlossen worden; man rüstete; Spinola mit seinen Spaniern lag bereits in Wesel und die Kunde von der Ermordung des Franzosenkönigs Heinrichs IV. drang eben durch das deutsche Land. Niemand wußte was da kommen sollte und eine Ahnung schwerer Lage lastete auf allen Gemütern. Der Pfarrer benützte sie zu mahnendem Wort, wandte sich dann aber zu der andern Stelle seines Textes, den beiden Schlußversen des Propheten Amos: „Aber ich will die Gefängnis meines Volkes Israel wieder wenden, daß sie sollen die wüsten Städte bauen und bewohnen,

Weinberge pflanzen und Wein davon trinken, Gärten machen und Früchte daraus essen. Denn ich will sie in ihr Land pflanzen, daß sie nicht mehr aus ihrem Lande gerottet werden, daß ich ihnen geben werde, spricht der Herr dein Gott." Diese glückselige Zeit—so wünschte der Pfarrer—möge wenigstens der Täufling noch mit leiblichen Augen schauen im deutschen Land, und wenn die Alten auch in der Trübsal hinweggenommen würden, so möge ihnen Gott doch noch viel größere Herrlichkeit bereiten im himmlischen Jerusalem.

(b) DIE HEILIGE FAMILIE.

Die Blume lacht, die lose Kleine,
In ihrer Mutter grünem Schooß'.
Und dorten beugt mit braunem Moos
Der alte Zweig sich blätterlos,
Mit Thau behangen, als ob er weine
Vor Freude, weil das Kind gedeiht
In neuer Lebensherrlichkeit.
Elisabeth, die alte Frau,
Steht da, wie eine Wolke grau.
Sie sendet zu den jungen Rosen
Zephyr-Johannes lau und lind,
Um mit dem kleinen Blumenkind
Zu spielen und ihn liebzukosen.
Jetzt ist Johannes zart und klein,
Bald wird er größer sein,
Dann braust er mächtiger auf Erden,
Dann reinigt er die dumpfe Luft,
Damit der edle Blumenduft
Vom Walde fann vernommen werden.

GERMAN AUTHORS—JUNIOR.

PASS.

Translate into English, extracts from Uhland, Ernst Herzog von Schwaben; Fouqué, Undine.

CHEMISTRY—(NON-METALS).

PASS AND HONOURS.

1. What is meant by the atomic weight of an element? What methods are employed for determining atomic weights?

2. How is sulphur dioxide prepared?
What are its characteristic properties, and for what purposes is it employed industrially?
3. Enunciate the laws of chemical combination by weight and volume.
Illustrate by examples.
4. How many litres of oxygen are required for the complete combustion of two litres of each of the following?—
 - (a) Carbon monoxide,
 - (β) Marsh Gas (Methane),
 - (γ) Olefiant Gas (Ethylene),
 - (δ) Acetylene.
5. Describe and explain experiments proving the constitution of the ozone molecule.
6. How is Phosphorus obtained from bone-ash?
How can ortho-, pyro-, and meta-phosphoric acids and their salts be prepared from Phosphorus?
7. Compare the behaviour of the halogen elements towards Hydrogen and Oxygen respectively.
8. Describe the allotropic forms of Sulphur, and state how they may be obtained.

PHYSICS.

PASS

1. What is meant by the phrase "Conservation of Energy?"
Illustrate your answer by a discussion of the motion of a pendulum and by Stevenson's remark as to the sun's rays being the ultimate cause of the motion of a locomotive.
2. Define a "degree of temperature," and show in accordance with the necessary definitions how the temperature of a body can be ascertained.
3. Give an account of the theory of gravitation, and explain the nature of Newton's test of the theory.
4. A tuning fork of known frequency of vibration is held over a long narrow cylindrical vessel into which water can be poured. As the water rises in the vessel it is observed that the note given out by the tuning fork, which has

been struck and held over the vessel, suddenly increases in loudness. Explain this phenomenon, and indicate how the experiment may be made to yield some information as to the velocity of sound in air.

5. Describe and explain an electro-magnet, and describe some instrument in which its properties are turned to account.
6. Explain the necessary and sufficient conditions which determine whether a balloon shall rise, remain at rest, or fall in air.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

PASS.

1. Define the following :—Precession of the Equinoxes ; Atmospheric Refraction ; Antitrades ; Continental Shelf ; Mountains of Circumdenudation ; Geyser.
 2. Explain why the weather in New South Wales, especially in winter, depends chiefly on Anticyclones, and why the weather in England depends chiefly on Cyclones.
 3. What are Earthquakes ? Explain and illustrate Mallet's method of finding the depth at which an Earthquake originates.
 4. What is the nature of Marine Deposits formed in deep water, remote from land ?
 5. What is known about the respective temperatures of (*a*) The Oceans, and (*b*) Enclosed Seas ? Illustrate your answer with sketches.
 6. Explain the cause of the rise of water in Artesian Bores. Illustrate your answer with sketches.
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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into Latin—

The victory of Leuctra was gained within three weeks after the exclusion of the Thebans from the peace of Callias. The effect of it throughout Greece was electrical. It was everywhere felt that a new military power had arisen—that the prestige of the old Spartan discipline and tactics had departed. Yet at Sparta itself, though the reverse was the greatest that her arms had ever sustained, the news of it was received with an assumption of indifference characteristic of the people. The Ephors forbade the chorus of men, who were celebrating in the theatre the festival of the Gymnopædia, to be interrupted. They contented themselves with directing the names of the slain to be communicated to their relatives, and with issuing an order forbidding the women to wail and mourn. Those whose friends had fallen appeared abroad on the morrow with joyful countenances, whilst the relatives of the survivors seemed overwhelmed with grief and shame. The Ephors then directed their attention to the rescue of the defeated army. The whole remaining military force of Sparta, including even the more aged citizens, together with what forces could be collected from the allies, was placed under the command of Archidamus, and transported by sea from Corinth to Creusis.

2. Translate into English—

Ne domesticis quidem exemplis docti numen deorum comprobabimus? nihil nos P. Claudii bello Punico primo temeritas movebit, qui etiam per iocum deos inridens, cum cavea liberati pulli non pascerentur, mergi eos in aquam iussit ut biberent, quoniam esse nollent? qui risus classe devicta multas ipsi lacrimas, magnam populo Romano cladem attulit. quid? collega eius Iunius eodem bello nonne tempestate classem amisit, cum auspiciis non

paruisset? itaque Claudius a populo condemnatus est, Iunius necem sibi ipse conscivit; C. Flaminium Caelius religione neglecta cecidisse apud Trasumenum scribit cum magno rei publicae volnere: quorum exitio intellegi potest, eorum imperiis rem publicam amplificatam, qui religionibus paruissent. et si conferre volumus nostra cum externis, ceteris rebus aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperi-mur, religione, multo superiores. an Atti Navii lituus ille, quo ad investigandum suam regiones vineae terminavit, contemnendus est? crederem, nisi eius augurio rex Hostilius maxima bella gessisset.

LATIN AUTHORS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Horace's Odes, I. and II.
2. Translate, with short notes on the underlined words—
 - (a) Regulum et Scauros animaeque magnae
prodigum Paullum superante Poeno
gratus insigni referam Camena
Fabriciumque.
 - (b) Vino et lucernis Medus acinaces
immane quantum discrepat.
 - (c) Insigne maestis praesidium reis
et consulenti, Pollio, curiae,
cui laurus aeternos honores
Delmatico peperit triumpho.
3. Scan the lines in 2 (c).
4. Translate into English extracts from Cicero's Letters.
5. Translate and explain—
 - (a) Prorsus summa hominum est opinio tuos familiares,
nobiles homines, adversarios honori nostro fore.
 - (b) Me putat Pompeius de municipiorum imbecillitate, de
dilectibus, de pace, de urbe, de pecunia, de Piceno occu-
pando plus vidisse quam se.
 - (c) Modo uno tempore tot viri clarissimi interierunt: de
imperio populi Romani tanta deminutio facta est: omnes
provinciae conquassatae sunt.

ROMAN HISTORY.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

PASS.

Not more than FOUR questions are to be answered.

1. Describe the powers and functions of the Censors.
2. "Even before the extension of the *civitas* to the *socii*, Rome had extended her franchise too far for good government on the municipal type."—*Freeman*.
Comment on this statement.
3. Describe and discuss Cicero's political conduct between B.C. 59 and B.C. 49.
4. "Pompey's great fault is that he aspired to a political career without any political creed or political principle."
Comment on this.
5. Give an account of the reorganisation of the judicial system by Sulla.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION IN GREEK.

(FIRST YEAR HONOURS AND SECOND YEAR PASS.)

TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

Translate—

1. μή νυν τρέσῃς ἐτ' ἐχθρὸν Ἀργεῖον δόρυ·
ἐγὼ γὰρ αὐτῇ πρὶν κελευσθῆναι, γέρον,
θνήσκειν ἐτοίμη καὶ παρίστασθαι σφαγῇ.
τί φήσομεν γὰρ, εἰ πόλις μὲν ἀξιοῖ
κίνδυνον ἡμῶν οὐνεκ' αἵρεσθαι μέγαν,
αὐτοὶ δὲ προστιθέντες ἄλλοισιν πόνουσ,
παρὸν σεσῶσθαι, φευξόμεσθα μὴ θανεῖν;
οὐ δῆτ', ἐπεὶ τοι καὶ γέλωτος ἄξια,
στένειν μὲν ἱκέτας δαιμόνων καθημένους,
πατὴρ δ' ἐκείνου φύντας οὐ πεφύκαμεν,
κακοὺς ὁρᾶσθαι· ποῦ τάδ' ἐν χρηστοῖς πρέπει;
κάλλιον, οἶμαι, τῆσδ', ἢ μὴ τύχοι ποτε,

πόλεως ἀλούσης χείρας εἰς ἐχθρῶν πεσεῖν,
 κᾶππειτα δεινὰ πατρός οὔσαν εὐγενοῦς
 παθοῦσαν Ἀἰδὴν μηδὲν ἥσσον εἰσιδεῖν.
 ἀλλ' ἐκπεσοῦσα τῆσδ' ἀλητεύσω χθονός;
 κοῦκ αἰσχυνοῦμαι δῆτ', ἐὰν δὴ τις λέγῃ,
 "τί δεῦρ' ἀφίκεσθ' ἱκεσίοισι σὺν κλάδοις,
 αὐτοὶ φιλοψυχούντες; ἔξιτε χθονός·
 κακοὺς γὰρ ἡμεῖς οὐ προσωφελήσομεν."·
 οὐκοῦν θανεῖν ἄμεινον ἢ τούτων τυχεῖν.

2. καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Δήλου ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πρεσβευταί, οὓς τότε
 ἐπεμψαν παραμυθησομένους καὶ ἀναδιδάξοντας τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ,
 ἀφικνούνται παρόντος τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, καὶ ἐκκλησίας γενομένης
 λέγειν ἐπεχείρουν. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὐκ ἤθελον
 ἀκοῦειν, ἀλλ' ἀποκτείνειν ἐβόων τοὺς τὸν δῆμον καταλύοντας,
 ἔπειτα μέντοι μόλις ἡσυχάσαντες ἤκουσαν. οἱ δ' ἀπήγγελλον
 ὡς οὗτ' ἐπὶ διαφθορᾷ τῆς πόλεως ἢ μετὰστασις γίγνοιτο ἀλλ' ἐπὶ
 σωτηρίᾳ, οὐθ' ἵνα τοῖς πολεμίοις παραδοθῇ, (ἐξεῖναι γάρ, ὅτε
 ἐσέβαλον ἡδὴ σφῶν ἀρχόντων, τοῦτο ποιῆσαι), τῶν τε πεντακισ-
 χιλίων ὅτι πάντες ἐν τῷ μέρει μεθέξουσιν, οἱ τε οἰκεῖοι αὐτῶν
 οὐθ' ὑβρίζονται, ὥσπερ Χαιρέας διαβάλλων ἀπήγγειλεν, οὔτε
 κακὸν ἔχουσιν οὐδέν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοῖς σφετέροις αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι
 κατὰ χώραν μένουσιν. ἄλλα τε πόλλα εἰπόντων οὐδὲν μᾶλλον
 ἐσήκουον, ἀλλ' ἐχαλέπαινον, καὶ γνώμας ἄλλοι ἄλλας ἔλεγον,
 μάλιστα δ' ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλεῖν. καὶ ἔδοκε Ἀλκιβιάδης
 πρῶτον τότε καὶ οὐδενὸς ἔλασσον τὴν πόλιν ὠφελῆσαι· ὥρμη-
 μένων γὰρ τῶν ἐν Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίων πλεῖν ἐπὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, ἐν
 ᾧ σαφέστατα Ἰωνίαν καὶ Ἑλλήσποντον εὐθὺς ἂν εἶχον οἱ πολέ-
 μοι, κωλυτὴς ἐγένετο. καὶ ἐν τῷ τότε ἄλλος μὲν οὐδεὶς ἂν
 ἱκανὸς ἐγένετο κατασχεῖν τὸν ὄχλον, ἐκείνος δὲ τοῦ τ' ἐπίπλου
 ἔπαυσε καὶ τοὺς ἰδίᾳ τοῖς πρέσβεσιν ὀργιζομένους λοιδορῶν
 ἀπέτρεπε.

3. ἀναμνήσθητε δὲ πρὸς ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς ὅτι τὸν παρελθόντα χρόνον, ἐς
 πολιορκουμένην τινὲ τῶν πόλεων τῶν συμμαχίδων εἰς μόνοι
 Λακεδαιμονίων βοηθήσειεν, ὑπὸ πάντων ἂν ὠμολογεῖτο παρά
 τοῦτον γενέσθαι τὴν σωτηρίαν αὐτοῖς. Πεδάριτος μὲν γὰρ εἰς
 Χίον εἰσπλεύσας τὴν πόλιν αὐτῶν διέσωσε· Βρασίδας δ' εἰς
 Ἀμφίπολιν εἰσελθὼν, ὀλίγους περὶ αὐτὸν τῶν πολιορκουμένων
 συνταξάμενος, πολλοὺς ὄντας τοὺς πολιορκούντας ἐνίκησε
 μαχόμενος· Γύλιππος δὲ Συρακοσίοις βοηθήσας οὐ μόνον
 ἐκείνους διέσωσεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν δύναμιν τὴν κρατοῦσαν αὐτῶν
 καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν ἅπασαν αἰχμάλωτον ἔλαβεν.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION IN GREEK.

(FIRST YEAR HONOURS AND SECOND YEAR PASS.)

AUTHORS.

A.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Thucydides, Books III. and IV.
2. Translate and write short explanatory notes on the following—
 - (a) σκέψασθαι χρή, Ἀθηναίων ὕστερον ἐπιόντων τὴν τε ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν χώραν πειρωμένων ὑφ' αὐτοῖς ποιεῖσθαι καὶ κατὰ στάσιν ἤδη ἔχοντων αὐτῆς τὰ πολλὰ, εἰ μαχόμενοι ἐν Κορωνείᾳ καὶ νικήσαντες αὐτοὺς ἡλευθερώσαμεν τὴν Βοιωτίαν.
 - (b) οἱ γὰρ ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι προστάντες μετ' ὀνόματος ἐκάτεροι εὐπρεποῦς, πλήθους τε ἰσονομίας πολιτικῆς καὶ ἀριστοκρατίας σὺν φρονος προτιμήσει, τὰ μὲν κοινὰ λόγῳ θεραπεύοντες ἄθλα ἐποιούντο, παντὶ δὲ τρόπῳ ἀγωνιζόμενοι ἀλλήλων περιγίγνεσθαι ἐτόλμησάν τε τὰ δεινότερα ἐπέξήσάν τε τὰς τιμωρίας ἔτι μείζους.
 - (c) παρεστάναι δὲ μηδενὶ (χρή) ὥς οἱ μὲν Δωριῆς ἡμῶν πολέμιοι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τὸ δὲ Χαλκιδικὸν τῇ Ἰάδι ξυγγενείᾳ ἀσφαλές. οὐ γὰρ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, ὅτι δίχα πέφυκε, τοῦ ἑτέρου ἔχθει ἐπίασιν, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἀγαθῶν ἐφιεμένοι, ἃ κοινῇ κекτήμεθα.
3. Describe the purpose of the "Thraceward" expedition of Brasidas, and explain the importance of its results.

B.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Sophocles, Electra and Ajax.
2. Translate with notes on points in the grammar or sense needing explanation—
 - (a) ἐγὼ δ' ἐλευθέρου μὲν ἐξέφυγν πατρός,
εἶπερ τινὸς σθένοντος ἐν πλούτῳ Φρυγῶν.
 - (b) τί δῆτα τοῦδ' ἐπεγγέλῳεν ἂν κατά;
θεοῖς τέθνηκεν οὗτος, οὐ κείνοισιν, οὐ.
 - (c) ἡμεῖς μὲν ἂν τήνδ', ἣν ὁδ' εἴληχεν τύχην,
θανόντες ἂν προουκείμεθ' αἰσχίστῳ μόρῳ.

(d) στάντες δ' ὁθ' αὐτοὺς οἱ τεταγμένοι βραβῆς
κλήροις ἔπληλαν καὶ κατέστησαν δίφρους,
χαλκῆς ὑπαὶ σάλπιγγος ἦξαν.

(e) ΗΛ. ζηλῶ σε τοῦ νοῦ, τῆς δὲ δειλίας στυγῶ.
ΧΡ. ἀνέξομαι κλύουσα χῶταν εὖ λέγῃς.

(f) ὡς ὠφελον πάροιθεν ἐκλιπεῖν βίον,
πρὶν ἐς ξένην σε γαῖαν ἐκπέμψαι χερσὶν
κλέψασα τοῖνδε κἀνασώσασθαι φόνου,
ὅπως θανῶν ἔκεισο τῇ τοῦ ἡμέρα.

8. "While the strictly human interest predominates in the *Electra*, . . . the whole drama is pervaded by an under-current of divine co-operation."

Explain and comment on this.

GREEK HISTORY.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

Not more than FOUR questions are to be answered.

1. Describe the political and social conditions of Athens which led to the demand for the legislation of Solon, and give an account of his settlement of the matters in dispute.
2. "Ephialtes and Pericles cut down the powers of the Council of the Areopagus, and Pericles established pay for the *Dicasteria*." Explain the significance and describe the results of these measures.
3. "Democracy is incapable of governing an empire;" (Cleon, in Thucydides.)

What were the chief errors and failures of Athens in the management of her dominion, and how far can they be ascribed to her democratic form of government?

4. What were the merits and defects of the type of character which the Spartan institutions tended to produce?
5. Give a short sketch of the history of Sicily down to the time of the first intervention of Athens during the Peloponnesian war.

LOGARITHMS AND TRIGONOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. What are the common logarithms of $\cdot 0001$, $10\sqrt{10}$, $\sqrt[10]{10}$?
If the logarithm of $2\sqrt{2}$ to a certain base is $4\frac{1}{2}$, find that base.

2. Calculate approximately the cube root of the fifth power of continued product of

$1\cdot 035$, $1\cdot 728$ and $1\cdot 009$.

3. During each of the last 12 years a man saved £75, which he invested at the end of the year at 4 per cent. per annum. To what sum do his accumulated savings now amount?

4. Write down the formula which gives the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides, and deduce expressions for the sine and cosine of half the angle, in forms suited for logarithmic calculation. Also shew that the area is $\sqrt{\{s.(s-a).(s-b).(s-c)\}}$.

The sides of a certain triangle are in A.P., and the square on a line equal to the perimeter is 24 times the area of the triangle. Find the mutual ratios of the sides.

5. ABC is a triangle, and AD, BE are drawn from A and B to the opposite sides. Prove that $CD=b \cos C + b \sin C \cot ADC$, and that $(CB.CD - CA.CE)/(\cot CDA - \cot CEB)$ is equal to twice the area of the triangle ABC.

6. Given $a=\cdot 00156$, $b=\cdot 00149$, $C=42^\circ 19'$. Find the difference of the angles A and B.

7. Prove that the radius R of the circumcircle of ABC is $\frac{1}{2}a \operatorname{cosec} A$.

If AD be drawn perpendicular to BC, and be produced to meet the circumcircle in L, prove that $DL=2R \cos B \cos C$.

8. A, B are wickets in a circular cricket field; they are equidistant from the centre of the field, but are not on a diameter. The angles which AB subtends at the opposite ends of the cross-diameter being α and β , prove that the distance of the line AB from the centre is

$$\frac{1}{2}AB \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \frac{\beta}{2}$$

STATICS.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. Discuss the principle of the transmissibility of force, and apply it to establish the parallelogram of forces so far as relates to the direction of the resultant of two commensurable forces.

ABCD is a quadrilateral, E and F are the middle points of the diagonals AC, BD, and G is the middle point of EF. Shew that forces acting at G represented by GA, GB, GC, GD are in equilibrium.

2. Find the resultant of two unlike parallel forces.
3. Shew that, if two co-planar forces act upon a body, the moment of their resultant about any point in the plane is equal to the sum of the moments of the forces about the same point.

Forces act along the sides of a triangle, and their resultant passes through the incentre and the centre of gravity. Shew that the forces are proportional to $a(b-c)$, $b(c-a)$, $c(a-b)$.

4. A uniform plank BC, 24 feet long, rests horizontally on two supports. It is found that the plank just tilts up when a boy weighing 5 stone stands at a point 3 feet from B, but that, if a weight of 14 lbs. is placed at C, he can just stand at B with safety. It is also found that the plank just tilts up when he stands at a point 4 feet from C. Find the positions of the supports and the weight of the plank.

5. Shew that the centre of gravity of a triangle coincides with that of three equal particles at its angular points.

ABC is a triangle of weight W, having AC greater than BA; and it is hung up by the angle A. Find what weight must be hung at B, so as to make the triangle rest with AB, AC equally inclined to the vertical.

6. Find the formula for determining the position of the centre of gravity of a system of heavy particles in one plane.

ABCDEF is a uniform lamina in the form of a regular hexagon. If the part ABC is removed, find the centre of gravity of the remainder.

7. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a lever.
ABC is a bent lever without weight whose fulcrum is B. If P lbs. is placed at A and Q lbs. at C, it rests with AB horizontal. If Q is placed at A and P at B it rests with its arms equally inclined to the vertical. Find the angle between the arms.
8. A stone weighing one ton is lying on a smooth inclined plane of inclination α , and is attached to the lower block of a system of pulleys in which the same rope passes round all the pulleys. Each block weighs 14 lbs. and contains three pulleys. The upper block is fastened to a point at the top of the plane. The stone is pulled up the plane by a man of weight 12 stone, who sits on the stone. With what force must he pull?
9. Find the work done in erecting a pyramid on a square base, each side 100 feet long and of height 50 feet, out of bricks, weighing 300 lbs. per cubic foot.

HYDROSTATICS.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. Define "pressure at a point," and explain how it is measured when the pressure is variable.
What is the whole pressure on a lamina of area 1 square foot placed horizontally at a depth of 150 feet in sea water of sp. gr. 1.025?
2. A trapezium whose parallel sides are 3 feet and 7 feet respectively, and the perpendicular distance between them 6 feet, is immersed vertically in water so that the parallel sides are horizontal, and the upper side (the shorter) at depth $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet: find the depth of the centre of pressure of the fluid on the trapezium.
3. A cube is filled with water and is held with one of its diagonals vertical, compare the pressure on the sides.
4. Shew that, if two liquids that do not mix together meet in a bent tube, the vertical heights of their free surfaces above their common surface are inversely proportional to their densities.

Into a U-shaped tube, each arm of which is 12 inches, water is poured till the tube is half full. As much oil as possible (of sp. gr. 4) is then poured into one arm : find what length of the tube is filled by the oil.

5. Describe the construction and graduation of the mercurial barometer.

Explain how a barometer may be used to determine a small difference of altitude between two places.

6. The weights of a body in air are W_1 , W_2 when the heights of the barometer are h_1 , h_2 respectively : find the weight when the height is h .

7. Explain the action of the Diving Bell, and shew that the tension of the chain increases as the bell descends.

A bubble of air escapes from the bell and rises slowly to the surface. If its volume is $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inch when it escapes at a depth of 60 feet where the temperature is 10°C , what will its volume be at the surface where the temperature is 15°C , the water barometer being taken at 33 feet?

8. A solid is floating partly in a fluid of density ρ and partly in a fluid of greater density σ . The part immersed in the denser fluid is the same as would be immersed if the body were floating in a homogeneous fluid formed by mixing equal weights of the two fluids : shew that the density of the solid is

$$\frac{2\rho^2\sigma}{\rho^2 + 2\sigma\rho - \sigma^2}$$

9. Describe Nicholson's Hydrometer, and shew how it is applied to find the sp. gr. of fluids and of solids.

ENGLISH I.

PASS.

Not more than EIGHT questions to be attempted. These must include the TENTH.

1. "Hamlet is Shakespeare's life work."

Discuss this statement.

2. Was Hamlet's madness feigned, and, if so, to what purpose ?
 3. In what respects do the witches of Macbeth differ from the witches of popular superstition ?

4. "Cordelia's fate is unmerited and unjust, it only arouses our indignation."
Discuss this.
5. What is Malory's conception of the character and career of King Arthur? Compare it with any other with which you are acquainted.
6. "Barabas compares to Shylock as a powerful but rough draft to a finished picture."
Comment on this.
7. "The plot of Philaster in the third and fifth acts is absurdly managed."
Examine this criticism.
8. Discuss Webster's treatment of Italian villainy with special reference to Bosola.
9. How do Milton's own experiences colour Samson Argonists?
10. Explain the following quotations—
- (a) Close pent-up guilts,
Rive your concealing continents, and cry
These dreadful summoners grace.
 - (b) I think their inhibition comes by the means of the late innovation.
 - (c) My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man that function
Is smothered in surmise.
 - (d) One of Pasquil's paper bullets.
 - (e) Thou wouldst be loath to play half a dozen venies at wasters.
 - (f) And yet I'll give her many a golden cross
With Christian posies round about the ring.
 - (g) Archers and slingers, cataphraets and spears.

ENGLISH II.

Not more than EIGHT questions to be attempted.

1. Which of Chaucer's poems most clearly reveal the influence of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio respectively? Estimate the nature of the Italian influence.

2. Name and characterise Chaucer's chief followers in England and Scotland.
3. Examine the charges of irreverence brought against the Miracle plays.
4. Describe the career of Bishop Douglas.
5. Sketch briefly the life of Skelton, and indicate, where possible, the chronology of his writings.
6. Write a short account of the Elizabethan Novel, and enumerate the chief novelists.
7. Estimate the influence of the Classical on the Elizabethan Tragedy.
8. Discuss the characteristics and the services of Lily as dramatist.
9. Explain the importance of the *Ecclesiastical Polity* in the history of English Literature.
10. What are the main merits and defects of Chapman's Translations ?
11. Compare the use made of the sonnet by Surrey, by Sidney, and by Shakespeare.
12. "Shakespeare does not at once begin where his greatest predecessor left off." Explain this statement.
13. "Milton's career is divided into three sharply defined periods." Mention them and describe the first.

FRENCH COMPOSITION, UNSEEN TRANSLATION, &c.—SENIOR
PASS.

1. Translate into French—

The bombardment of Paris may be said to have commenced at last, on this the 110th day of the siege, for a couple of score of shells have fallen well within the walls, and several persons have been killed and wounded by them. The effect of the bombardment upon the population has been absolutely *nil*, so far as fright is concerned. I wrote some time ago that I was convinced the people would go to see the shells fall on the second day. I was more than right in my opinion, for they have done so on

the first day. They are an extraordinary people, these Parisians. As soon as it was heard that one had fallen in the Luxembourg garden and at Auteuil, those gardens were invaded by a crowd of idlers of every description—men, women, and children of all ages. It was amusing, when, after a long interval, a distant hiss was heard, to see them all fall flat on their faces; and still more amusing to see the eagerness with which, when a shell fell in sight, they all rushed at it to pick up the fragments. The boys especially were in their element, and those who were lucky enough to get them drove a driving trade in “*éclats d’obus*,” which they sold at prices varying from three to ten francs each—a fine commentary, I thought, on the terror which shelling is supposed to produce.

2. Translate at sight—

D’ALEMBERT.

Il traîna pendant six années une existence qu’aucun intérêt de cœur ne soutenait plus. Il ne lui restait que l’Académie, brillante mais froide famille; il s’y renferma de plus en plus. Fort estimé, même de ceux qui le trouvaient un peu raide et un peu sec, il remplissait avec conscience et dévouement les fonctions délicates de secrétaire perpétuel. Son influence dans les élections et dans les commissions pour décerner les prix était considérable; c’était lui qui représentait avec le plus d’autorité le parti philosophique. Dans les séances solennelles où le public était appelé, c’était d’Alembert qui maintenait les traditions libérales de la compagnie.

Nul n’était plus digne d’un tel rôle: il avait été toute sa vie le parfait modèle du savant et de l’homme de lettres, étranger à toute intrigue et qui ne veut rien devoir qu’à lui-même. Si la chaleur et l’éloquence manquait à sa parole, il prêchait d’exemple. Dans une société fondée sur le privilège et les distinctions artificielles, il avait su, par son caractère plus encore que par son talent, se créer une place considérable et bien à lui, et il la conserva sans faire à qui que ce fût la moindre concession. Cette âme légèrement hautaine était foncièrement compatissante et charitable. On le trouvait un peu serré dans son régime et ses habitudes, c’est qu’il

prélevait sur son modeste revenu quatre mille livres par an pour les pauvres ; on ne le sut qu'à sa mort, en 1783. Qu'il y a loin de cette modestie austère, de cette bienfaisance cachée aux déclamations de Rousseau en l'honneur de la vertu !—PAUL ALBERT, *La littérature française au xviii^e siècle*.

3. Literature of the 17th century—

- (a) In what way did the literatures of Italy and Spain influence that of France in the 17th century? Were these influences wholesome or not?
- (b) (i.) What claims has Alexandre Hardy to be called the founder of the French Drama?
- (ii.) Show how the construction of the stage at the beginning of the century favoured the adoption of the Unities.
- (c) What circumstances led to the publication of the *Lettres Provinciales*? Characterise their effect upon the public mind.
- (d) What was the aim of Boileau's satires? Point out the weak points in the critical method of the *Art poétique*.
- (e) Show why the persons of Racine's plays excite a higher degree of tragic interest than Corneille's characters.
- (f) Write short notes on the following—Voiture; Rotrou; St. Evremond; *La Pucelle*; *la Princesse de Clèves*; *Télémaque*.

FRENCH AUTHORS—SENIOR.

Translate into English, extracts from Mme. de Sévigné, *Lettres choisies*; Corneille, *Le Menteur*; Racine, *Phèdre*; Molière, *Tartuffe*; La Bruyère, *Les Caractères*.

Explain allusions.

GERMAN COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION— SENIOR.

PASS.

1. Translate into German—

(I have expressed) my regret that the method of education in this country has become so distinctively competitive. It is necessary, however, to distinguish carefully between

the competition which is for the means of existence and that which is for the praise of learning. For my own part, so far as they affect our studies here, I equally regret both : but competition for money I regret absolutely ; competition for praise only when it sets the reward for too short and narrow a race. I want you to compete, not for the praise of what you know, but for the praise of what you become : and to compete only in that great school where death is the examiner. . . . For you will find, if you look into your hearts, that the two great delights, in loving and praising, and the two great thirsts, to be loved and praised, are the roots of all that is strong in the deeds of men, and happy in their repose. We yet, thank Heaven, are not ashamed to acknowledge the power of love ; but we confusedly and doubtfully allege that of honour ; and though we cannot but instinctively triumph still over a won boat race, I suppose the best of us would shrink somewhat from declaring that the love of praise was to be one of the chief motives of their future lives.—*Ruskin's Eagle's Nest.*

2. Translate—

Nur ein Glied in der langen Reihe wissenschaftlicher Martyrien bildet der Process Galilei's ; und er steht zudem an spannenden Momenten, an Kraft und Grösse der handelnden Personen, an erschütternder Gewalt-samkeit des Ausgangs hinter vielen ähnlichen Vorgängen zurück. Der Held dieser Tragödie ist keiner von jenen gross angelegten reformatorischen Charakteren, die einer weltgeschichtlichen Aufgabe in unbedingter Hingebung dienen, die ihren Weg gerade aus, nicht rechts noch links blickend, mit rücksichtsloser Entschlossenheit verfolgen, die Hindernisse niederwerfen oder an ihnen zerschellen ; sondern bei aller seiner wissenschaftlichen Grösse liegen ihm doch von Anfang an gewisse Rücksichten gegen die Macht, die sich seiner Forschung in den Weg stellt, im Blute ; und als sich die Unverträglichkeit der beiderseitigen Ansprüche immer klarer herausstellt, führt ihn diese Erfahrung nicht zur energischen Befreiung von jenen Rücksichten, sondern er lässt sich einschüchtern, sucht sich hinter zweideutige Wendungen zu verstecken, und kann sich am Ende, wie

dies nicht anders zu erwarten war, da die Ausflüchte nicht länger vorhalten, einer entwürdigenden Verläugnung seiner Ueberzeugung nicht entziehen. Auf der andern Seite haben wir aber auch bei seinen Verfolgern zwar die volle Böartigkeit, aber nicht die imponirende Kraft, die stürmische Leidenschaft des religiösen Fanatismus: der Glaube an sich selbst und ihre Sache, das einzige, was uns mit der Unduldsamkeit des Fanatikers einigermassen versöhnen kann, fehlt ihnen. Es ist so Halbheit da und dort, und dem entspricht auch der schliessliche Ausgang.—*E. Zeller.*

3. (a) How was the Romantic Movement in Germany influenced by the current philosophy?
- (b) Discuss the achievements of the Romantic School in the Drama.
- (c) Name and characterise the chief patriotic poets of the first quarter of the century.
- (d) What are the peculiarities of the literary group known as Young Germany?
- (e) Sketch briefly the life of Heine.

GERMAN AUTHORS.—SENIOR.

Translate into English, extracts from Heine, *Deutschland*; Buchheim, *Balladen und Romanzen*; Hebbel, *Die Niebelungen*; Varnhagen von Ense, *Biographische Denkmale* Vol. IV.

Tell what you know of the history of the Lorelei poetry.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY I.

SEVEN questions to be attempted. Honour students are expected to attempt all the questions in Section B.

A.

1. Distinguish and illustrate the various uses of definition.
2. Deduce from the rules of the syllogism the following corollary:—"If the conclusion of the syllogism be a universal proposition, the middle term can be but once distributed in the premises."

3. How can a fallacy be committed if there are necessary laws of thought?
4. Arrange in logical form the following argument:—"Compulsory legislation against intemperance is to be avoided, for it is mischievous if obeyed unwillingly, and useless, if obeyed willingly.
5. Explain plurality of causes and the way in which it affects Mill's Method of Agreement.
6. The relation of Analogy to Induction.
7. Illustrate three different kinds of scientific verification.

B.

8. Construct a dilemma in reply to that quoted in question 4.
9. "Some terms have no connotation; others have no denotation; but all have one or the other." Examine this statement.
10. Discuss the meaning and application of the phrase, "contrary to experience."
11. "You may be right in theory, but as a matter of fact you are mistaken." Write a note on the antithesis between theory and practice.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY II.

SEVEN questions to be attempted. Honour students are expected to attempt all the questions in Section B.

A.

1. Illustrate the various modes of mental activity involved in the process of recollecting.
2. What do you understand by *general, special, simple, complex* sensations?
3. How are visual magnitudes estimated?
4. In what sense are (a) association, (b) inference, involved in perception?
5. Define and explain what you understand by conscience.
6. Explain the relation between will and character.
7. The function of imagination in mental life.

B.

8. Discuss from a psychological point of view the nature of personality, with special reference to the facts of memory.
9. Discuss the connection of moral responsibility with freedom.
10. "Harmony, antagonism, reconciliation." Discuss this law of the three stages, with special reference to education.

HISTORY I.

PASS.

Candidates are recommended to answer six questions, of which question 1 must be one.

1. Write short notes on the following passages—
 - (a) A.D. 495.—"This year two Ealdormen came to Britain, Cerdic and Cynric his son; . . . and the same day they fought against the Welsh."
 - (b) A.D. 607.—"And this year Ethelfrith led his army to Chester, and there slew numberless Welshmen."
 - (c) "Whence it followed that the Catholic institutions gained strength, and all the Scots that dwelt in England either conformed to them or returned into their own country."
 - (d) A.D. 910.—"And the same year King Edward sent out a force both of West Saxons and of Mercians, and they greatly spoiled the army of the North, and slew many Danish men."
 - (e) A.D. 945.—"This year Edmund ravaged all Cumberland, and granted it to Malcolm, King of the Scots, on condition that he would be his fellow worker as well by sea as by land."
 - (f) A.D. 1066.—"And Harold, the Earl, succeeded to the Kingdom of England even as the King had granted to him, and men also had chosen him thereto."
 - (g) "King William was also held in much reverence; he wore his crown three times every year when he was in England, and at these times all the men in England were with him, Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, and Earls, Thanes and Knights."
 - (h) "And for holding the General Council of the Kingdom concerning the assessment of aids we shall cause to be

summoned the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and greater Barons of the realm, singly, by our letters. And furthermore, we shall cause to be summoned generally by our Sheriffs and Bailiffs all others who hold of us in chief."

(i) A.D. 1253.—"So the saintly Robert II., Bishop of Lincoln, passed away from the exile of this world; he had been an open rebuker of Pope and King, . . . the hammer of the Romans whom he despised."

(j) A.D. 1259.—"At this time some angry words passed between the Earls of Gloucester and Leicester, the latter being stirred to wrath with the other Earl for wavering in their common design."

2. "The Saxon invasion of Britain differed from the usual course of barbarian conquests on the continent over the severed fragments of the Roman Empire."

Explain this statement, and show the consequences of the fact referred to.

3. Give a short account of English political institutions before the Norman Conquest.

4. "The Norman Conquest was the averter of greater evils even to the Saxons themselves than it inflicted."

Explain this view.

5. "That shipwreck of the Commonwealth."

Discuss this description of the reign of Stephen. Explain the causes of the troubles, and shew how they were ended.

6. Explain, and, if possible, illustrate, the meaning and the importance of the feudal incidents of relief, escheat, forfeiture, wardship, marriage.

7. Tell what you know about Adam of Marsh and Matthew Paris.

8. Edward I. has been called "the greatest of the Plantagenets."

Discuss shortly his claim to this title.

HISTORY II.

PASS.

Candidates are recommended to answer SEVEN questions, which must include questions 4 and 6.

1. Account shortly for (i.) the victories won by the English in France in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, and (ii.) for their ultimate failure to keep their conquests.
2. "Never before and never again for more than two hundred years were the Commons as strong as they were under Henry IV."

Explain this statement.

3. "Henry V. stands before us as one of the greatest and purest characters in English History, a figure not unworthy to be placed by the side of Edward I."—(Stubbs.)
 "Henry V. did nothing permanent for the good of England, and the legacy which he left was almost wholly evil."—(Plummer.)

Discuss these views.

4. Explain shortly Fortescue's views as to
 - (a) the character of the English monarchy;
 - (b) the dangers that beset it;
 - (c) the remedies for these dangers.
5. Explain shortly the connection between the Renaissance in Italy and the Renaissance in England.
6. Explain shortly why More's "Utopia" is interesting to us at the present time.
7. "The principles of the Utopia are not those upon which Sir Thomas More acted." Examine this view.
8. How was the Reformation regarded by (i.) Wolsey, (ii.) Northumberland?
9. Examine Elizabeth's dealings with (i.) the Catholics, and (ii.) the Separatists.
10. What were the causes of the war between England and Spain in the reign of Elizabeth? Why was its outbreak so long delayed?

HISTORY I.

HONOURS.

1. What interest has the "Germania" of Tacitus to the student of English History?
2. Give an account of the organisation of the English Church before the Norman Conquest, explaining its relation (i.) to the English State, (ii.) to Rome.
3. "The Norman Kings were the introducers of new ideas and the inheritors of the traditions of the old English monarchy."

Briefly explain this statement, and illustrate by reference to the constitutional and religious policy of the Norman Kings.

4. Explain shortly the importance of (i.) the Grand Assize, (ii.) the Constitutions of Clarendon, (iii.) the Assize of Clarendon, (iv.) the Assize of Arms.
5. "By God's teeth, I will not grant them liberties that will make me a slave" (King John).

"A king should seek his people's good, and not his own sweet will,

Nor think himself a slave because men hold him back from ill."—(*Song of the Battle of Lewes*.)

Explain these two views, and show the importance of the conflict between them during the Thirteenth Century.

6. What, in your opinion, were the essential characteristics of the Feudal system?

Sketch shortly the break down of the system in England, and indicate the chief social consequences.

7. How far do Wycliffe's writings and behaviour justify his title of "the morning star of the Reformation?"

8. "For the future Knights of the Shire shall be chosen by people dwelling and resident in the Counties, whereof every one of them shall have free land or tenement to the value of forty shillings by the year at least."—(Statute of 1430.)

"If ye miss to be burgess of Malden, and my Lord Chamberlain will, ye may be in another place; there be a

dozen towns in England that choose no burges, which ought to do it; ye may be set in for one of those towns an ye be friended."—(*Paston Letters.*)

Show the importance of these extracts.

9. Examine the reasons which led Luther to revolt against the Papacy. Compare and contrast his position with that of Erasmus.
10. In what sense, and to what extent, do the reigns of the Yorkists and Tudors form a break in the development of English political ideas and institutions?
11. What evidence do Shakspeare's plays afford as to his political opinions?

GEOLOGY.

PASS AND HONOURS.

1. Describe the most important micro-organisms, whose remains contribute to form rocks, and state what are the chief geological horizons and localities where such rocks occur in Australia.
2. To what geological horizons do the principal coal-fields of Australia belong, where are they situated, and what are their most characteristic fossils?
3. Explain and illustrate by means of sketches the following :— Blätter; horsts; overthrust fault; rias-coast; "schuppen-structur;" ruckfaltung; kessel-brüche; sills?
4. Describe and illustrate by means of sketches the approximate boundaries of the Cretaceous Sea within the area now occupied by Australia. Explain the economic importance of the Cretaceous-Sediments in Australia and elsewhere.
5. Explain the relation of the Rock of Gibraltar to the great earth folds which produced the Alps and the Carpathians. Illustrate your answer with sketches.
6. What are the following fossils, and of what geological horizons are they characteristic :— *Olenellus*; *Spirifera disjuncta*; *Pentacrinus*; *Crassatella*; *Martiniopsis subradiata*; *Rhacopteris*; *Ceratites*; *Ventriculites*; *Tæniopteris*; *Pentamerus*; *Heliolites*; *Stromatopora*; *Nummulites*; *Trachypora Wilkinsoni*; *Belemnites*; *Monograptus*; *Pecten islandicus*; *Congerina*; *Saccammina*; *Pterichthys*?

7. What evidence is there as to the physical conditions under which the following rocks were formed in Australia :—
Permo-Carboniferous Upper Marine Series ; Permo-Carboniferous Lower Marine Series ; Hawkesbury Sandstone ; Desert Sandstone ?
-

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into Latin—

The miseries of absolute, but unlegalised and unpopular power, cannot be more strongly illustrated than by the celebrated story of the despot of Syracuse and his flatterer Damocles. The latter having extolled the power and majesty, the abundant possessions and magnificent palaces which rendered his master the happiest of men, Dionysius invited Damocles to try what his happiness really was, and then ordered him to be placed on a golden couch, decked with coverings of the richest and most magnificent embroidery. The sideboards groaned under the weight of gold and silver plate; pages of the choicest beauty waited on him; his head was crowned with garlands and reeked with unguents; the smell of burning odours filled all the apartment, and the table was covered with the most exquisite viands. Damocles now thought himself supremely happy; but in the midst of his enjoyments he happened to cast his eyes towards the ceiling, and beheld a naked scimitar suspended over his head by a single hair. At this sight his satisfaction vanished in an instant, and he entreated to be released from the enjoyment of pleasures which could only be tasted at the risk of life.

2. Translate into English—

Quam vero aptas quamque multarum artium ministras manus natura homini dedit! digitorum enim contractio facilis facilisque porrectio propter molles commissuras et artus nullo in motu laborat; itaque ad pingendum, ad fingendum, ad scalpendum, ad nervorum eliciendos sonos ac tibiarum apta manus est admotione digitorum. atque haec oblectationis: illa necessitatis, cultus dico agrorum extructionesque tectorum, tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta omnemque fabricam aeris et ferri; ex quo

intellegitur ad inventa animo, percepta sensibus, adhibitis opificum manibus omnia nos consecutos, ut tecti, ut vestiti, ut salvi esse possemus, urbes, muros, domicilia, delubra haberemus. iam vero operis hominum, id est manibus, cibi etiam varietas invenitur et copia; nam et agri multa efferunt manu quaesita, quae vel statim consumantur vel mandentur condita vetustati, et praeterea vescimur bestiis et terrenis et aquatilibus et volantibus, partim capiendo, partim alendo. efficimus etiam domitu nostro quadripedum vectiones, quorum celeritas atque vis nobis ipsis adfert vim et celeritatem.

LATIN AUTHORS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English extracts from Tacitus, *Annals*, Books III. and IV.
2. Translate, with explanatory notes—
 - (a) Sed Tiberius, vim principatus sibi firmans, imaginem antiquitatis senatui praebebat, postulata provinciarum ad disquisitionem patrum mittendo.
 - (b) At frumenta et pecuniae vectigales, cetera publicorum fructuum societatibus equitum Romanorum agitabantur.
 - (c) Inditi custodes et lege Papia Poppaea praemiis inducti, ut, si a privilegiis parentum cessaretur, velut parens omnium populus vacantia teneret.
 - (d) At hercule nemo refert quod Italia externae opis indiget, quod vita populi Romani per incerta maris et tempestatum cotidie volvitur.
3. Translate into English extracts from Juvenal.
4. Translate and explain—
 - (a) Longinum et magnos Senecae praedivitis hortos
Clausit, et egregias Lateranorum obsidet aedes
Tota cohors: rarus venit in cenacula miles.
 - (b) Sed periit, postquam Cerdonibus esse timendus
Cooperat: hoc nocuit Lamiarum caede madenti.
 - (c) Adde et bascaudas et mille escalia, multum
Caelati, biberat quo callidus emptor Olynthi.

(d) Dirue Maurorum attegias, castella Brigantum,
Ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus
Afferat.

(e) Sed Cantaber unde
Stoicus, antiqui praesertim aetate Metelli?

GENERAL LATIN PAPER.

PASS.

1. "All that was characteristic in the Imperial power arose out of its gradual growth, its growth through a union of magistracies and extraordinary commissions which virtually bestowed supreme authority on their holder."—*Freeman*.

Explain this statement.

2. Describe the influence of Stoicism under the Early Empire.
3. "*Plerique principes, cum essent civium domini, libertorum erant servi; horum consilio, horum nutu regebantur.*"—*Pliny*.
Comment on this.
4. Discuss the justness of Tacitus' character of Tiberius.
5. "From the moment when the suffrage was taken from him, the plebeian declined enlistment."—*Merivale*.
Comment on this.
6. Give an account of Trajan.
7. Describe the effects of the practice of recitation and declamation upon the writers of the Silver Age.
8. State the main sources of the revenues derived from the provinces, and the modes of their collection, and distinguish between the *fiscus*, the *aerarium*, and the *patrimonium Caesaris*.

SENIOR EXAMINATION IN GREEK.

(SECOND YEAR HONOURS AND THIRD YEAR PASS.)

TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

1. Νόμιζε τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν οὐκ ἐν τῷ πολλὰ κεκτῆσθαι γίγνεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ τῇ ψυχῇ εὖ διακεῖσθαι· καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲ τὸ σῶμα αὐτὸ τὸ λαμπρὰ ἐσθῆτι κεκοσμημένον φαίη τις ἂν μακάριον, ἀλλὰ τὸ τὴν

ὕγιαν ἔχον καὶ σπουδαίως διακείμενον, κἂν μὴδὲν τῶν προειρη-
μένων αὐτῷ παρῇ· τὸν αὐτὸν δὲ τρόπον καὶ ψυχὴ ἔαν ἡ πεπαι-
δευμένη, τὴν τοιαύτην καὶ τὸν τοιοῦτον ἄνθρωπον εὐδαίμονα
προσαγορευτέον ἔστιν, οὐκ ἂν τοῖς ἐκτὸς ἡ λαμπρῶς κεκοσμη-
μένος, αὐτὸς μὴδενὸς ἄξιος ὢν· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἵππον, κἂν ψέλια χρυσᾶ
καὶ σκευὴν ἔχῃ πολυτελεῇ φαῦλος ὢν, τὸν τοιοῦτον ἀξιόν τινος
νομίζομεν εἶναι, ἀλλ' ὅς ἂν διακείμενος ἡ σπουδαίως, τοῦτον
μᾶλλον ἐπαινοῦμεν. ὥσπερ γὰρ εἴ τις τῶν οἰκετῶν αὐτοῦ χεῖρων
εἴη, καταγέλαστος ἂν γένοιτο, τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον οἷς πλείονος
ἀξίαν τὴν κτήσιν εἶναι συμβέβηκε τῆς ἰδίας φύσεως, ἀθλίους
τούτους εἶναι δεῖ νομίζειν· καὶ τοῦτο κατ' ἀλήθειαν οὕτως ἔχει·
τίκτει γάρ, ὥσπερ φῆσιν ἡ παροιμία, κόρος μὲν ὕβριω, ἀπαιδενσία
δὲ μετ' ἐξουσίας ἄνοιαν· τοῖς γὰρ διακειμένοις τὰ περὶ τὴν ψυχὴν
κακῶς, οὔτε πλοῦτος οὔτε ἰσχυρὸς οὔτε κάλλος τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔστιν.
ἀλλ' ὅσῳ περ ἂν αὐταὶ μᾶλλον αἰ διαθέσεις καθ' ὑπερβολὴν
ὑπάρξωσι, τοσοῦτ' αὖ καὶ πλείω καὶ μείζω τὸν κεκτημένον
βλάπτουσι, χωρὶς φρονήσεως παραγενόμεναι.

2.

τὰς δ' οὐ λάθεν ὠκύαλος νηὺς
ἐγγύθεν ὀρνυμένη, λιγυρὴν δ' ἔντυνον αἰοιδῆν·
“Δεῦρ' ἀγ' ἰὼν, πολυαῖν' Ὀδυσσεῦ, μέγα κῆδος Ἀχαιῶν,
νῆα κατὰσθησον, ἵνα νωιτέρην ὅπ' ἀκούσης.
οὐ γάρ πώ τις τῇδε παρήλασε νηὶ μελαίνῃ
πρίν γ' ἡμέων μελίγηρυν ἀπὸ στομάτων ὅπ' ἀκοῦσαι,
ἀλλ' ὅ γε τερψάμενος νείτῃ καὶ πλείονα εἰδώς.
ἴδμεν γάρ τοι πάνθ' ὅσ' ἐνὶ Τροίῃ εὐρέῃ
Ἀργεῖοι Τρῳᾶς τε θεῶν ἰότητι μόγησαν·
ἴδμεν δ' ὅσσα γένηται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ.”
ὥς φάσαν ἰεῖσαι ὅπα κάλλιμον· αὐτὰρ ἔμὸν κῆρ
ἦθελ' ἀκουέμεναι, λῦσαί τ' ἐκέλευον ἑταίρους,
ὀφρύσι νενστάζων· οἱ δὲ προπεσόντες ἔρεσσον.
αὐτίκα δ' ἀνστάντες Περιμήδης Εὐρύλοχός τε
πλείοσί μ' ἐν δεσμοῖσι δέον μᾶλλον τε πίεζον.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ τὰς γε παρήλασαν, οὐδ' ἔτ' ἔπειτα
φθογγῆς Σειρήνων ἠκούομεν οὐδέ τ' αἰοιδῆς,
αἰψ' ἀπὸ κηρὸν ἔλοντο ἐμοὶ ἐρίηρες ἑταῖροι,
ὃν σφιν ἐπ' ὥσιν ἄλειψ', ἐμέ τ' ἐκ δεσμῶν ἀνέλυσαν.

3. οἱ φιλόσοφοι ζητοῦσιν, ὡς ἀκήκοα,

περὶ τοῦτό τ' αὐτοῖς πολὺς ἀναλοῦται χρόνος,
τί ἐστὶν ἀγαθόν, κοῦδ' εἰς εὐρηκὲ πω
τί ἐστιν. ἀρετὴν καὶ φρόνησιν φασί, καὶ
λέγουσι πάντα μᾶλλον ἢ τί τ' ἀγαθόν.

ἐν ἀγρῷ διατρίβων τήν τε γῆν σκάπτων ἐγὼ
 νῦν εὖρον· εἰρήνη' στίλν' ὦ Ζεῦ φίλτατε,
 τῆς ἐπαφροδίτου καὶ φιλανθρωποῦ θεοῦ.
 γάμους, ἑορτάς, συγγενεῖς, παῖδας, φίλους,
 πλοῦτον, υἱέϊαν, σῖτον, οἶνον, ἡδονὴν
 αὕτη δίδωσι· ταῦτα πάντ' ἂν ἐκλίπη,
 τέθνηκε κοινῇ πᾶς ὁ τῶν ζώντων βίος.

4. Mark the metre of the last two lines of passage (2) above, and of the first two lines of passage (3).

To what period, and what kind of composition, would you assign passage (3)? Give your reasons.

GREEK AUTHORS—SENIOR.

(SECOND YEAR HONOURS AND THIRD YEAR PASS.)

A.

1. Translate into English extracts from Homer, *Iliad*.

2. Translate and write notes on the following—

(a) δύο δ' ἄνδρες ἐνείκεον εἵνεκα ποιῆς
 ἀνδρὸς ἀποφθιμένου· ὁ μὲν εὐχετο πάντ' ἀποδοῦναι
 δήμῳ πιφαύσκων, ὁ δ' ἀναίνετο μηδὲν ἐλέσθαι·
 ἄμφω δ' ἰέσθην ἐπὶ ἱστορίῳ πείραρ ἐλέσθαι.

(b) μή με, κύον, γούνων γουνάζεο μηδὲ τοκῆων·
 αἱ γάρ πῶς αὐτόν με μένος καὶ θυμὸς ἀνείη
 ὦμ' ἀποταμνόμενον κρέα ἔδμεναι, οἷά μ' ἔοργας,
 ὡς οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅς σῆς γε κύνας κεφαλῆς ἀπαλάλκοι.

(c) ἐν νύσσῃ δέ τοι ἵππος ἀριστερὸς ἐγχριμφθήτω,
 ὡς ἂν τοι πλήμνῃ γε δοάσσεται ἄκρον ἰκέσθαι
 κύκλου ποιητοῖο· λίθον δ' ἀλέασθαι ἐπαυρεῖν.

(d) τῇδ' εἴη δς ἄποινα φέροι καὶ νεκρὸν ἄγοιτο,
 εἰ δὴ πρόφρονι θυμῷ Ὀλύμπιος αὐτὸς ἀνώγει.

3. Explain the forms of the words δάμεν, καταλειβομένοιο, ἔδμεναι, ἀγέμεν, δοάσσεται, ἦατο (3rd person plural).

4. What is meant by the Digamma? By what evidence is it proved that the sound represented by this letter was originally present in the *Iliad*, and what light is thereby thrown on the origin and history of the poem?

B.

Translate the following, with explanatory notes—Aristotle, Ethics—

- (a) διὸ δὲ τοῖς ἔθεσιν ἡχθαι καλῶς τὸν περὶ καλῶν καὶ δικαίων καὶ ὅλως τῶν πολιτικῶν ἀκουσόμενον ἱκανῶς. ἀρχὴ γὰρ τὸ ὅτι· καὶ εἰ τοῦτο φαίνοιτο ἀρκούντως, οὐδὲν προσδεήσει τοῦ διότι.
- (b) ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὁ βίος αὐτῶν [γε. τῶν ὀρθῶς πραττόντων] καθ' αὐτὸν ἡδύς. τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἡδεσθαι τῶν ψυχικῶν, ἐκάστω δ' ἔστιν ἡδὺ πρὸς ὃ λέγεται φιλοτιοῦντος, οἷον ἵππος μὲν τῷ φιλίππῳ, θέαμα δὲ τῷ φιλοθεώρῳ· τὸν αὐτὸν δὲ τρόπον καὶ τὰ δίκαια τῷ φιλοδικαίῳ, καὶ ὅλως τὰ κατ' ἀρετὴν τῷ φιλαρέτῳ. τοῖς μὲν οὖν πολλοῖς τὰ ἡδέα μάχεται διὰ τὸ μὴ φύσει τοιαῦτ' εἶναι, τοῖς δὲ φιλοκάλοις ἔστιν ἡδέα τὰ φύσει ἡδέα. τοιαῦτα δ' αἱ κατ' ἀρετὴν πράξεις, ὥστε καὶ τοῦτοις εἰσὶν ἡδέαι καὶ καθ' αὐτάς. οὐδὲν δὲ προσδεῖται τῆς ἡδονῆς ὁ βίος αὐτῶν ὥσπερ περιάπτου τινός, ἀλλ' ἔχει τὴν ἡδονὴν ἐν ἑαυτῷ.
- (c) ἀπορήσειε δ' ἂν τις πῶς λέγομεν ὅτι δὲ τὰ μὲν δίκαια πράττοντας δικαίους γίνεσθαι, τὰ δὲ σώφρονα σώφρονας· εἰ γὰρ πρῶτονσι τὰ δίκαια καὶ τὰ σώφρονα, ἤδη εἰσὶ δίκαιοι καὶ σώφρονες, ὥσπερ εἰ τὰ γραμματικὰ καὶ τὰ μουσικὰ, γραμματικοὶ καὶ μουσικοί.

What is Aristotle's answer to this objection ?

- (d) ἔστιν ἄρα ἡ ἀρετὴ ἕξις προαιρετικὴ, ἐν μεσότητι οὖσα τῇ πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ὠρισμένη λόγῳ, καὶ ὡς ἂν ὁ φρόνιμος ὀρίσειεν.
- (e) ὄντος δ' ἀκουσίῳ τοῦ βία καὶ δι' ἄγνοιαν, τὸ ἐκούσιον δόξειεν ἂν εἶναι οὐ ἡ ἀρχὴ ἐν αὐτῷ εἰδότες τὰ καθ' ἕκαστα ἐν οἷς ἡ πράξις. ἴσως γὰρ οὐ καλῶς λέγεται ἀκούσια εἶναι τὰ διὰ θυμὸν ἢ δι' ἐπιθυμίαν.
- (f) ἔστι μὲν οὖν ἡ ἀνδρεία τοιοῦτόν τι, λέγονται δὲ καὶ ἑτέροις κατὰ πέντε τρόπους, πρῶτον μὲν ἡ πολιτικὴ· μάλιστα γὰρ ἔοικεν· δοκοῦσι γὰρ ὑπομένειν τοὺς κινδύνους οἱ πολῖται διὰ τὰ ἐκ τῶν νόμων ἐπιτίμια καὶ τὰ ὀνειδῆ καὶ διὰ τὰς τιμὰς. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀνδρειότατοι δοκοῦσιν εἶναι παρ' οἷς οἱ δειλοὶ ἀτιμοὶ καὶ οἱ ἀνδρεῖοι ἐντιμοί.
- (g) ἔοικε μὲν οὖν ἡ μεγαλοψυχία οἷον κόσμος τις εἶναι τῶν ἀρετῶν· μεῖζους γὰρ αὐτὰς ποιεῖ, καὶ οὐ γίνεται ἀνευ ἐκείνων.

Describe the μεγαλόψυχος as depicted by Aristotle.

- (h) ἵπότερον οὖν τὸν εὖ σκώπτοντα ὀριστέον τῷ λέγειν ἢ πρῆπει· ἐλευθερίῳ, ἢ τῷ μὴ λυπεῖν τὸν ἀκούοντα, ἢ καὶ τέρπει; ἢ καὶ

τό γε τοιοῦτον ἀόριστον; ἄλλο γὰρ ἄλλῳ μισητόν τε καὶ ἡδύ. τοιαῦτα δὲ καὶ ἀκούσεται· ἃ γὰρ ὑπομένει ἀκούων, ταῦτα καὶ ποιεῖν δοκεῖ. οὐ δὴ πᾶν ποιήσει· τὸ γὰρ σκῶμμα λαιδωρήματι ἐστίν, οἱ δὲ νομοθέται ἕνα λαιδορεῖν κωλύουσιν· ἔδει δ' ἴσως καὶ σκώπτειν. ὁ δὲ χαρίεις καὶ ἐλευθέριος οὕτως ἔξει, οἷον νόμος ὦν ἑαυτῷ.

(^b) εἰ δὲ θεῖον ὁ νοῦς πρὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, καὶ ὁ κατὰ τοῦτον βίος θεῖος πρὸς τὸν ἀνθρώπινον βίον. οὐ χρὴ δὲ κατὰ τοὺς παραιοῦντας ἀνθρώπινα φρονεῖν ἀνθρώπων ὄντα οὐδὲ θνητὰ τὸν θνητὸν, ἀλλ' ἐφ' ὅσον ἐνδέχεται ἀθανατίζειν, καὶ πάντα ποιεῖν πρὸς τὸ ζῆν κατὰ τὸ κράτιστον τῶν ἐν αὐτῷ· εἰ γὰρ καὶ τῷ ὀγκῷ μικρόν ἐστι, δυνάμει καὶ τιμότητι πολὺ μᾶλλον πάντων ὑπερέχει.

GENERAL GREEK PAPER.

(SECOND YEAR HONOURS AND THIRD YEAR PASS.)

Not more than EIGHT questions are to be answered.

1. "The Iliad is aristocratic and courtly, not popular." Explain this.
2. "Ostensibly, at least, the Iliad is entirely pre-Dorian."
"It is probable that parts of the Iliad are later than the time they profess to represent—later, that is, than the Dorian Migration."
Explain and discuss these statements.
3. Contrast the characters of Achilles and Hector as presented in the Iliad.
4. Describe the stage of moral reflection represented by Sophocles.
5. ἦθος ἀνθρώπου δαίμων: "man's character determines his happiness." (Heraclitus.)
Trace the development of this thought in later Greek theory.
6. πάντων μέτρον ἄνθρωπος. Explain the significance of this saying of Protagoras in its ethical application, and state shortly the contrasted doctrine of Plato and Aristotle.
7. How far, and why, do Plato and Aristotle assign to "the State" functions which now fall to other agencies?

8. Explain the distinction between the *real* and *sham* statesman, as drawn in Plato's *Gorgias*. How far is his criticism of the actual statesmen of Athens justified?
9. Explain Aristotle's conception of *φύσις*, and illustrate its application to Ethics and Politics.
10. In what respects does Aristotle's ideal of moral character, as given in his "list of virtues," differ by omission or otherwise from that accepted by modern moralists?
11. What is the purpose which the "communistic" regulations of Plato's ideal State are intended to serve? How far are they suited for that purpose?
12. What does Aristotle mean by the *βίος θεωρητικός*? State and discuss his estimate of it as compared with the *βίος πρακτικός*.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

PASS.

1. In any triangle prove that
 - (i.) $\sin A \sin b \sin c = \sqrt{(1 - \cos^2 a - \cos^2 b - \cos^2 c + 2 \cos a \cos b \cos c)}$.
 - (ii.) $(\cos A + \cos B) \sin c = (1 - \cos C) \sin(a + b)$.
2. In a triangle right-angled at C, prove that
 - (i.) $\sin b = \cot A \tan a$.
 - (ii.) $\cos B = \tan a \cot c$.

ABC is a triangle with equal angles B and C: from B a perpendicular BD is drawn to AC, shew that

$$\sin CD = \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin(2AB - CD).$$

3. Two places A and B on the earth's surface, considered spherical, have the same latitude ϕ , and the difference between their longitudes is $2l$. Find the distance saved by sailing from one to the other along a great circle course instead of a due east or west course
Shew also that the greatest latitude attained in the great circle course is $\sin^{-1}(\sin \phi \sec \frac{1}{2}AB)$ where AB is the circle course.

4. Find an expression for the area of a spherical triangle.

In an isosceles triangle where the equal sides l contain a right angle shew that

$$\sin E = \frac{\sin^2 l}{1 + \cos^2 l}.$$

5. Find an expression for the radius of the small circle inscribed in a triangle.

Shew that the centre of the inscribed circle (of radius r) coincides with that of the circumscribing circle (of radius R) of the polar triangle; and also that r and R are complementary.

6. Explain, with a diagram, the three systems used to define the position of a star at any instant.

7. Describe the method of finding the latitude by an observation of the sun on the meridian, pointing out the adjustments which have to be applied to the observed altitude before it can be used in your formula.

8. Define the "Equation of Time," and explain how it is caused.

Shew that the maximum equation of time due to the obliquity of the ecliptic alone is when the sun's declination is $\cos^{-1}\{\sqrt{\cos \omega}\}$.

9. Find the time of rising of a known star at a given place.

About what time will Sirius, whose declination is 17°S , rise at this time of year in Sydney, whose latitude is 33°S ?

$$\text{L Tan } 17^\circ \dots 9.48534. \quad \text{L Cos } 78^\circ 32' \dots 9.29786,$$

$$\text{L Tan } 33^\circ \dots 9.81252.$$

10. Prove the formula

$$\text{Parallax} = \Pi \sin z.$$

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

PASS.

1. What is a Differential Coefficient? Using your definition only, find the differential coefficients of $\sin x$ and e^x .
2. Prove the usual formula for differentiating a product, and find the 3rd and the n th differential coefficients of $e^{2x} \times x^3$.

3. If x, y are the co-ordinates of a point on a curve, what peculiarity is there at points for which (i) $\frac{dy}{dx}=0$, (ii.)

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=0?$$

Find the sub-normal in $y^2=4ax$, and the sub-tangent in $x=a \log \frac{y}{b}$.

4. Show how to find maximum and minimum values of a dependent variable, and how to discriminate between them.

Find a maximum and a minimum value of $(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$, and shew that the maximum is not the absolutely greatest value, nor the minimum value the least.

5. Obtain the limit, as x approaches zero, of the quantities

$$\frac{x \cdot \sin ax \cdot \cos bx}{1 - \cos cx}, \quad x^{-2} (be^{ax} - ae^{bx}).$$

6. Trace the curves

(i.) $x(x-1)=y(y-1)(y-2)$

(ii.) $r=a \cdot \cos 3\theta$

(iii.) $x^2=y^3$.

7. Integrate $x^2 \sin 2x$, $a^x x^2$, $\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$.

8. Investigate a reduction formula for $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^p \theta \cos^q \theta d\theta$, and

evaluate $\int_0^1 \{x\sqrt{1-x^2}\}^5 dx$.

9. If $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^n \theta d\theta$, shew that $I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} - I_{n-2}$, and find the values of $\tan^7 \theta$ and $\tan^8 \theta$, respectively, integrated between the limit $\theta=0$ and $\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}$.

10. The curve $x^p b^q = y^q a^p$, revolves about the axis of x ; find the volume generated between two given abscissæ.
11. If $y = ce^{\frac{x}{b}}$ revolves about the axis of x , prove that the elementary surface-ring is $2\pi\sqrt{y^2 + b^2}.dy$, and find the whole surface from $x=0$ to $x=b$.

ANALYTICAL CONICS AND DYNAMICS.

PASS.

1. Find an expression for the area of the triangle formed by joining three given points.

Find the area of the triangle formed by the lines

$$y - 8x + 9 = 0, \quad 2y - 3x - 8 = 0, \quad 3y + 2x + 1 = 0.$$

2. Find the length of the perpendicular drawn from any point to the line

$$x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha - p = 0.$$

Find the locus of the point the perpendiculars from which on the lines $3x + 4y - 6 = 0$ and $12x - 5y + 4 = 0$ are in the ratio 5:3.

3. Find the equation to the tangent at any point to the circle

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = c^2.$$

Find the equation to a circle touching each of the straight lines

$$x = 5, \quad 4x - 3y = 8, \quad 24x + 7y = 0.$$

4. Define a parabola, and find the normal at any point.

Shew that the chord of a parabola which is normal at the point $(2a, 2\sqrt{2a})$ subtends a right angle at the vertex.

5. Find the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords of an ellipse, and establish the relation between the directions of conjugate diameters.

A perpendicular is drawn from one extremity of the major axis of an ellipse upon a variable diameter, shew that the locus of the intersection of this perpendicular with the conjugate diameter is a straight line.

6. Define a velocity and prove the parallelogram of velocities.

A passenger in a train travelling N.W. with a velocity of 30 miles per hour, observes that the wind appears to be

north and to have a velocity of 20 miles per hour. What is the true velocity of the wind?

7. Write out Newton's Laws of Motion.

A railway train, weighing 200 tons, moves from rest through a distance of one quarter of a mile with a uniform acceleration of 2 feet per second. Steam is then shut off. How far will the train travel before coming to rest if the resistance amounts to 20 lbs. per ton?

8. Define *kinetic energy*.

Shew that there is a loss of kinetic energy when two smooth spheres impinge directly.

9. Find the time of flight and the range of a projectile with reference to an inclined plane passing through the point of projection.

10. A particle of elasticity e is projected with velocity v perpendicular to a smooth plane inclined at an angle α to the horizon, shew that it will cease to rebound after a time $\frac{2v}{g \cos \alpha (1-e)}$ and that it will then have moved down the plane through a distance $\frac{2v^2 \sin \alpha}{g \cos^2 \alpha (1-e)^2}$.

11. Find the time of a small oscillation of a simple pendulum.

A clock has a pendulum which beats seconds at sea level. Assuming the earth to be a sphere of radius 4000 miles, find how much the clock will gain or lose in a day if transported to the top of a mountain two miles high.

ENGLISH I.

(SPECIAL BOOKS.)

PASS.

Not more than FIVE questions to be attempted in Section A, and not more than FOUR in Section B.

A.

1. Are there any indications of Shakespeare's method in *Titus Andronicus*?
2. Discuss the relations of the First Quarto, the subsequent Quartos, and the Folio of Hamlet.

3. "Hamlet's hesitation is explained by the external difficulties of his position."
Comment on this.
4. Compare the characters and careers of Romeo and Juliet.
5. Discuss (a) the conception and (b) the function of the Witches in *Macbeth*.
6. "Scratch the Russian and you find the Tartar."
Will this saying furnish an explanation of Othello's character?
7. Compare the characters of Edmund and Iago.
8. Explain the significance of Enobarbus in *Antony and Cleopatra*.
9. Discuss one of the following statements—
(a) "*Troilus and Cressida* is the Comedy of Disillusion."
(b) "Timon's Misanthropy is an indictment not of mankind but of himself."

B.

1. Whom do Dryden and Pope respectively indicate under the names of *Zimri*, *Shimei*, *Pharaoh*; *Atticus*, *Astræa*, *Avidien* and *his wife*?
2. In what four aspects does Addison examine *Paradise Lost*, and with what results?
3. "The humour of Swift generally takes the form of grave but savage Irony."
Discuss and illustrate this saying.
4. "Goldsmith is unworthy of himself in the last glimpse he gives us of Olivia."
Explain and discuss this statement.
5. (a) Give the substance of Dr. Johnson's criticism of the *Annus Mirabilis*.
Or,
(b) How does Johnson tell the story of the quarrel between Pope and Addison?
6. Compare Gray with the other chief ode-writers of the period, with reference both to his matter and his manner.

7. Write textual notes on the following—

(a) *Roger*. Me dorty Jenny looks upon asquint,
But yesterday I met her yont a knowe,
She fled as frae a shelly-coated cow.

Patie. Wha can help misluck,
Saebiens she be sic a thrawn gabbit chuck?
Yonder's a craig, sin' ye hae tint a' houp.
Gae till't your wa's an 'tak the lovers' loup.

(b) [She] howks unchristened weans out o' their graves;
Boils up their livers in a warlock's pow;
Rins withershins about the hemlock low.

(c) I think I've towz'd his harigalds a wee;
He'll no soon grein to tell his love to me.

(d) To bear a leglen was nae toil to me
When at the bught at e'en I met with thee.

Nae birns or briers or whins e'er troubled me,
Gif I could find blaeberries ripe for thee.

(e) Drink till they tine the gate to stand their lane.

(f) He gange about, sornan frae place to place.

ENGLISH II.

PASS.

HISTORY OF LITERATURE.

Not more than EIGHT questions to be attempted.

1. Sketch briefly the history of the Deistic controversy.
2. Describe the development of Prose in the Restoration period.
3. How far was the Restoration Drama affected by French influence?
4. Compare the realism of Defoe with the realism of Swift.
5. Discuss the *Essay on Man* as a philosophic poem.
6. What are the advantages and what the disadvantages of the epistolary form employed by Richardson in his novels?
7. Examine the charges of immorality brought against Fielding.

8. Estimate the position of Dr. Johnson as critic.
 9. Explain the scope of Burke's argument from Prescription.
 10. In what respects does Gibbon's history reflect, and in what does it transcend the ideas of his time?
 11. Who are the chief poets of Nature in the first three quarters of the 18th Century?
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LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY I.

PASS.

Not more than FIVE questions to be attempted.

1. "Logically considered, the Socratic method was a compound of simple induction and definition, and reasoning upon the principle of analogy." Explain and illustrate.
 2. "The *dialectic* method was with Plato the Socratic induction supplemented by division and classification, and the comparing of the consequences of opposite hypotheses." Explain and illustrate.
 3. Summarise the different views of the state contained in Plato's Republic.
 4. Trace the development of the conception of something akin to conscience in Greek and Roman ethics.
 5. Discuss the causes which led to Neo-Platonism. Compare with later movements.
 6. Discuss the influence of Scholasticism upon the thought of Bacon and Descartes.
 7. What do you understand by Casuistry? Explain the discredit attaching to the name.
-

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY II.

PASS.

Not more than FIVE questions to be attempted.

1. The utilitarian standard is "not the agent's own greatest happiness, but the greatest amount of happiness altogether." Discuss this statement.
2. "Hedonism can never account for more than the content or raw material of morality." Explain and illustrate.

3. "After all, freewill is not the highest freedom." Describe briefly (a) the ambiguous application of the term freedom; (b) the relation of freedom and responsibility.
4. How do you account for the intuitive character of moral principles? Examine Butler's theory of conscience.
5. 'Resolve to be thyself; and know that he
Who finds himself, loses his misery.'
Write a note on the different interpretations of self by (a) Stoicism, (b) Spinoza, (c) Hume.
6. "The end is self-realisation." Discuss this statement with special reference to Kant's account of the Kingdom of Ends.
7. The relation of ethical theory to national life. Illustrate from ancient or modern history.

HISTORY I.

PASS.

Candidates are recommended to answer SEVEN questions, of which question 3 must be one.

1. Explain and discuss the views of Sir Francis Bacon as a statesman.
2. Discuss the view that Strafford was an apostate to the cause of the Parliament.
3. "We have looked so long upon the blaze that Zuinglius and Calvin hath beaconed up to us, that we are stark blind. . . . God is decreeing to begin some new and great period in His church, even to the reforming of the Reformation itself."
What is Milton's meaning?
4. Account for the failure of the Commonwealth and the restoration of the Stuarts.
5. "If the second half of the Seventeenth Century is the age of Charles II., it is also the age of John Bunyan."
Explain the significance of this statement.
6. Sketch the relations between England and Holland from 1649 to 1712.
7. Explain, shortly, the importance in *political* history of the following writers:—Dryden, Defoe, Swift.

8. "Quieta non movere." Is Walpole, under the circumstances of the time, to be blamed for adopting this policy? Give reasons for your opinion.
9. Discuss shortly the claims of Chatham to be regarded as a great statesman (i.) in home, (ii.) in foreign affairs.
10. Discuss shortly the causes of the outbreak of the War of American Independence.

HISTORY II.

PASS.

Candidates are recommended to answer SEVEN questions.

1. Discuss the causes and the results of the Methodist movement of the eighteenth century.
2. "This Kingdom has most to fear from the tyranny of Parliament."
"The power of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."
What justification for both these views may be drawn from the reign of George III.?
3. Examine the statement that Burke changed his principles in consequence of the outbreak of the French Revolution.
4. Describe the circumstances which led to Lord Durham's mission to Canada, and explain the importance of its results.
5. Sketch the causes which led to the dying out of the yeomanry in the century after the Revolution. Shortly indicate the social consequences.
6. Describe the principles of the *laissez faire* theory, and account for its temporary triumph, and subsequent discredit in England.
7. "Liberty requires new definitions."
What is Carlyle's meaning?
8. Explain Ruskin's criticism of the economic definition of "Wealth," and show its importance.
9. "Now, and for us, it is a time to Hellenise; we have Hebraised too much."

Explain Arnold's saying, and show its application to modern political and industrial society.

10. Compare and contrast, *very shortly*, the fundamental principles of (i.) the Assyrian Empire, (ii.) the Athenian Empire, (iii.) the Roman Empire, (iv.) the British Empire.
11. Explain the aims of Trade Unions. Briefly sketch the history of Trade Unionism.

HISTORY I.

HONOURS.

Candidates are recommended to answer not less than FIVE and not more than SEVEN questions.

1. Explain and illustrate the exact nature of the appeal made to precedents by both sides in the constitutional struggle of the reign of Charles I.
2. The early part of the Eighteenth Century has been called the "Age of common sense." Illustrate this statement from the politics, literature, and religious controversies of the time.
3. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."—(American Declaration of Independence).

Explain and discuss these theories, and show their historical importance.

4. "The Nineteenth Century is essentially an age of destruction and negation."

Discuss this view.

5. "It is not the business of the State to make people happy, but it *is* the business of the State to keep them free."

Explain the two views referred to, and show, historically, the importance of their conflict.

6. "Our law was never a respecter of persons."

Discuss this statement, and show its importance.

7. Compare and contrast the remedies for modern social troubles proposed by Trade Unionism, Co-operation, and Socialism respectively.

8. In what ways does the study of History form a good training for practical politics?
9. Explain shortly the most important differences between the British and American systems of government, and show how these differences arose. Which system, in your opinion, is the more suitable for Australia?
10. What, in your opinion, are the chief dangers of modern Democracy? What are the best safeguards against these dangers?
11. Discuss and illustrate the progress of religious toleration during the present century. How do you account for it?
12. Compare the poetry of Shakspeare and Milton with a view to showing important differences of idea and aim. Connect these differences with the historical circumstances of the times when the two poets wrote.

FRENCH.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year, with additional questions upon La Fontaine, Fables.

GERMAN.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year, with additional questions upon Tieck, Dichtarbeben and Kenilworth.

PALÆONTOLOGY AND GEOLOGY.

PASS AND HONOURS.

1. Describe the mode of occurrence and manner of growth of the coral reefs of (1) The Keys of Florida, (2) The Solomon Islands. What bearing has this evidence on the subsidence theory of Darwin? Summarise the evidence for and against Darwin's theory.
2. To what orders, families, &c., do the following belong, and of what geological horizons are they specially characteristic?—*Stromatopora*; *Archæocidaris*; *Pentremites*; *Estheria*; *Phillipsia*; *Mesostigmodera*; *Cellepora*; *Stropho-*

losia; *Cyrtia*; *Trigonia*; *Platyschisma*; *Salterella*; *Tentaculites*; *Actinoceras*; *Goniatites*; *Crioceras*; *Belemniteuthis*.

3. Summarise all that is known about the occurrence of Radiolaria and their manner of preservation in Australian rocks.
 4. Describe the chief structures in the following, illustrating your answer with sketches:—*Triarthrus*; *Apiocrinus*; *Balanus*; *Chiton*.
 5. Describe and illustrate with sketches, one typical example for each of the following—
Cyclostomatous Polozoa; Articulate Brachipoda; Tetra-branchiate Cephalopoda; Ophiuroidea.
 6. In cases where Sedimentary rocks of not very high geological antiquity repose upon bosses of intrusive granite, explain why the older sedimentary rocks do not outcrop. Illustrate your answer with sketches.
 7. On what geological horizons do the chief limestone deposits of Australia occur, and what organisms have contributed to form them?
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FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY.—NON-METALS.

The same paper as that set in the First Year of Arts.

CHEMISTRY—METALS.

PASS AND HONOURS.

1. What is the meaning of the term Isomorphism?
Illustrate by reference to the alums and enunciate Mitscherlich's law.
2. Enunciate the law relating to the quantities of the products liberated from an electrolyte.
What is supposed to take place when a dilute solution of a salt is electrolysed?
3. Explain the nature of the reactions that take place in the preparation, hardening, and setting of
 - (α) Ordinary mortar.
 - (β) Portland cement.
 - (γ) Gypsum.
4. Describe the preparation of the following salts—
 - (α) Tartar emetic.
 - (β) Potassium bichromate.
 - (γ) Potassium permanganate.
 - (δ) Potassium cyanide.
 - (ϵ) Calomel.
5. Explain the reactions that occur in the preparation of Aluminium from cryolite by means of metallic sodium.
What are the principal characteristics of Aluminium?

6. What is the action of moist air and carbonic acid, and other weathering agents upon the following metals?—Iron, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Silver.
7. Compare the general chemical properties of the oxides of Iron, Aluminium, Chromium, and Manganese.
8. Explain fully Marsh's test for Arsenic.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—PASS—Three Hours.

HONOURS—Four Hours.

PHYSICS.

The first question must be attempted.

PASS, HONOURS AND SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Explain, with all practical detail, how you would perform *two* of the following experiments. The instrumental arrangement is to be described and explained, and all necessary theoretical work is to be given.
 - (a) The determination of the mass of a body by weighing, using the method of oscillations.
 - (b) The determination of the error of a thermometer at the boiling point.
 - (c) The construction of verniers to measure lengths to .02 mm. and angles to 1 minute of arc.
2. Give an exact account of the phenomena of the electro-magnetic induction of currents. Explain and describe the construction of an ordinary induction coil, and explain the nature of (and cause of the difference between) the phenomena at the make and break of the primary current circuit.
3. A luminous source of small dimensions is placed on the axis of a single convex lens, outside the principal focus. A screen is placed normal to the principal axis of the lens, and is moved away from contact with the lens to infinity. Describe the phenomena observed, and give an explanation of them illustrated by diagrams.
4. Explain with diagrams why a concave lens is necessary to assist the vision of a "short-sighted" person.

5. Describe the phenomena of Osmosis, and explain the "gaseous theory" view as to the cause of Osmotic pressure. What is the connection between the phenomena of Electrolysis and of Osmosis according to the gaseous theory of solutions? Can any objections be raised against the theory, and if so what are they?
6. Explain why it is that a resistance of a peculiar character is opposed to the motion of a copper strip between the poles of a strong magnet.

BOTANY.

Illustrate your answers by means of drawings.

1. Describe the structure and life-history of a Schizomycete such as *Bacterium termo*.
2. State briefly the characteristics which distinguish the *Volvo-coideae* from the other groups of Algæ.
3. Describe *Marsilea* and *Azolla*.
4. Give an account of the structure and life-history of *Lycopodium*.
5. Describe the structure of the ovule, the development of the seed, and the formation of the embryo in *Pinus*.
6. Explain the following terms—(i.) Leucoplastid, (ii.) crystalloid, (iii.) tylosis, (iv.) tracheide, (v.) pseudocarp.
7. What are the chief *physiological* differences between the Fungi and other plants?

PRACTICAL BOTANY—Three Hours.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Describe the development of a Starfish.
2. Give an account of the following characteristic larvæ:—Amphiblastula, Pluteus, Cercaria, Trochosphere, Nauplius, mentioning in each case the group of which it is characteristic.
3. Give a general account of the Infusoria with a special description of *Paramæcium*.

4. Compare the Lobster (*Palinurus*) with an Insect as regards (a) division of the body into regions (b) nature of respiratory and renal organs.
 5. Describe the general structure of the vertebrate eye, with a brief statement of the mode of development of the various parts.
 6. Describe the brain of the Ray, and compare it with that of the Frog.
 7. Describe the pectoral arch and skeleton of the fore-limb of the Frog, and compare with the corresponding parts in Mammals (*Theria*).
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PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY—Three Hours.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY.

1. Give an account of the development of the human placenta, and describe the organ in its fully developed condition.
 2. The Auditory Nerve: Describe its connection with "nuclei" in the medulla oblongata, its place of emergence from the surface of the brain, and the subsequent course and distribution of its fibres.
 3. Describe the radio-carpal articulation.
 4. Describe the lower extremity of the femur, and state what you know of its ossification.
 5. Describe the form, origin, insertion, action, and nerve-supply of one (only) of the following muscles:—
 - (a) *M. serratus magnus*,
 - (b) *M. popliteus*.
-

PHYSIOLOGY.

Only FIVE questions to be attempted.

1. Living Matter—
 - (a) Show what relation the life of living matter has to chemical change in its substance.
 - (b) In how far are the ordinary principles and laws of chemistry applicable to living matter?
2. Epithelium—
 - (a) Briefly describe the different kinds of epithelium.
 - (b) What are the various functions of epithelium in the body? Give illustrations in each case.
3. Contractile tissues—
 - (a) Compare the contractility of the following tissues, viz.:—White and red skeletal muscle of a mammal, such as the rabbit; a white blood corpuscle; a ciliated cell; a contractile pigment cell; Purkinje's cells; smooth muscle; cardiac muscle.
 - (b) What is physiological tetanus?

4. The Blood—Contrast arterial and venous bloods as regards their oxyhaemoglobin contents, and briefly state the consequences of these differences.
5. Vaso-motor Nervous System—Give a general description of the manner in which this system controls the blood-supply to the various parts of the body.
6. Small Intestine—What do we know as to the nature and office of the intestinal juice? How has the juice been obtained in a comparatively pure state?

CHEMISTRY—(CARBON-COMPOUNDS.)

PASS AND HONOURS.

1. Describe carefully any one method for the determination of the Vapour Density of an organic liquid.
2. A monobasic organic acid has the empirical formula CH_2O . 296 grammes of its silver-salt gave on ignition 162 grammes silver.

What will be its molecular weight and its molecular formula?

$$\text{Ag}=107; \text{C}=12; \text{O}=16.$$

3. What is meant by hydrolysis?
Give examples.
4. What occurs when Ethylene gas is passed into Bromine?
What takes place when the compound thus obtained is treated with Potassium hydrate?
5. How is Chloroform prepared?
What impurities is it liable to contain, and how would you detect and remove them?
6. Give four general reactions for the preparation of the fatty acids.
7. What is the constitution of salicylic acid? How is it prepared, and for what purposes is it employed?

8. What takes place when Aniline is treated with Hydrochloric Acid and Sodium Nitrite?

How does the resulting substance react towards

- (α) Water (on warming),
 - (β) Alcohol,
 - (γ) Cuprous Chloride?
9. What is the constitution of uric acid, the ureides and urea respectively?
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THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY.

1. Describe the constitution and chief structural characters of the skeletal framework of the thorax as a whole, indicating especially its form, its boundaries, and the nature of its movements.
2. Give an account of the arrangement and extent of the synovial bursal sacs in the hand, and state how their walls are arranged with reference to the tendons related to them. Illustrate your answer by means of diagrams.
3. The Duodenum: Describe its position, form, extent, its relation to the surrounding viscera and to the peritoneum, as well as to the blood vessels in its vicinity.
4. Draw a diagram of a transverse section through the leg, about midway between the knee and the ankle, indicating the various fascial layers and muscles in relation to the bones, and also the position of the chief blood-vessels and nerves.
5. The Hypoglossal Nerve: Describe the position of its nucleus of origin. Tell what you know of its central (cortical) connections. Briefly describe the course of the nerve both within and outside of the cranial cavity, giving a general account of its peripheral distribution.

PHYSIOLOGY.

FIVE questions only are to be attempted.

1. What are the relative quantities of oxygen and carbon dioxide in arterial blood, venous blood and lymph? How are these gases carried by the blood, and how may you explain their passage to and from the blood in the tissues and in the lungs respectively?
2. Describe the changes, structural and functional, which take place in a muscle and its motor nerve when these are severed from the central nervous system.

3. What transformations do the carbohydrates of the food undergo—
 - (a) In the alimentary canal,
 - (b) After absorption into the blood?
 4. Write what you know concerning the functions of the group of organs known as ductless glands, using the Thyroid as a special illustration.
 5. Describe the muscular actions which occur when the eyes are directed from a distant to a near object, and indicate the nature of the nervous apparatus by which these movements are brought about.
 6. Trace the development of the human ovum and its immediate surroundings from the origin of the former to the period of its ejection. What is the subsequent history (from a histological point of view) of the Graafian follicle from which the ovum has been extruded?
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MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

1. What are the officinal soaps? (give the names in Latin and English fully.) From what materials are they in each case made? What is the nature and object of a "superfatted" soap? For what purposes pharmaceutically are the officinal soaps employed? Illustrate your answer in each case by one (B.P.) example. What are the chief ingredients liable to occur in household soaps rendering them unsuitable for therapeutic purposes?
2. A healthy person living previously near sea level goes to reside at an elevation of about 8,000ft.; what are the leading effects experienced by him due to the tenuity of the air? Explain the therapeutic value of resort to such an altitude.
3. Phosphate of Soda: What are the effects to be expected under ordinary circumstances upon the stomach, liver, intestine and kidney—noting any effects upon the contents or secretions of these—after the administration of twenty grains, and of one ounce respectively in six ounces of water, the stomach being empty?

- 4, What are the pharmacological effects of nitrite of amyl administered in the usual way in three minim doses? Compare its action with that of nitroglycerine and nitrite of sodium. Give the (B.P.) preparations of these, if any, and the usual dose for adults. Write out fully in Latin, with explicit instructions for use in English, a prescription containing nitroglycerine in the form of a mixture.
 5. How may the "cumulative action" of a drug be brought about? Illustrate your answer by shewing whether it might readily occur (and if so how) in the case of Digitalis, Strychnine, Calomel, and Prussic Acid, respectively, administered by stomach.
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FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL PATHOLOGY.

1. Give an account of the changes in the frequency and rhythm of the pulse in disease. Explain irregularity of the pulse.
2. Describe fully the various methods of healing of wounds.
3. Describe fully the sarcomata.
4. Give a full account of the Diphtheria bacillus. Describe fully and explain the morbid changes that may be caused by the organism in man and animals.
5. Describe in detail the macroscopical and microscopical appearances met with in a case of Tubercular Meningitis.
6. Give an account of the various forms of Cirrosis of the Liver.

Special question for prize--

Discuss the influence of internal secretion in disease.

SURGICAL ANATOMY AND OPERATIVE SURGERY.

1. What are the boundaries of the Posterior Triangle of the Neck? What are its contents? Describe their relative positions in the space.
Describe the operation for ligature of the Third Part of the Subclavian Artery. What are the difficulties and dangers which may be met with during the operation?
2. Describe the boundaries and contents of the triangular space at the bend of the elbow. Describe the operation for ligature of the Brachial Artery in that space.
3. Mention all the features in the Anatomy of the hand and wrist which have a special bearing upon the surgery of those parts.
4. Describe fully the operation of Left Lumbar Colotomy.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. How would you proceed to examine a stain on a garment, supposed to be caused by blood, for Haemin crystals?
 2. Contrast fractures of the skull in a newly born child caused by difficult or precipitate labour with those resulting from criminal violence.
 3. Describe the signs and symptoms of acute arsenical poisoning. Give Fleitmann's test for the detection of arsenic.
 4. Describe briefly the life-history of the *Taenia Echinococcus*, and the steps you would recommend towards prevention of the disease to which it gives rise in man.
 5. Mention the incubation period, and the length of quarantine which should be imposed, in each of the following diseases—Measles, Scarlatina, Diphtheria.
 6. What is the difference between a "deep" well and a "surface" well? What are the more important points to be kept in mind in placing, constructing, and using wells?
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FIFTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

MEDICINE.

1. Distinguish the forms of Acute Tonsillitis; describe the course, symptoms, and possible termination of each variety, and indicate the treatment.
2. Describe the symptoms and diagnostic signs of Dilatation of the Stomach, and give an outline of the various causes which may produce it.

What treatment is recommended?

3. Give an account of Progressive Muscular Atrophy, and state how it may be distinguished from other diseases which are accompanied by wasting of the muscles.
4. What diseases of the skin are due to Animal parasites?

Give the chief clinical features and the treatment of each, with two prescriptions, such as you would send to the druggist.

5. Describe an attack of Spasmodic Asthma. Give the symptoms and physical signs.

Point out how you would differentiate this from Pulmonary or Cardiac Disphœa.

SURGERY.

1. Mention all you know about the cause, pathology, symptoms, and treatment of Osteo-arthritis.
2. How may the Urethra be ruptured? What symptoms would you look for after such an accident? Describe the method of treatment which you would adopt.
3. What are the different varieties of Spontaneous Aneurism? Describe the anatomy of each variety. What effects on the circulation may be produced by an ordinary sacculated Aneurism? By what sign may it be recognised?
4. Describe the causes which lead to abscess in the soft tissues. What are the symptoms that may be produced? What influences lead to the formation of a sinus? Describe the treatment of abscess and sinus respectively.

MIDWIFERY.

1. Describe the structure and functions of the Placenta.
 2. Give indications for the Induction of Premature Labour.
Describe the best methods for carrying out the operation, and the cautions to be observed in the process.
 3. Describe the conditions which favour Puerperal Venous Thrombosis, and discuss its diagnosis and treatment.
 4. Describe the various forms of Malignant Disease met with in the Uterus and their treatment.
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OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. Describe an ordinary case of iritis. What are the common sequelae of iritis, and how are they to be treated ?
 2. What malignant growths affect the interior of the eye ?
Give the symptoms, signs, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of each.
 3. How may you estimate the refraction of the eye by means of the oph halmoscope ?
 4. Describe the treatment of the principal complications of granular conjunctivitis.
 5. Describe the symptoms and ophthalmoscopic appearances of
(a) detachments of the retina (b) embolism of the central artery of the retina.
 6. What do you mean by the optic axis, the visual line, the nodal points and the angle "A ?"
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PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

1. Describe an attack of Petit Mal. Point out the dangers—physical, moral, and mental—to which patients suffering from all forms of Epilepsy are subject. Give the treatment of Status Epilepticus.
2. Describe Chronic Alcoholic Insanity, and mention how it resembles and differs from General Paralysis.
3. Briefly state the physical diseases and affections most frequently found to stand in an antecedent relation to insanity.

4. Define an Illusion, a Delusion, and an Hallucination; and state what are their respective values in mental disease.
 5. Describe Hæmatoma Auris, its causes, treatment and termination.
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CLINICAL MEDICINE AND CLINICAL SURGERY.

An examination in the wards of a recognised Hospital.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY, as in the First Year of Medicine, with a practical examinations of three hours each.

CHEMISTRY, as in the First Year of Medicine, with a practical examination of four hours.

MATHEMATICS, as in the First Year of Arts, with an additional paper on Geometrical and Analytical Conics.

PHYSICS, as in the First Year of Medicine.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, as in the First Year of Arts.

GEOMETRICAL AND ANALYTICAL CONICS.

1. Shew that if an ellipse, a parabola, and a hyperbola have a common focus and directrix, the ellipse lies within the parabola and the parabola within the hyperbola.
2. Prove that in the parabola $PN^2 = 4AS \cdot AN$.
3. ABC is a semicircle on AB as diameter. From any point N in AB, NP is drawn perpendicular to AB. If NP is bisected Q, shew that the locus of Q is an ellipse, and find its eccentricity.
4. How would you proceed to lay off an ellipse of given eccentricity on the ground? Prove the truth of the property of which you make use.
5. Shew that in any conic the portion of the tangent cut off between the curve and the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.
6. Find the distance between two points whose co-ordinates are given, the axes being rectangular.
Shew that the locus of a point which moves in a plane so that the sum of the squares of its distances from two fixed points is constant is a circle.

7. Find the angle between the two lines whose equations are $lx+my+n=0$ and $l'x+m'y+n'=0$.
Shew that a homogeneous equation of the second degree in x, y represents two straight lines through the origin.
Also that the two lines $ax^2+2hxy+by^2=0$ are perpendicular to the lines $bx^2-2hxy+ay^2=0$.
8. Find the centre and radius of the circle $4x^2+4y^2+3x+y+\frac{3}{8}=0$.
9. Find the equation to the tangent to an ellipse. If a tangent is parallel to the straight line joining two of the ends of the axes, find the co-ordinates of the point of contact.
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SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

GEOLOGY, as in the Second Year of Arts.

STATICS, the same paper as that set in the Second Year of Arts.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS, the same as that set in the Third Year of Arts.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Only FIVE questions to be attempted.

1. Living matter—

(a) Show what relation the life of living matter has to chemical change in its substance.

(b) In how far are the ordinary principles and laws of chemistry applicable to living matter?

2. Epithelium—

(a) Briefly describe the different kinds of epithelium.

(b) What are the various functions of epithelium in the body? Give illustrations in each case.

3. Contractile tissues—

(a) Compare the contractility of the following tissues, viz.:—
White and red skeletal muscle of a mammal, such as the rabbit; a white blood corpuscle; a ciliated cell; a contractile pigment cell; Purkinje's cells; smooth muscle; cardiac muscle.

(b) What is physiological tetanus?

4. The Blood—Contrast arterial and venous bloods as regards their oxyhaemoglobin contents, and briefly state the consequences of these differences.

5. Vaso-motor Nervous System—Give a general description of the manner in which this system controls the blood-supply to the various parts of the body.

6. Small Intestine—What do we know as to the nature and office of the intestinal juice? How has the juice been obtained in a comparatively pure state?

7. Describe the muscular actions which occur when the eyes are directed from a distant to a near object.
8. (a) Describe a human ovum and its immediate surroundings in the ovary.
(b) What is the history, from a histological point of view, of the Graafian follicle from which the ovum has been extruded?

DYNAMICS.

1. Two points start at distances a, b from a fixed point, and move towards it along two different straight lines with uniform velocities u, v . Find the relative motion and the minimum distance between the points.
2. Prove the formula $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$.
Two points move along the same rectilinear path with unequal starting distances, initial velocities and accelerations, the latter being uniform. If the points are co-incident at times t, t' , prove that at time $t+t'$ they are as far apart as they were initially.
3. Find the time of flight and the range of a projectile on an inclined plane passing through the point of projection, and prove that for the maximum range, with a given velocity of projection, the line of projection must bisect the angle between the plane and the vertical.
4. A projectile at the highest point of its path breaks into two equal portions in consequence of an internal explosion. One half travels back again along the original path to the point of projection. Prove that the other half has a horizontal range twice as great as if there had been no explosion.
5. A body of mass m is at rest in free space, and a body of mass m' is moving towards it with uniform velocity u , when a portion μ is thrown off from m directly towards m' , to which it becomes attached, and the two bodies have now equal velocities. Prove that the velocity of μ during its transfer is equal to

$$\frac{m'(m-\mu)}{\mu(m+m')}u.$$

6. Find the kinetic energy of a uniform rod of given length and mass, rotating in a plane about one end with given angular velocity. If the density varies as the n^{th} power of the distance from one end, compare the energy when the rotation is about that end and when about the other.
 7. Find the moment of inertia of a uniform solid circular cylinder about its diameter. If such a cylinder is rolling on a horizontal plane, compare the kinetic energies of translation and of rotation.
 8. Prove the formula giving the time of a small oscillation when a heavy rigid body swings about a fixed axis under the action of gravity. Find the centre of oscillation for a uniform thin rod 3 feet in length, swinging about a point 3 inches from one end.
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THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY (VERTEBRATA).

Illustrate your answers by means of drawings.

1. Describe the structure of the skeleton in the Lamprey.
 2. Give an account of the early stages in the development of an Elasmobranch up to the stage of the formation of the protovertebrae.
 3. Describe the mode of formation of the digestive canal in Amphioxus, the Frog and the Fowl.
 4. Describe the structure of the visceral arches in the Bream.
 5. Describe the structure of the skull of a Lizard.
 6. Give an account of the principal special features of the skull in the Cetacea.
 7. Give a general account of the development of the brain of a Mammal.
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PALÆONTOLOGY AND GEOLOGY.

The same paper as that set in the Third Year of Arts.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY, as in the First Year of Medicine.

CHEMISTRY, PRACTICAL, six hours.

MATHEMATICS, as in the First Year of Science.

PHYSICS, as in the First Year of Medicine.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, as in the First Year of Arts.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS I.

1. Describe and explain Clement and Desorme's method of finding the ratio of the specific Heats of air.
2. Describe and explain an experiment having for its object the determination of the moment of inertia of a body of irregular form.
3. Prove that a reversible engine is an engine of maximum efficiency. A reversible engine works between the temperature limits S and T on a certain scale, defined so that the efficiency of the engine is $\frac{S-T}{S}$. Show that the scale so chosen is to the first order identical with the constant volume air thermometer scale.
4. Give a detailed account of an accurate determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat.
5. Give an account of the general properties of materials when exposed to a simple longitudinal stress.
6. Describe Faraday's method of representing the conditions of an electrostatic field by means of tubes of force; and explain what happens when a tube of electrostatic force crosses the boundary separating two dielectric media of different specific inductive capacity.

PHYSICS II.

1. Describe and explain the magnetometric method of finding the relation between H and I for a long wire.
2. Explain exactly how you would measure the three fundamental electrostatic magnitudes, charge, capacity, and potential in the case of any given electrified system.
3. Describe and explain some method of determining the resistance of a wire in absolute electro-magnetic measure.

4. Find an expression connecting the voltage of a voltaic cell with the thermal equivalent of the chemical change which actually occurs, and the temperature co-efficient of the voltage.
 5. Give some account of the phenomena of the oscillatory discharge of a Leyden through an inductive circuit.
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MATHEMATICS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year of Science.

GEOLOGY.

The same paper as that set in the Second Year of Arts.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Only six questions to be attempted.

1. Describe the qualities a good building-stone should possess.
2. Sketch and describe the bonding of brickwork in 14" and 18" walls.
3. Sketch the footings and foundations of a 22" warehouse wall on soft soil. Also the construction of a set of four fire-places one above the other.
4. Sketch and describe the framing of the timber, floors, posts and girders and roof of a warehouse three stories high—area 60ft. x 40ft.
5. Sketch and describe the framing of a four-panel door and of a double-hung sash window.
6. What are hips, valleys, trough gutters, secret gutters, flushings, and aprons, and how are they formed?
7. Describe the constituents and mixing of hair mortar for plastering, and of cement for coating walls and floors.
8. Describe the pipes and traps and the proper mode of laying and ventilating house drains.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.

Only six questions to be attempted.

1. Compare shortly the variations in buildings in Egypt and Assyria caused by different building materials.
2. What are the principal features of Greek Architecture?
3. How does Roman work differ from Greek?
4. Trace the connection between Roman and the succeeding styles.

5. Describe shortly the evolution of vaulting in Gothic Architecture, and roughly sketch the changes from cross vaulting over a square to cross vaulting over a rectangular space.
6. What are the principal features of Perpendicular Gothic in England?
7. Shortly describe the principal features in the earlier Renaissance buildings of Italy.
8. Shortly trace the development of Renaissance Architecture in England, and note special features.

MATHEMATICS.

The same papers as those set in the Third Year of Arts.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING ENGINEERING.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY—INORGANIC.

PASS AND HONOURS.

1. Describe any one process employed for the production of liquid carbonic acid.
What is meant by the terms "critical temperature" and "critical pressure"?
 2. What are the usual impurities of water, and how may they be detected and removed?
What is meant by hard and soft waters?
 3. How are the properties of Iron influenced by the presence of small quantities of carbon, phosphorus, and silicon?
 4. State briefly what you know of the Periodic Classification of the elements.
 5. How is metallic copper obtained from copper pyrites?
 6. How would you separate a mixture of chloride, bromide, cyanide, and sulphide of sodium?
 7. What are the oxides of Nitrogen, and how may they be prepared?
 8. Draw up a scheme for the quantitative analysis of an impure specimen of dolomite.
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THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

MINING I.

1. Give a concise description of each of the metalliferous deposits in J. A. Phillips' classification under the divisions—
(i.) *Superficial Deposits*, and (ii.) *Stratified Deposits*.

Quote examples to illustrate each.

2. A quartz lode, which strikes N.W. and S.E., has been driven upon in a north-westerly direction, and is found to be suddenly cut off by a cross course, striking N.E. and S.W., and dipping S.E. at an angle of 30° . The quartz lode has a dip to the south-west at an average angle of 60° . Explain how you would determine the best direction in which to search for the faulted portion of the lode, and illustrate by a plan, plotted to scale.
3. Describe the four samples of ores exhibited, and mention the class of deposit in which each probably occurs. Assuming that you were to discover these ores when prospecting, what considerations in regard to the several ores themselves, their mode of occurrence, and their general surroundings, would influence you in forming an opinion as to their commercial value?

What processes would you recommend for preparing each ore for metallurgical treatment?

4. Give an outline of the method employed in America for drilling oil wells.

Describe briefly the set of tools, and the machinery by which they are actuated.

5. Describe the different methods which have been practised for extracting large rectangular blocks of stone in quarries.

MINING II.

1. Enumerate and explain the different appliances (exclusive of those connected with hydraulic sluicing) that have been used for the treatment of auriferous washdirt.

Illustrate by sketches.

2. Show by a sketch the different positions in which levels may be driven for the purpose of working an inclined lode forty feet wide, and discuss the advantages or disadvantages of each, and the precautions that it may be necessary to observe in connection with some of them.
3. Give concise descriptions of the original "*longwall*" and "*post and stall*" methods of working coal. Explain and account for the gradual changes which have taken place in the "*post and stall*" method, and describe some modern system which combines the principles of both "*longwall*" and "*post and stall*."

Illustrate by sketches.

4. Explain the *main and tail rope* system of underground haulage, and describe three methods by which it can be utilized in connection with branch roads from off the main level.

Illustrate by sketches.

5. Write a concise account of the Californian stamper battery; describe the various parts of which it is composed, and explain their functions.

Illustrate your descriptions by sketches.

METALLURGY I.

1. Discuss the Hardening, Tempering and Annealing of Steel, pointing out the changes which take place in the condition of the carbon.
2. Describe the Bomb Calorimeter, and give an illustration of the method of using it in determining the Calorific Power of a coal.
3. Give some account of the chemical reactions which occur in an Iron Blast-furnace, paying particular attention to the interactions of Iron, Carbon, and their oxides at different temperatures.
4. Describe with sketches a modern water-jacketed Lead Smelter.
5. What materials are used for basic linings of furnaces?

Mention as many processes as you can in which basic linings are employed, pointing out in each case the function of the lining.

6. What is Miller's Process for parting Gold and Silver?
Why is it particularly suitable for the work of the Sydney Mint?
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METALLURGY II.

1. Discuss the effects of the following gangue materials on the amalgamation of Gold :—Clay, Talc, Iron Pyrites, Copper Pyrites, Sulphide of Antimony.
 2. Give a short account of the treatment of Gold concentrates by the Cyanide Process.
How does it compare with Chlorination? State the chief factors which would determine your preference for either.
 3. An iron-pyrite ore contains—
 $S=49\%$, $Cu=3\%$, $Ag=50$ oz. per ton.
What treatment would you adopt in order to convert the sulphur into Sulphuric Acid and to render the copper and silver marketable? Indicate the types of furnaces to be used and draw a diagram of the process.
 4. Give an account of the Alkaline-Sulphide or Orford Process for the extraction of Nickel from a nickeliferous-copper-matte poor in iron.
 5. What do you know of the chemistry of the following operations in the Russel Lixiviation Process?
 - i. Charging the vats with (a) hot or (b) cold ore.
 - ii. Preparation and composition of the Sodium Sulphide precipitant
 - iii. Treatment of the precipitated Silver Sulphide.
 6. Give a brief account of the principal attempts which have been made to treat the Broken Hill Sulphides, and point out the difficulties which have been encountered.
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* EXAMINATION PAPERS,

MARCH, 1897.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

HONOURS.

Translate into Latin—

If those speeches and actions, which in their own nature are indifferent, appear ridiculous when they proceed from a wrong sex, the faults and imperfections of one sex transplanted into another appear black and monstrous. As for the men, I shall not in this paper any further concern myself about them; but as I would fain contribute to make woman-kind, which is the most beautiful part of the creation, entirely amiable, and wear out all those little spots and blemishes that are apt to rise among the charms which nature has poured out upon them, I shall dedicate this paper to her service. The spot which I would here endeavour to clear them of is that party rage which of late years is very much crept into their conversation. This is in its nature a male vice, and made up of many angry and cruel passions that are altogether repugnant to the softness, the modesty, and those other endearing qualities which are natural to the fair sex. Women were formed to temper mankind, and soothe them into tenderness and compassion; not to set an edge upon their minds, and blow up in them those passions which are too apt to rise of their own accord. When I have seen a pretty mouth uttering calumnies and invectives, what would I not have given to have stopt it?

* NOTE.—The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

how have I been troubled to see some of the finest features in the world grow pale and tremble with party rage? Camilla is one of the greatest beauties in the British nation, and yet values herself more upon being the virago of one party, than upon being the toast of both.

LATIN AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, with brief notes, an extract from Tacitus, *Dialogus de Oratoribus*.
2. Translate and comment on—
 - (a) Malim hercle C. Gracchi impetum aut L. Crassi maturitatem quam calamistros Maecenatis aut tinnitus Gallionis.
 - (b) Asinius quoque, quanquam propioribus temporibus natus sit, videtur mihi inter Menenios et Appios studuisse.
 - (c) Rursusque Ciceronem a Calvo quidem male audisse tanquam solutum et enervem [legistis].
3. Translate an extract from Tacitus, *Agricola*.
4. Translate and comment on—
 - (a) Brigantes femina duce exurere coloniam, expugnare castra, ac, nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset, exuere jugum potuere.
 - (b) Regrediendumque citra Rodotriam, et excedendum potius quam pellerentur, ignavi specie prudentium admonebant.
 - (c) Sicut vetus aetas vidit quid ultimum in libertate esset, ita nos quid in servitute.
5. Translate, extracts from Virgil, *Æneid*, Books I., II., V., VI
6. Translate and comment on—
 - (a) Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam, Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo.
 - (b) Quantas acies stragemque ciebunt!
Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci
Descendens gener adversis instructus Eois.
 - (c) Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva
Delitui, dum vela darent si forte dedissent.

- (d) Deiphobus contra: Ne saevi, magna sacerdos;
Discedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris.

7. Scan the following lines, with any comments you think called for—

- (a) Posthabita coluisse Samo; hic illius arma.
(b) Qui teneant, nam inculta videt, hominesne feraene.
(c) Et Capys, et Numitor, et qui te nomine reddet.
(d) Victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto.

LATIN UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

HONOURS.

Translate—

- Intactam Crocalen puer Astacus et puer Idas,
Idas lanigeri dominus gregis, Astacus horti,
Dilexere diu, formosus uterque nec impar
Voce sonans. hi cum terras grauis ureret aestas,
Ad gelidos fontes et easdem forte sub ulmos
Conueniunt dulcique simul contendere cantu
Pignoribusque parant: placet, hic ne uellera septem,
Ille sui uictus ne messem uindicet horti;
Et magnum certamen erat sub iudice Thyrsi.
Affuit omne genus pecudum, genus omne ferarum
Et quaecumque uagis auium ferit aera pennis.
Conuenit umbrosa quicumque sub ilice lentus
Pascit oues, Faunusque pater Satyrique bicornes;
Affuerunt sicco Dryades pede, Naides udo,
Et tenuere suos properantia flumina cursus;
Desistunt tremulis incurrere frondibus Euri
Altaque per totos fecere silentia montes:
Omnia cessabant, neglectaque pascua tauri
Calcabant, illis etiam certantibus ausa est
Daedala nectareos apis intermittere flores.
Iamque sub annosa medius consederat umbra
Thyrsis et 'o pueri me iudice pignora' dixit
'Irrita sint moneo: satis hoc mercedis habete,
Si laudem uictor, si fert obprobria uictus.'
- Libera si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam
Perditus, ut dubitet Senecam praeferre Neroni;
Cujus supplicio non debuit una parari

Simia, nec serpens unus, nec culeus unus?
 Par Agamemnonidae crimen; sed causa facit rem
 Dissimilem. Quippe ille Deis auctoribus ultor
 Patris erat caesi media inter pocula: sed nec
 Electrae jugulo se polluit aut Spartani
 Sanguine conjugii; nullis aconita propinquis
 Miscuit, in scena nunquam cantavit Orestes,
 Troica non scripsit. Quid enim Verginius armis
 Debit ulcisci magis, aut cum Vindice Galba,
 Quod Nero tam saeva crudaque tyrannide fecit?
 Haec opera atque hae sunt generosi Principis artes,
 Gaudentis foedo peregrina ad pulpita cantu
 Prostitui, Graiaequae apium meruisse coronae.

3. Etiam si bella externa et obitas pro re publica mortes tanta casuum similitudine memorarem, meque ipsum satias cepisset aliorumque taedium exspectarem, quamvis honestos civium exitus, tristes tamen et continuos aspernantium: at nunc patientia servilis tantumque sanguinis domi perditum fatigant animum et maestitia restringunt. Neque aliam defensionem ab iis quibus ista noscentur exegerim, quam ne oderim tam segniter pereuntes. Ira illa numinum in res Romanas fuit, quam non, ut in cladibus exercituum aut captivitate urbium, semel edito transire licet. Detur hoc inlustrum virorum posteritati, ut quo modo exsequiis a promisca sepultura separantur, ita in traditione supremorum accipiant habeantque propriam memoriam. Paucos quippe intra dies eodem agmine Annaeus Mela, Cerialis Anicius, Rufrius Crispinus, T. Petronius cecidere, Mela et Crispinus equites Romani dignitate senatoria.
4. Omnia, quae dico de Plancio, dico expertus in nobis; sumus enim finitimi Atinatibus. laudanda est vel etiam amanda vicinitas, retinens veterem illam officii rationem, non infuscata malevolentia, non adsueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis vel suburbano vel etiam urbano. nemo Arpinas non Plancio studuit, nemo Soranus, nemo Casinas, nemo Aquinas. tractus ille celeberrimus, Venafranus, Allifanus, tota denique nostra illa aspera et montuosa et fidelis et simplex et faultrix suorum regio se huius honore ornari, se augeri dignitate arbitrabatur. isdemque nunc ex municipiis adsunt equites Romani publice cum legatione et testi-

monio, nec minore nunc sunt sollicitudine quam tum erant studio: etenim est gravius spoliari fortunis quam non augeri dignitate. ergo ut alia in te erant inlustriora, Laterensis, quae tibi maiores tui reliquerant, sic te Plancius hoc non solum municipii, verum etiam vicinitatis genere vincebat: nisi forte te Labicana aut Gabina aut Bovillana vicinitas adiuvabat, quibus e municipiis vix iam qui carnem Latinis petant reperiuntur.

GREEK COMPOSITION—JUNIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate into Greek—

ROME IN THE TIME OF THE GRACCHI.

It is easy to persuade the masses that the good things of this world are unjustly divided, especially when it happens to be the exact truth. It is not easy to set limits to an agitation once set on foot, however justly it may have been provoked, when the cry for change is at once stimulated by interest, and can disguise its real character under the passionate language of patriotism. But it was not to be expected that men of noble natures— young men especially whose enthusiasm had not been cooled by experience—would sit calmly by while their country was going headlong to perdition. Redemption, if redemption was to be hoped for, could come only from free citizens in the country districts whose minds were still uncontaminated, in whom the ancient habits of life still survived, who still believed in the gods, who were contented to follow the wholesome round of honest labour. The numbers of such citizens were fast dwindling away before the omnivorous appetite of the rich for territorial aggrandisements. To rescue the land from the monopolists, to renovate the old independent yeomanry, to prevent the free population of Italy, out of which the legions had been formed which had built up the Empire, from being pushed out of their places and supplanted by foreign slaves—this, if it could be done, would restore the purity of the constituency, snatch the elections from the control of corruption, and rear up fresh generations of peasant soldiers to preserve the liberties and the glories which their fathers had won.

GREEK TRANSLATION AT SIGHT—JUNIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate—

1. οἱμοι, καθ' Ἑλλάδ' ὥς κακῶς νομίζεται
 ὅταν τροπαῖα πολεμίων στήσῃ στρατός,
 οὐ τῶν πονούντων τοῦργον ἡγούνται τότε,
 ἀλλ' ὁ στρατηγὸς τὴν δόκησιν ἄρνυται,
 ὃς εἰς μετ' ἄλλων μυρίων πάλλων δόρυ,
 οὐδὲν πλέον δρῶν ἑνὸς ἔχει πλείω λόγον.
 σεμνοὶ δ' ἐν ἀρχαῖς ἡμενοὶ κατὰ πόλιν
 φρονοῦσι δῆμον μείζον, ὄντες οὐδένες·
 οἱ δ' εἰσὶν αὐτῶν μυρίῳ σοφώτεροι,
 εἰ τόλμα προσγένοιτο βούλησιν θ' ἅμα.
 ὥς καὶ σὺ σὸς τ' ἀδελφὸς ἐξωγκωμένοι
 Τροία κάθησθε τῇ τ' ἐκεῖ στρατηγία,
 μόχοισιν ἄλλων καὶ πόνοις ἐπηρμένοι.
2. φησὶν δ' εἶναι πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ἄξιος ὑμῖν ὁ ποιητής,
 παύσας ὑμᾶς ξενικοῖσι λόγοις μὴ λίαν ἐξαπατᾶσθαι,
 μὴδ' ἡδῆσθαι θωπευομένους μὴδ' εἶναι χαυνοπολίτας.
 πρότερον δ' ὑμᾶς ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων οἱ πρέσβεις ἐξαπατῶντες
 πρῶτον μὲν ἰοστεφάνους ἐκάλουν· . . .
 εἰ δέ τις ὑμᾶς ὑποθωπεύσας λιπαρὰς καλέσειεν Ἀθήνας,
 ἡῦρετο πᾶν ἂν διὰ τὰς λιπαράς, ἀφύων τιμὴν περιάψας.
 ταῦτα ποιήσας πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν αἴτιος ὑμῖν γεγένηται,
 καὶ τοὺς δῆμους ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν δείξας ὥς δημοκρατοῦνται.
 τοιγάρτοι νῦν ἐκ τῶν πόλεων τὸν φόρον ὑμῖν ἀπάγοντες
 ἡξοῦσιν, ἰδεῖν ἐπιθυμοῦντες τὸν ποιητὴν τὸν ἄριστον,
 ὅστις παρεκινδύνευσ' εἰπεῖν ἐν Ἀθηναίοις τὰ δίκαια.
 οὕτω δ' αὐτοῦ περὶ τῆς τόλμης ἤδη πόρρω κλέος ἦκει,
 ὅτε καὶ βασιλεὺς, Λακεδαιμονίων τὴν πρεσβείαν βασιανίζων,
 ἡρώτησεν πρῶτα μὲν αὐτοὺς πότεροι ταῖς ναυσὶ κρατοῦσιν,
 εἶτα δὲ τοῦτον τὸν ποιητὴν ποτέρους εἴποι κακὰ πολλά·
 τοὺτους γὰρ ἔφη τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πολὺ βελτίους γεγενῆσθαι
 καὶ τῷ πολέμῳ πολὺ νικήσειν, τοῦτον ξύμβουλον ἔχοντας.
3. παρήγει δὲ καὶ τῷ Τισσαφέρνει μὴ ἄγαν ἐπιείγεσθαι διυλῦσαι
 τὸν πόλεμον μὴδὲ βουλευθῆναι κομίσαντα ἢ ναὺς Φοινίσσας
 ὥσπερ παρεσκευάζετο, ἢ Ἑλλησι πλέοσι μισθὸν πορίζοντα, τοῖς
 αὐτοῖς τῆς τε γῆς καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τὸ κράτος δοῦναι, ἔχειν δ'
 ἀμφοτέρους εἶναι διχα τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ βασιλεῖ ἐξείναι αἰεὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς
 αὐτὰς λυπηροὺς τοὺς ἑτέρους ἐπάγειν. γενομένης δ' ἂν καθ' ἐν
 τῇ ἐς γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν ἀρχῆς ἀπορεῖν ἂν αὐτὸν οἷς τοὺς

κρατοῦντας ξυγκαθαιρήσει, ἣν μὴ αὐτὸς βούληται μεγάλη δαπάνη καὶ κινδύνῳ ἀναστᾶς ποτε διαγωνίσασθαι. ἐπιτηδειότερους τ' ἔφη τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἶναι κοινωνοὺς αὐτῷ τῆς ἀρχῆς· ἦσσαν γὰρ τῶν κατὰ γῆν ἐφίσθαι, τὸν λόγον τε ξυμφορώτατον καὶ τὸ ἔργον ἔχοντας πολεμεῖν· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ξυγκαταδουλοῦν ἂν σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς τὸ τῆς θαλάσσης μέρος καὶ ἐκείνῳ ὅσοι ἐν τῇ βασιλείῳ Ἕλληνες οἰκοῦσιν, τοὺς δὲ τοῦναντίον ἐλευθερώοντας ἤκειν.

4. Λέγεται τοίνυν ποτὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν ἐκείνην εὐδαίμονιαν Ἀλκιβιάδης γενέσθαι, ᾧ σκέψασθε, τίνων εὐεργεσιῶν ὑπαρχουσῶν καὶ ποίων τινῶν πρὸς τὸν δῆμον, πῶς ἐχρήσανθ' ὑμῶν οἱ πρόγονοι, ἐπειδὴ βδελυρὸς καὶ ὑβριστῆς φετο δεῖν εἶναι. ἐκείνος γὰρ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, λέγεται πρὸς πατρός μὲν Ἀλκμεωνιδῶν εἶναι (τούτους δὲ φασιν ὑπὸ τῶν τυράννων ὑπὲρ τοῦ δῆμου στασιάζοντας ἐκπεσεῖν, καὶ δανεισαμένους χρήματ' ἐκ Δελφῶν ἐλευθερώσαι τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς Πεισιστράτου παῖδας ἐκβαλεῖν), πρὸς δὲ μητρὸς Ἰππενίκου καὶ ταύτης τῆς οἰκίας, ἥς ὑπάρχουσι πολλαὶ καὶ μεγάλαι πρὸς τὸν δῆμον εὐεργεσίαι. οὐ μόνον δὲ ταῦθ' ὑπῆρχεν αὐτῷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς ὑπὲρ τοῦ δήμου θέμενος τὰ ὄπλα δις μὲν ἐν Σάμῳ, τρίτον δ' ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ πόλει, τῷ σώματι τὴν εὐνοίαν, οὐ χρήμασιν οὐδὲ λόγοις ἐνεδείξατο τῇ πατρίδι. ἔτι δὲ ἱππῳ Ὀλυμπίασιν ἀγῶνες ὑπῆρχον αὐτῷ καὶ νῦναι, καὶ στρατηγὸς ἄριστος, καὶ λέγειν ἐδόκει πάντων, ὥς φασιν, εἶναι δεινότατος, ἀλλ' ὅμως οἱ κατ' ἐκείνον ὑμέτεροί πρόγονοι οἷδενοὶς τούτων αὐτῷ συνεχώρησαν ὑβρίζειν αὐτοὺς, ἀλλὰ ποιήσαντες φυγάδα ἐξέβαλον, καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ὄντων ἰσχυρῶν τότε καὶ Δεκέλειαν ἑαυτοῖς ἐπιτειχισθῆναι καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἰλῶναι καὶ πάντα ὑπέμειναν, ὁποῖον ἄκοιτες παθεῖν κάλλιον εἶναι νομίζοντες ἢ ἐκόντες ὑβρίζεσθαι συγχωρῆσαι.

FRENCH COMPOSITION, UNSEEN TRANSLATION AND GRAMMAR—JUNIOR.

HONOURS.

A. Translate into French—

Of all situations for a constant residence, that which appears to me most delightful is a little village far in the country, a small neighbourhood, not of fine mansions finely peopled, but of cottages and cottage-like houses, with inhabitants whose faces are as familiar to us as the flowers in our garden; a little world of our own, close packed and insulated like ants in an ant-hill, or bees in a

hive, or sheep in a fold, or nuns in a convent, or sailors in a ship; where we know everyone, are known to everyone, interested in everyone and authorised to hope that every one feels an interest in us. How pleasant it is to slide into these truehearted feelings from the kindly and unconscious influence of habit, and to learn to know and to love the people about us, with all their peculiarities, just as we learn to know and to love the nooks and turns of the shady lanes and sunny commons that we pass every day.

B. Translate—

LE SYLPHÉ.

Je suis un sylphe, une ombre, un rien, un rêve,
 Hôte de l'air, esprit mystérieux,
 Léger parfum que le zéphyr enlève,
 Anneau vivant qui joint l'homme et les dieux.
 De mon corps pur les rayons diaphanes
 Flottent mêlés à la vapeur du soir.
 Mais je me cache aux regards des profanes,
 Et l'âme seule, en songe, peut me voir.
 Rasant du lac la nappe étincelante,
 D'un vol léger j'effleure les roseaux,
 Et, balancé sur mon aile brillante,
 J'aime à me voir dans le cristal des eaux.
 Dans vos jardins quelquefois je voltige,
 Et, m'enivrant de suaves odeurs,
 Sans que mon poids fasse incliner leur tige,
 Je me suspends au calice des fleurs.
 Dans vos foyers j'entre avec confiance,
 Et, récréant son œil clos à demi,
 J'aime à verser des songes d'innocence
 Sur le front pur d'un enfant endormi.
 Lorsque sur vous la nuit jette son voile,
 Je glisse aux cieux comme un long filet d'or,
 Et les mortels disent, " C'est une étoile
 Qui d'un ami nous présage la mort."

C.

(a) Illustrate by means of a genealogical tree the origin of the French language and its relation to other neo-Latin languages.

(b) Trace the Celtic and Teutonic influences upon French.

- (c) Give some account of the retention or disuse of case inflexions in French. How has this affected the syntax of the clause?
- (d) Trace the influence of analogy in the old and modern terminations of the Present Indicative.
- (e) Explain the origin of the *l-mouillé* and *n-mouillé*; the *é* in *chanté*; the *g* in *linge*; the circumflex in *sûr*; the *eu* in *pleurer*; the *f* in *neuf*; the *é* in *école*; the *d* in *poids*.
- (f) How are comparatives and superlatives formed in French? Are there any traces of the old synthetic comparatives?
- (g) What are the different terminations of the past participles in French? Show how the older strong forms are being gradually superseded by weak forms.

FRENCH AUTHORS—JUNIOR.

HONOURS.

1. and 2. Translate, with short explanatory notes where necessary, extracts from Mme. de Sévigné, *Lettres choisies*, and Racine, *Les Plaideurs*.
3. Translate—
 - (a) Je les ai lues, quoique j' aie la tête en quatre.
 - (b) Je vous le donne en quatre.
 - (c) Ma colère ne tient à guère, et ma tendresse pour vous deux tient à beaucoup.
 - (d) Je jette mon bonnet par-dessus le moulin.
 - (e) Faire les frais de la conversation.
 - (f) Est-ce qu'il faut toujours faire le pied de grue?
 - (g) J' écris sur nouveaux frais.
 - (h) Tenez, voilà le cas qu'on fait de votre exploit.
 - (i) N'avez-vous jamais vu donner la question?
Non; et ne le verrai, que je crois, de ma vie.
Venez, je vous en veux faire passer l'envie.
4. Remark on the expressions: *lettres royales*; *de par le roi*; *devant qu'il soit peu*; *je n'en ai que faire*.
5. Show the connection between Racine's comedy and the *Wasps* of Aristophanes.

GERMAN COMPOSITION, UNSEEN TRANSLATION AND
GRAMMAR—JUNIOR.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into German—

The invention of printing was in itself a reformation, and its benefits were chiefly felt by the great masses of the people. The clergy possessed their libraries, where they might read and study if they chose; the castles contained collections of MSS., sacred and profane, illuminated with the most exquisite taste; while the citizen, the poor layman, though he might be able to read and write, was debarred from the use of books, and had to satisfy his literary tastes with the sermons of travelling Franciscans, or the songs of blind beggars and pedlars. The art of printing admitted that large class to the same privileges which had hitherto been enjoyed almost exclusively by clergy and nobility; it placed in the hands of the third estate arms more powerful than the swords of the Knights and the thunderbolts of the priests: it was a revolution in the history of literature more eventful than any in the history of mankind. Poets and philosophers addressed themselves no longer to emperors and noblemen, to knights and ladies, but to the people at large, and especially to the middle classes, in which henceforth the chief strength of the nation resides.

2. Translate into English—

Blicken wir zurück auf den Gang der hellenischen Cultur und ihre Beziehung zu den verschiedenen Völkern. Die Barbaren der alten Welt huldigten ihr, weil sie in derselben eine Macht erkannten, welche ihnen zu äußeren Zwecken dienstbar sein sollte; die Macedonier, weil sie die allgemeine Verechtigung derselben erkannten und sich berufen fühlten, sie geltend zu machen, die Römer, weil sie in dieser Cultur die Ergänzung ihrer eigenen Nationalität fanden. Als sie dann in die mittelalterliche Welt eintrat, fand sie Völker vor, deren ganze Bildung auf einer Religion beruhte, welche ihr fremd und unveröhnt gegenüberstand. Hier konnte sie unmöglich wieder eine so allgemeine und unbedingte Geltung erlangen, wie es in der alten Welt der Fall war, aber dennoch hat sie, je nachdem sie lauter und rein oder aus getrübler Quelle, mit blinder Anerkennung oder mit selbständiger Thätigkeit aufgenommen worden ist, auf das geistige Leben der Völker einen sehr

FIRST YEAR IN ARTS.

bestimmenden Einfluß geübt. Nachdem unser Volk diesen Einfluß in den verschiedensten Formen an sich erfahren hat, liegt ihm auch heute noch vor allen anderen die Aufgabe vor, in Wissenschaft und Leben die wahre Bedeutung der griechischen Cultur und ihr Verhältniß zur christlichen Bildung darzustellen.

3. (a) What different Mhg. sounds do the three Nhg. sounds *ei*, *au*, *eu* represent? Illustrate by examples.
- (b) Give a history of the origin of the Neuter plural termination *-er*.
- (c) Describe or account for the vowel-changes in *gibt—geben*, *schlägt—schlug*; *brennen—brannte*; *heißt—hieß*.
- (d) Give examples of stereotyped Dative plurals in proper or common names.
- (e) From what languages are the following Loan-words derived: *Haus*, *Feige*, *Kerker*, *Kirche*, *Büßstein*, *Palast*, *Betschaft*? Give the original forms. Show how the form of a loan-word may be an indication of the period of its adoption.
- (f) Trace the development of the periphrastic present perfect tense (*bin gekommen*, *habe gefunden*, etc.).
- (g) Give examples of change of meaning by Metaphor.

GERMAN AUTHORS—JUNIOR.

HONOURS.

Translation of extracts from Heine, *Deutschland*; Buchheim, *Balladen und Romanzen*.

ALGEBRA.

HONOURS.

1. State and prove the relations between the roots and the coefficients of the equation

$$p_0x^n + p_1x^{n-1} + p_2x^{n-2} + \dots = 0.$$

If α , β and γ are the roots of the equation $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$, form the equation whose roots are $\alpha + \beta - \gamma$, $\beta + \gamma - \alpha$ and $\gamma + \alpha - \beta$.

2. Solve the equations

(i.) $(x+a)(x+3a)(x+5a)(x+7a)+7a^4=0.$

(ii.)
$$\left. \begin{aligned} yz &= x^2 + n(y+z) \\ zx &= b^2 + n(z+x) \\ xy &= c^2 + n(x+y) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

3. In how many ways can n persons be seated at a round table so that no two out of three given persons shall be next each other?

4. Prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.

If N is a very large number lying between a^5 and $(a+1)^5$, the fifth powers of two consecutive integers, shew that

$$N^{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{a(3N+2a^5)}{2N+3a^5} \text{ nearly.}$$

5. Write down the expansion of $\log_e(1+x)$ in ascending powers of x . As this series is divergent when x is greater than 1, shew how to obtain from it a convergent series for finding the logarithms of numbers.

Shew that $\frac{1}{2} \log_e 10 = \log_e 3 + \frac{1}{19} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 19^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 19^5} + \dots$

6. In how many ways can 32 be thrown with 6 dice, each marked from 1 to 6?

7. Find the value of $\sum_{r=1}^{r=n} \sum_{s=1}^{s=n-r} \frac{2n-r-s}{2n^3}$: and shew that the limit of the sum, when n is indefinitely large, is $\frac{1}{3}$.

8. Sum to n terms the series

$$1.2a + 2.3a^2 + 3.4a^3 + \dots$$

9. Shew that every periodic continued fraction is equal to one of the roots of a quadratic equation of which the coefficients are rational.

Find by means of a continued fraction the value of $\sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}$ correct to five places of decimals.

10. Break into partial fractions, and find the general term in the expansion, in ascending powers of, x of the fraction

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x + 7}{(2x-1)(x-3)(3x-5)}$$

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

HONOURS.

1. The area of a circle is proportional to the square of its radius.
2. P being any point on the circumcircle of ABC, and PL, PM, PN being the perpendiculars on the sides of ABC, prove that L, M, N are collinear, and that $PA.PL = PB.PM = PC.PN$.
3. Define the Brocard Points of a triangle, and shew that they are centres of similitude for two series of inscribed triangles, similar to the original triangle. Also shew that a circle which circumscribes a triangle of one series, at the same time circumscribes one of the other series.
4. Prove that in the case of the circle, a line through any point is cut harmonically by the polar of the point and the curve. What does this theorem become if we invert with regard to the point?
5. AOD, BOE, COF are the perpendiculars of ABC, and a transversal cuts these perpendiculars in L, M, N respectively. Prove that $OL.MN.AD = OM.NL.BE = ON.LM.CF$.
6. Similar triangles ABC, A'B'C' are similarly placed so that C and B' are coincident. Find the angle θ which AA' makes with BCC'.

If ϕ be the corresponding angle when B and C' are coincident, prove that

$$\cot \theta \sim \cot \phi = \cot B \sim \cot C.$$

7. Find the radius of the circumcircle of a triangle. A circle concentric with this circle cuts off chords of length f, g, h from the sides. Prove that

$$f^2 - g^2 : g^2 - h^2 : h^2 - f^2 \\ = c \sin (A - B) : a \sin (B - C) : b \sin (C - A).$$
8. Express $\cos \alpha . \cos \beta . \cos \gamma$ as the sum of cosines, and solve the equation

$$\cos (x + \alpha) . \cos (x - \alpha) . \cos (\beta + \gamma) \\ = \cos 2\alpha . \cos \beta . \cos \gamma.$$
9. If i indicate rotation through a right angle, assign consistent meanings to i^2 and to $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$, which shall lead up to

Demoivre's Theorem. Also give another form to this expression by considering the limit of the n^{th} power of $\cos \theta/n + i \sin \theta/n$, as n becomes infinite.

10. Investigate a series for $\tan^{-1}x$, and find the sum of the series

$$c \sin \theta - c^3 \sin 3\theta + c^5 \sin 5\theta - \dots$$

$$c \cos \theta - \frac{1}{3}c^3 \cos 3\theta + \frac{1}{5}c^5 \cos 5\theta - \dots,$$

where c is less than unity.

CONIC SECTIONS.

HONOURS.

1. If from any point T on the tangent at P to a conic there be drawn perpendiculars TL and TN to SP and the directrix, the ratio of SL to TN will be constant and equal to the eccentricity.
The tangents at the ends of a focal chord meet the latus rectum at points equidistant from the focus.
2. The projections of the two foci upon any tangent to a central conic lie on the auxiliary circle.
Given one focus of a central conic and two tangents, find the locus of the other focus.
3. If QV be an ordinate to any diameter PVCP' of an ellipse and CD be the semidiameter conjugate to PCP'; then will $QV^2 : PV.P'V :: CD^2 : CP^2$.
4. Shew that the locus of the intersection of tangents to an ellipse at right-angles to one another is a circle.
Any two conjugate diameters of an ellipse cut the director circle in R, R'. Shew that RR' touches the ellipse.
5. If a straight line cut a hyperbola in P, P', and the asymptotes in T, T'; then will the rectangle PT.PT' be equal to the square of the parallel semidiameter, and PT will be equal to P'T'.
6. If a rectangular hyperbola passes through the angles of a triangle, prove that it will also pass through the orthocentre.

7. Determine the coordinates of the point dividing the straight line joining two given points in a given ratio.

Prove that the coordinates of the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle whose angular points are (x_1y_1) , (x_2y_2) , (x_3y_3) are $\frac{ax_1+bx_2+cx_3}{a+b+c}$, $\frac{ay_1+by_2+cy_3}{a+b+c}$, where a , b , c are the lengths of the sides of the triangle.

8. Find the angle between the straight lines $ax+by+c=0$ and $a'x+b'y+c'=0$.

Find the locus of the point at which two given portions of the same straight line subtend equal angles.

9. Obtain the equation to the tangent to the circle $x^2+y^2=a^2$ at any point.

Prove analytically that the perpendicular from any point of a circle on the line joining the points of contact of two tangents is a mean proportional between the perpendiculars from the point upon the two tangents.

10. Find the equation to the normal at any point of a parabola.

Shew that the normals at the point $(4a, 4a)$ of the parabola $y^2=4ax$ and at an extremity of the latus rectum, intersect on the parabola.

11. Define the eccentric-angle in the case of an ellipse, and find the equation to the chord joining the points whose eccentric angles are α and β .

If α , β , γ , δ be the eccentric angles of the four points of intersection of the ellipse and any circle, prove that $\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta$ is an even multiple of two right angles.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

HONOURS.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

1. Find from definition the differential coefficient of $\tan^{-1}x$, and of $\log x$.
2. Having given $\frac{dy}{dx}=1+\frac{x}{y}$, prove that

$$y^2 \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + (3x+2y) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0.$$

3. If u is a function of two independent variables x and y , explain what geometrical meanings can be given to $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$,

Shew that $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$.

4. Express the lengths of the normal and subtangent at any point of a curve in terms of the coordinates x, y of the point, and the differential coefficient of y with respect to x .

Shew that if G is the foot of the normal in an ellipse, and CY the perpendicular from the centre on the tangent at $P(x, y)$, then

$$PG \cdot CY = ab \text{ and } CG = e^2 x.$$

5. Find the limit, when $x=0$, of the fraction

$$\frac{\sin x - \log(1+x) + x(x-1)}{xe^x - \frac{x}{1-x}}$$

6. Shew geometrically that if, at any point on the curve

$$y=f(x), \quad \frac{dy}{dx}=0 \text{ and also changes sign there, then } f(x)$$

has a maximum or minimum value there.

Find the maximum and minimum values of y where

$$y=(a^2+x^2)(3a-x)^2.$$

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

HONOURS.

The same paper as that set in the Third Year Examination.

LATIN AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate with short notes, extract from Cicero, Philippics.
2. Translate and comment on—
 - (a) Contra te dedit arma hic ordo consulibus reliquisque imperiis et potestatibus.
 - (b) Etiam Capuam coloniam deducere conatus es.
 - (c) At vero huius domi inter quasilla pendebatur aurum, numerabatur pecunia; una in domo omnes, quorum intererat, totum imperium populi Romani nundinabantur.
 - (d) Nam si ille [Antonius] consul, fustuarium meruerunt legiones, quae consulem reliquerunt; sceleratus Caesar, Brutus nefarius, qui contra consulem privato consilio exercitus comparaverunt.
 - (e) Tribuni plebi tulerunt de provinciis contra acta C. Caesaris: ille biennium hi sexennium.
3. Translate extracts from Catullus and Terence, Phormio.
4. Scan the following lines, with any comments you think called for—
 - (a) Quid? duasne is uxores habet? Au, unam ille quidem hanc solam.
 - (b) Si tu illam attigeris secus quam dignumst liberam, Dicam tibi inpingam grandem: dixi, Demipho.
 - (c) Senex adest: vide quid agas: prima coitios acerruma: Si eam sustinueris, postilla jam, ut lubet, ludas licet.
 - (d) Sive in Hyrcanos Arabesque molles, Seu Sacas sagittiferosque Parthos.

MARCH EXAMINATION.

cvii.

(e) Propontida, trucesve Ponticum sinum.

(f) Tua nunc opera meae puellae
Flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli.

LATIN TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

The same paper as that set in the Third Year Examination.

ROMAN HISTORY.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

HONOURS.

1. "Even in Cicero's time the Senate was formally dependent on the magistrate."—*Pelham*.

Explain this statement.

2. Describe the disabilities and wrongs of the *socii*, which led to their revolt.

3. "The position of the provincial governor was incompatible not only with the welfare of the provinces, but with the Roman Constitution."—*Mommsen*.

Explain this.

4. Describe the aims of Caesar's government after his victory in the civil war.

5. By Sulla's arrangement "the consul and the praetor were to deal with the senate and burgesses, the proconsul and the proprætor were to command the army."—*Mommsen*.

Comment on this.

GREEK COMPOSITION—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate into Greek—

Many respectable people seem to think that, when they have once proved the moral and religious training of the people to be a most important object, it follows, of course, that it is an object which the Government ought to pursue. They forget that we have to consider not merely the

goodness of the end, but also the fitness of the means. There is surely no contradiction in saying that a certain section of the community may be quite competent to protect the persons and property of the rest, yet quite unfit to direct our opinions or to superintend our private habits. So strong is the interest of a ruler to protect his subjects against all depredations and outrages except his own, so clear and simple are the means by which this end is to be effected, that men are probably better off under the worst governments in the world than they would be in a state of anarchy. But we see no reason for thinking that the opinions of the magistrate on speculative questions are more likely to be right than those of any other man. None of the modes by which a magistrate is appointed—popular election, the accident of the lot, or the accident of birth—affords, as far as we can see, much security for his being wiser than any of his neighbours. The chance of his being wiser than all his neighbours together is still smaller. Now, we cannot understand how it can be laid down that it is the duty and the right of one class to direct the opinions of another unless it can be proved that the former class is more likely to form just opinions than the latter.

GREEK TRANSLATION AT SIGHT—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate—

1. τὸν μὲν ἔπειτ' εἶασε Διὸς ταλακάρδιος υἱός,
αὐτὸς δὲ βροτολογιγὸν Ἄρηι ἐπιόντα δοκεύσας,
δαινὸν ὄρων ὅσσοισι, Λέων ὥς σώματι κύρσας,
ὅστε μάλ' ἐνδυκέως ῥινὸν κρατερῷς ὀνύχεσσι
σχίσσας ὅ τι τάχιστα μελίφρονα θυμὸν ἀπηύρα·
ἐμ μένεος δ' ἄρα τοῦγε κελαυνὸν πίμπλαται ἦτορ·
γλαυκίων δ' ὅσσοις δαινὸν πλευράς τε καὶ ὦμους
οὐρῇ μαστίων ποσσὶ γλάφει, οὐδέ τις αὐτὸν
ἐτλη ἐσάντα ἰδὼν σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν οὐδὲ μάχεσθαι·
τοῖος ἄρ' Ἀμφιτρωνιάδης, ἀκόρητος αὐτῆς,
ἀντίος ἔστη Ἄρης, ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θάρσος ἀέξων,
ἐσσυμένως· ὁ δὲ οἱ σχεδὸν ἤλυθεν ἀχνύμενος κῆρ·
ἀμφοτέροι δ' ἰάχοντες ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ὕρουσαν.

2. οὐτινὰ φημι θεῶν ἄτερ ὄλβιον, οὐ βαρύντομον
 ἄνδρα γενέσθαι,
 οὐδὲ τὸν αὐτὸν αἰεὶ βεβάναι δόμον
 εὐτυχία· παρὰ δ' ἄλλαν ἄλλα
 μοῖρα διώκει·
 τὸν μὲν ἀφ' ὑψηλῶν βραχὺν ῥκισε,
 τὸν δ' ἀλήταν εὐδαίμονα τεύχει.
 μόρσιμα δ' οὔτι φυγεῖν θέμις,
 οὐ σοφία τις ἀπώσεται·
 ἀλλὰ μάταν ὁ πρόθυμος αἰεὶ πόνον ἔξει.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὴ προπεσῶν τὰ θεῶν φέρε μηδ' ὑπεράλγει
 φροντίδα λύπη·
 εὐδόκιμον γὰρ ἔχει θανάτου μέρος
 ἅ μελέα πρό τ' ἀδελφῶν καὶ γυς,
 οὐδ' ἀκλεῆς νιν
 δόξα πρὸς ἀνθρώπων ὑποδέξεται·
 ἅ δ' ἀρετὰ βαίνει διὰ μόχθων.
 ἄξια μὲν πατρός, ἄξια δ'
 εὐγενίας τάδε γίνεταί·
 εἰ δὲ σέβεις θανάτους ἀγαθῶν, μετέχω σοι.
3. Νῦν δέ γε ὅποτε οὐκ ἔστι γιγνόμενος, ὡς δὴ φαμέν, ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι
 βασιλεὺς οἶος ἐν σμήνεσιν ἐμφύεται, τό τε σῶμα εὐθὺς καὶ τὴν
 ψυχὴν διαφέρων εἰς, δεῖ δὴ συνελθόντας ξυγγράμματα γράφειν,
 ὡς εἰκε, μεταθρόνους τὰ τῆς ἀληθεστάτης πολιτείας ἵχνη. ΣΩ.
 Κινδυνεύει. ΞΕ. Θαναμάζομεν δῆτα, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἐν ταῖς τοιαύ-
 ταις πολιτείαις ὅσα ξυμβαίνει γίγνεσθαι κακὰ καὶ ὅσα ξυμβή-
 σεται, τοιαύτης τῆς κρηπίδος ὑποκειμένης αὐταῖς τῆς κατὰ
 γράμματα καὶ ἔθῃ, μὴ μετὰ ἐπιστήμης, πραττούσης τὰς πράξεις;
 ἑτέρα προσχρωμένη παντὶ κατάδηλος ὡς πάντ' ἂν διολέσειε
 τὰ ταύτῃ γιγνόμενα. ἢ ἐκεῖνο ἡμῖν θαυμαστόν μᾶλλον, ὡς
 ἰσχυρόν τι πόλις ἔστι φύσει; πάσχουσαι γὰρ δὴ τοιαῦτα αἱ
 πόλεις νῦν χρόνον ἀπεραντον, ὅμως ἐνιαί τινες αὐτῶν μόνιμοί τε
 εἰσι καὶ οὐκ ἀνατρέπονται· πολλὰ μὲν ἐνίοτε καὶ καθάπερ πλοῖα
 καταδυόμενα διόλλυνται καὶ διολύλασι καὶ ἔτι διολοῦνται διὰ τὴν
 τῶν κυβερνητῶν καὶ ναυτῶν μοχθηρίαν τῶν περὶ τὰ μέγιστα
 μεγίστην ἀγνοίαν εἰληφόντων, οἱ περὶ τὰ πολιτικά κατ' οὐδὲν
 γινώσκοντες ἡγούνται κατὰ πάντα σαφέστατα πασῶν ἐπιστημῶν
 ταύτην εἰληφέναι.
4. εἰ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς πολίτας φιλίαν δι' αὐτὴν αἰρετήν, ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι καὶ
 τὴν πρὸς ὁμοεθνέας καὶ ὁμοφύλους, ὥστε καὶ τὴν πρὸς πάντας
 ἀνθρώπους. καὶ γὰρ δὴ πάντας τοὺς σῶζοντας οὕτως ἔχειν πρὸς
 τοὺς πλησίον, ὥστε μὴ κατὰ χρήσεις, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὸ διαυθαίρετον

τὰ πλείστα δρᾶν. τίνα γὰρ οὐκ ἂν ἐξελέσθαι θεασάμενον ἄνθρωπον ὑπὸ θηρίου καταδυναστευόμενον, εἰ δύναίτο; τίνα δ' οὐκ ἂν ὁδὸν πλανωμένῳ μηνῦσαι; τίνα δ' οὐκ ἂν ἐπαρκέσαι ὑπ' ἐνδείας ἀπολλυμένῳ; τίνα δ' οὐκ ἂν ἐπ' ἐρημίας ἀνύδρου νάμασι περιτυχόντα γνωρίσμασι διαδηλῶσαι τοῖς τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν βαδίζουσι; τίνα δ' οὐ τῆς μετὰ τὸν βίον εὐφημίας πολὺν ποιεῖσθαι λόγον; τίνα δ' οὐκ ἀποστυγεῖν τὰς τοιαύτας φωνάς, ὥς παρὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην οὔσας φύσιν,

Ἐμοῦ θανόντος γαῖα μιχθήτω πυρί.
οὐδὲν μέλει μοι, τὰ μὰ γὰρ καλῶς ἔχει.

φανερὸν οὖν ὅτι πρὸς πάντας ἐστὶν ἡμῖν εὖνοια φυσικὴ καὶ φιλία, τὸ διαυθαίρετον ἐμφαίνουσα καὶ τὸ κατὰ λόγον. “Ἐν γὰρ ἀνδρῶν, ἐν θεῶν γένος· ἐκ μιᾶς δὲ πνέομεν ματρὸς ἀμφότεροι,” τῆς φύσεως. ἐπεὶ δὲ κοινὴ τις ἡμῖν ὑπάρχει φιλανθρωπία, πολὺ μᾶλλον πρὸς τοὺς ἐν συνηθείᾳ φίλους τὸ διαυθαίρετον φανερώτερον.

ENGLISH I.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, with notes on underlined words, passages from Coote's First Book of Old English.
2. Briefly comment upon the chief poetical devices employed in the above passages.
3. Translate into Old English—
“When the fisherman saw that the young man lay at his feet, he kindly raised him up, and took him to his house and gave him food. And he even afterwards tore his cloak in two and gave half of it to the poor shipwrecked man, who was in truth a prince.” At the same time he said, “Thou takest now all that I have to give thee. Go, therefore, into the city. If thou find there no man who will pity thee, come hither again and go a-fishing with me.”
4. Comment on the grammar of—
(a) Sōð ic ēow secge. swā lange swā gē dydon ānum, ðisum lāestan, on mīnum naman, gē hit dydon mē selfum.
(b) Se earga fēða Brytta, ðāer forhtiendre heortan wunode dæges and nihtes.
(c) Ic wæs naeod; nolde gē mē wāeda tīðian.

- (d) And æfter seofon dagum, hie efthweorfende and cumende me geheton and me ðonne mid him lædan woldon.
 (e) Bēon gegaderode ðā wæteru ðe sind under ðære heofonan, and ætēowie drýgnes.

ENGLISH II.

HONOURS.

1. Translate (at sight)—

Æfter pyssum wearð gelæht seo gelēafulla Eugēnia
 and tō ðāem bæðenan temple getogen mid geðrēate,
 pæt heo pære gydene Diāne, Godes weorðmynt gebēode.
 Ðā gebæd Eugēnia hie tō pāem ælmihtigan Gode
 and pæt deofles tempel grundlinga tō-fēoll
 and on eorðan besanc, mid eallum his andlicnessum.
 Ðā hēt se cūsere āhōn ānne weorc-stan
 on hiere hālgan sweoran and hie bescūfan on ðā ēa.
 Eac se stān tō-bærst and heo sæt up on pāem wætere.
 Ðā hēt se cūsere hie siððan bescūfan
 on bærnende ofen pær pær hāte baðu wæron,
 ac pæt fȳr wearð āwencod and pā baðu ācolode
 and ealle pā ontendnessa (conflagration) mid hiere tōymec-
 ādwæsete.

Hēo wearð pā gebroht intō blindum cwearterne
 and geond twēntig dagas hiere næs getipod
 āeniges bigleofan binnan ðāem ðiestrum
 Ðā cōm se cwellere, on Cristes ācennednesse dæge,
 āsend fram pāem cūsere and hē pæt mæden āwealde.

Hēo wearð pā gemartyrod and cristene menn hie bebyrgdon.

2. Rewrite in modern English prose, with short explanatory notes, and very brief reference to the context—

- (a) Me byfel a ferly . . . of fairy, me thouȝte ;

As I bihelde into þe est . . . an hiegh to þe sonne,
 I seigh a toure on a toft . . . trielich ymaked ;
 A depe dale binethe . . . a dongeon þere-Inne
 With depe dyches and derke . . . and dredful of sight.
 A faire felde ful of folke . . . fonde I there bytwene
 Of alle maner of men . . . þe mene and the riche,
 Worchyng and wandryng . . . as the worlde asketh.

- (b) Nay, sothly, he seyde . saue in my ȝouthē.
 I lerned amonge lumbardes . and iewes a lessoun,
 To wey pens with a peys . and pare þe heuyest,
 And lene it for loue of þe crosse . to legge a wedde and
 lese it;
 Such dedes I did write . ȝif he his day breke.
- (c) Mathew with mannes face . mouthed þise wordes,
 Þat *seruus nequam* had a nam . and for he wolde
 nouȝte chaffare.
 He had maugre of his maistre . for evermore after.
- (d) Late no wyngynge hem forweny . whil þei be ȝonge,
 Ne for no pouste of pestilence . plese heur nouȝte out
 of resoun.
- (e) [she] gaf hem vchone
 Coupes of clene golde . and coppis of siluer.
 The leste man of here meyne . a motoun of golde.
- (f) A poke ful of pardoun pere . ne prouinciales lettres,
 Theigh ȝe be founde in þe fraternete . of alle the foure ordres,
 And haue indulgences double-folde . but if dowel ȝow help.
 I sette ȝowre patentes and ȝowre pardounz . at one pies hele!
- 3 Explain generally how the dialect of Langland differs from that of Chaucer. Point out, in the following passages, any grammatical forms Chaucer would not have used—
- (a) Hendeliche; heo þanne . bihight hem þe same;
 Mildeliche Mede þanne . mercyed hem alle
 Of peire gret goodnesse.
- (b) And leue þe lede þi loude . so leute þe louye.
- (c) In setting and in sowyng . swounken ful harde,
 And wonnen that wastours . with glotonye destruyeth.
4. Concisely describe the origin and the elements of the Euphuistic style.
5. Answer *one* of the following—
- (a) Describe Milton's Academy, and outline its scheme of Studies.
- (b) Give a short version of the Story of Euphues up to the time he "repayred to Atheus to follow his own private study."
- (c) Sketch Ascham's plan of teaching Latin.

6. Compare Ascham and Milton as writers on Education.
7. Write textual notes on underlined words in—
 - (a) These few observations which have flowered off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years.
 - (b) Children must be courteous in their behaviour, not disdaining their cockmates or refraining their company.
 - (c) Not werish and crabbed but faire and cumlie.
And explain allusions in—
 - (d) Who doth know a scholler by his habite? Be they not more like stage-players than students?
 - (e) That that I borrowed abroad of my friend Sturmius.
 - (f) Mr. Haddon said; that the best scholemaster of our time was the greatest beater, and named the person.

FRENCH COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION—

SENIOR.

HONOURS.

1. Translate (at sight)—

Entre l'enclos et la prison—une construction banale en briques rouges—s'étendait un terrain vague, vide en ce moment. Trois vaches y paissaient et deux petits garçons y jouaient à la palette. Ce quotidien de l'existence, que l'on ne remarque même pas aux heures ordinaires, est toujours sinistre quand un drame s'y juxtapose. Mais était-ce vraiment un drame? L'aspect de la pièce où j'entrai d'abord, dans le rez-de-chaussée de cette prison, permettait d'en douter. Cinq ou six hommes s'y tenaient, des blancs. Ils fumaient et devisaient aussi paisiblement que si la potence n'eût pas été là, dressée dans une petite cour intérieure et visible par la fenêtre. L'énorme corde jaunâtre, enduite de suif, descendait d'une poutre, immobile et menaçante. Ces personnages ne la regardaient même pas. Celui auquel je m'adressai pour savoir l'heure exacte de l'exécution eut pour me répondre : "Deux heures moins un quart," le même accent de parfaite indifférence que s'il m'eût annoncé le départ d'un train. Lorsque j'eus gravi les trente marches qui menaient à l'étage supérieur, et que je me trouvai

devant la cellule de Seymour, je le vis, à travers les barreaux de fer, qui, couché dans l'angle, l'œil droit toujours bandé du linge épinglé par le colonel, recevait des mains d'un vieil homme une assiette remplie de poissons frits, une autre assiette remplie de gâteaux et une bouteille. Ce vieil homme qui lui apportait ainsi à manger était le même qui le pendrait tout à l'heure, le premier magistrat de la ville, et, à ce titre, chargé des fonctions de bourreau. Sa face longue et rude était couverte d'une peau qui, au cou, se gaufrait en rides presque aussi dures que des écailles. Son teint très rouge, ses prunelles très bleues, ses cheveux encore roux dans leur blanchissement, contrastaient d'une manière saisissante avec la face basanée, les longs cheveux ondulés, la prunelle noire du mulâtre, comme sa dignité simple avec la souplesse goguenarde que Seymour conservait dans ces dernières minutes.

2. Translate into French—

The commercial state of Sydney is at the present time, and has been for the last twelve months, as gloomy as can well be conceived. The market is overstocked with almost every commodity. Most kinds of British goods may be purchased here as cheap as, or cheaper than, in England. Failures to enormous amounts occur continually. There is scarcely a mercantile house in Sydney which a man could say with safety was solvent a year ago, which is not now undermined by these repeated crashes of bankruptcy. At present we have also too much labour in Sydney, great numbers of workmen, mechanics, and labourers—"old hands in the colony"—unemployed. The new-comers fare worse, of course—that is, those who stay in the town. In the interior there is still employment. Wages are much lower than they were a few months ago. You will feel surprised that in this state of things there should be such a cry raised in the colony for increased immigration, not only from Great Britain and the continent of Europe, but from India and China. The fact is, the parties who are foremost in the endeavour to inundate us with workers look only to the depreciation of labour as the sure result. They have been accustomed to having the convict's toil for nothing, and they cannot bring their minds to paying for that of the free man.

3. (a) Sketch shortly the career of Margaret of Angoulême.
(b) What explanations have been given of the incongruities and absurdities in Rabelais?
(c) Name and characterise the chief Huguenot writers of the 16th century.
(d) Discuss the scepticism of Montaigne.
(e) Discuss the influence of the Classics in the 16th century as it may be traced in Rabelais, the Pléiade, and Montaigne respectively.
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GERMAN COMPOSITION, UNSEEN TRANSLATION AND
LITERATURE—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into German—

There are moments in life when, without any visible or immediate cause, the spirits sink and fail, as it were, under the mere pressure of existence: moments of unaccountable depression, when one is weary of one's very thoughts, haunted by images that will not depart—images many and various, but all painful; friends lost, or changed, or dead; hopes disappointed even in their accomplishment; fruitless regrets, powerless wishes, doubt and fear, and self-distrust and self-disapprobation. They who have known these feelings (and who is there so happy as not to have known some of them?) will understand why Alfieri became powerless, and Froissart dull; and why even needle-work, the most effectual sedative, that grand soother and composer of woman's distress, fails to comfort me to-day. I will go out into the air this cool, pleasant afternoon, and try what that will do. I fancy that exercise or exertion of any kind is the true specific for nervousness. "Fling but a stone, the giant dies." I will go to the meadows, the beautiful meadows! and I will have my materials of happiness, Lizzy and May, and a basket for flowers, and we will make a cowslip-ball. "Did you ever see a cowslip-ball, my Lizzy?" "No." "Come away then; make haste! run Lizzy!"

2. Translate into English—

Vielmehr sind dergleichen Speculationen über das göttliche Wesen—mögen sie im Einzelnen doch ausfallen, wie sie wollen—unstreitig die schädlichsten Uebungen des menschlichen Verstandes überhaupt, so lange das menschliche Herz überhaupt höchstens nur vermögend ist, die Tugend wegen ihrer ewigen glückseligen Folgen zu lieben. Denn bei dieser Eigennützigkeit des menschlichen Herzens, auch den Verstand nur allein an dem üben wollen, was unsere körperlichen Bedürfnisse betrifft, würde ihn mehr stumpfen, als wehen heißen. Er will schlechterdings an geistigen Gegenständen geübt sein, wenn er zu seiner völligen Aufklärung gelangen und diejenige Reinigkeit des Herzens hervorbringen soll, die uns, die Tugend um ihrer selbst willen zu lieben, fähig macht. Oder soll das menschliche Geschlecht auf diese höchsten Stufen der Aufklärung und Reinigkeit nie kommen? Nie? Nie?—Laß mich diese Lästerung nicht denken, Allgütiger!—Die Erziehung hat ihr Ziel: bei dem Geschlechte nicht weniger als bei dem Einzelnen. Was erzogen wird, wird zu Etwas erzogen. Die schmeichelnden Aussichten, die man dem Jünglinge eröffnet, die Ehre, der Wohlstand, die man ihm vorpiegelt: was sind sie mehr, als Mittel, ihn zum Manne zu erziehen, der auch dann, wenn diese Aussichten der Ehre und des Wohlstandes wegfallen, seine Pflicht zu thun, vermögend sei. Darauf zwecke die menschliche Erziehung ab: und die göttliche reiche dahin nicht? Was der Kunst mit dem Einzelnen gelingt, sollte der Natur nicht auch mit dem Ganzen gelingen? Lästerung! Lästerung! Nein; sie wird kommen, sie wird gewiß kommen, die Zeit der Vollendung, da der Mensch, je überzeugter sein Verstand einer immer bessern Zukunft sich fühlt, von dieser Zukunft gleichwohl Bewegungsgründe zu seinen Handlungen zu erborgen, nicht nöthig haben wird; da er das Gute thun wird, weil es das Gute ist, nicht weil willkürliche Belohnungen darauf gesetzt sind, die seinen flatterhaften Blick ehemals bloß heften und stärken sollten, die inneren besseren Belohnungen desselben zu erkennen.

3. (a) What are the characteristics of the Volkslied of the 16th century? Compare it with the Meisterlied.
- (b) Suggest causes for the flourishing state of satiric literature in the 16th century. Mention the principal satiric writers and their works.
- (c) Give an account of the life and works of Hans Sachs.
- (d) What were the Sprachgesellschaften? Was their influence upon the language beneficial or otherwise?

- (e) Give an account of (a) Friedrich von Logau and his works, or of (b) Grimmelshausen and his work.
 (f) Say what you know of Simon Dach or Christian Günther.

GERMAN AUTHORS.—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate extracts from *Liederbuch des sechzehnten Jahrhunderts*; Ch. Weise, *Die drei ärgsten Erznarren*, and comment on the grammar, derivation, etc., of the words underlined.

FRENCH AUTHORS.—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

1. Translate extracts from *La Satire Ménippée*.
2. Name and describe the speakers of the above passages, and explain the allusions.
3. Translate, describing the works from which they come, extracts from *Darmesteter et Hatzfeld, Le seizième Siècle en France*.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

HONOURS.

1. Differentiate, with respect to x , the expression $\cos^{-1}x \log \{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}\}$, also find the value of its fourth differential coefficient when $x=0$.
2. If $u = \tan^{-1}x$, shew that $\frac{d^r u}{dx^r} = (-1)^{r-1} (r-1)! \sin^r y \sin^r y$ where $y = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$.
3. Prove Taylor's Theorem, and shew that it may be expressed in the form $e^{\frac{h}{x} \frac{d}{dx}} f(x) = f(x+h)$.
 Shew that $\frac{df(x)}{dx} = f(x+1) - f(x) - \frac{1}{2}\{f(x+2) - 2f(x+1) + f(x)\} + \frac{1}{6}\{f(x+3) - 3f(x+2) + 3f(x+1) - f(x)\} + \dots$

4. Prove that $\frac{\delta^2 u}{\delta x \delta y} = \frac{\delta^2 u}{\delta y \delta x}$, u being a function of two independent variables x and y .

Change the variables from r, θ to x, y in the expression

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2}$$

when $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ and $e^{\theta} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$.

5. Shew how to find the limiting value of the fraction $\{\phi(x)\}^{\psi(x)}$ for the value $x=a$, which makes the expression take the form 1^∞ .

Find the limit of $\left(x \tan \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2}$ when $x=\infty$.

6. Define an asymptote, and find the asymptotes to the curves

(i.) $x^n \phi_n\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x^{n-1} \phi_{n-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \dots = 0.$

(ii.) $(ax+by+c)^2 u_{n-3} + v_{n-2} = 0$ where u_{n-3}, v_{n-2} are rational algebraic expressions containing terms of the $(n-2)^{th}$ and lower degrees.

7. Find the asymptotes of the curves

(i.) $y^3 + 2xy^2 - x^2y - 2x^3 + 4x^2 + 5xy + 1 = 0.$

(ii.) $(x+y)^2(x-2y) - 2a^2(x+2y) = 0.$

8. Define an envelope, and prove its fundamental property.

An ellipse of constant area has its centre on the axis of y and touches the axis of x at the origin. Shew that its envelope is a rectangular hyperbola.

9. Prove that the radius of curvature of a plane curve is given by the equations

(i.) $\frac{1}{\rho^2} = \left(\frac{d^2x}{ds^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d^2y}{ds^2}\right)^2$

(ii.) $\rho = \frac{r dr}{dp}$

Find the radius of curvature of the first negative pedal of the ellipse $\frac{l}{p^2} = \frac{2}{r} - \frac{1}{a}$ with regard to a focus.

10. Find the maximum and minimum values of y for all possible values of x , when y is determined by the equation

$$x^4 - 2x^2y - y^3 = 0$$

and trace this curve.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

HONOURS.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

1. Evaluate—

$$(i.) \int \frac{dx}{3 \sin x + 2}$$

$$(ii.) \int \frac{x e^{a \tan^{-1} x} dx}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$(iii.) \int_0^1 x^8 (1-x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} dx$$

2. If $u_1 = \frac{u}{dx}$, $u_2 = \frac{du_1}{dx}$ etc., shew that

$$\int v_n u dx = v_{n-1} u - v_{n-2} u_1 + v_{n-3} u_2 - \dots + (-1)^n \int v u_n dx$$

$$\text{Evaluate } \int x^n \cos \frac{x}{a} dx.$$

3. Obtain the limiting value when n is infinite of

$$\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2-1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2-2^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2-(n-1)^2}}.$$

4. Prove that $\int_0^a \phi(x) dx = \int_0^a \phi(a-x) dx$

$$\text{Shew that } \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x dx}{1 + \cos^2 x} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

5. Find the length of the arc measured from the origin to any point of the curve $y = a \log \frac{a^2 - x^2}{a^2}$.
6. Find the area of the portion of an ellipse cut off between the major axis and a line drawn through one of its extremities, making an angle α with it.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

HONOURS.

1. Find the coordinates of the foot of the perpendicular drawn from a given point to a given straight line.

From a variable point perpendiculars are drawn to two fixed straight lines, and the line which joins the feet of these perpendiculars has a constant length. Prove that the locus of the variable point is a circle.

2. A and B are fixed points, and P moves so that $PA = \mu \cdot PB$, where μ is a constant. Shew that the locus of P is a circle. Also, if $QB = \mu \cdot QC$, where C is another fixed point, prove that the radical axis of the loci of P and Q passes through the circumcentre of ABC.
3. Tangents to a parabola at P and Q meet at T. Prove that the ordinate of T meets the parabola in points whose coordinates are the geometric means of those of P and Q.
4. Find the equation to the normal at any point of a parabola whose ordinate is given. Hence shew that through any given point three normals can, in general, be drawn, and that the mean of the three corresponding points of the curve lies on the axis. Further, shew from the equation that no two normals are parallel to one another.
5. Find the condition that the straight line $lx + my + n = 0$ may touch the conic $Ax^2 + By^2 = 1$, and shew that the tangent of the vectorial angle of the point of contact is Am/Bl .
6. A line being drawn from the origin at an angle θ to meet a conic, given by the general equation of the second degree, find the equation giving the lengths of the radii vectores r_1, r_2 . Also, if a radial length ρ be taken along the line such that $A\rho^2 + B\rho(r_1 + r_2) + Cr_1r_2 = 0$, prove that the locus of the end of ρ , as θ varies, is a similar conic. Examine the cases in which ρ is the A.M., the G.M., and the H.M. between r_1 and r_2 .
7. Find the condition that $Ax^2 + 2Hxy + By^2 = 0$ may give conjugate diameters of the ellipse $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = 1$, and shew that any ordinate cuts pairs of conjugate diameters in a system of points in involution.
8. The locus of the pole of a given straight line with respect to a series of confocal conics is a straight line. Also the

envelope of the polar of a given point with respect to the series is a parabola, the axis of which is perpendicular to the line joining the given point to the centre.

9. Cross ratios of pencils and ranges are unaltered by conical projection.

The cross ratio of the pencil formed by joining a variable point on a conic to four fixed points on it is constant, and is equal to that of the range in which the tangents at those points are cut by any tangent.

PV is a chord of an ellipse, normal at P, the tangent TPU meets the directrices in T and U, and other tangents TQ, UR meet the tangent at V in L and M. Prove that the sides of the quadrilateral T U M L are cut by any tangent in a harmonic range.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

HONOURS.

1. Forces are completely represented by the straight lines $OA_1, OA_2, OA_3, \dots, OA_n$. Shew that their resultant is represented by nOG , where G is the centre of gravity of a system of equal particles at A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n .

$A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n$ are two systems of points, find the resultant of forces represented by $A_1B_1, A_1B_2, \dots, A_1B_n, A_2B_1, A_2B_2, \dots, A_2B_n$, and so on.

2. Rings, whose weights are P, Q , can slide on smooth rods in the same vertical plane whose inclinations to the horizon are α and β respectively, and are connected by a weightless string. Shew that the inclination θ of the string to the horizontal in the position of equilibrium is given, the angles being all measured in the same direction, by

$$\pm \tan \theta = \frac{Q \cot \alpha + P \cot \beta}{P + Q}.$$

3. Two equal cylinders are placed on a horizontal plane with their axes parallel so as just not to be in contact. A third equal cylinder is placed upon the other two. If the system is in equilibrium with the friction limiting, both where the cylinders are in contact with the ground, and

where they are in contact with one another, shew that the coefficient of friction between the cylinders and that between the ground and a cylinder are respectively

$$2 - \sqrt{3} \text{ and } \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

In what way would equilibrium be disturbed if the coefficient of friction (i.) between the ground and a cylinder, (ii.) between two cylinders, were less than these respective quantities?

4. Find the centre of gravity (i.) of a solid cone (ii.) of a hollow cone of uniform thickness.

A hollow cone of uniform thickness and weight W is hung up by a point on the circumference of its base. What weight must be placed at the opposite point of the base to make the cone assume the same position which it would occupy if solid?

5. A solid hemisphere of radius a and weight W rests with its curved surface on a fixed horizontal plane, and a particle of weight w is placed on it at a distance b from the centre; prove that, in the position of equilibrium, the friction between the particle and the hemisphere is equal to

$$8bw^2 [9a^2W^2 + 64b^2w^2]^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

6. State Kepler's Laws.

Shew that, if a particle describes an ellipse under the influence of a centre of force at one focus, the force varies inversely as the square of the distance. Shew that in such an orbit the velocity at the end of the minor axis is a mean proportional between the velocities at the ends of any diameter.

7. A smooth particle is projected from a point in a plane of inclination, α at an angle β with the plane, and it returns to the point of projection just when it ceases to rebound. If e be the coefficient of restitution, prove that $\tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta = 1 - e$.
8. Find the normal acceleration of a particle describing a circle about a fixed point with uniform speed.

The tire of a wheel is such that one foot length of it weighs w pounds and that it will break if its tension exceeds T poundals. Shew that the tire will fracture if it revolves with a velocity exceeding $\frac{1}{2\pi r} \sqrt{\frac{T}{w}}$ revolutions per second where r is the radius of the tire.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY I.

HONOURS.

1. Summarise briefly Mill's account of induction and discuss its validity.
2. Describe the different senses in which statements are said to be *explained*.
Illustrate by reference to following or other cases—(a) The properties of a conic section; (b) the exodus of farmers from Victoria; (c) a tidal wave.
3. Describe the relation of the method of concomitant variations to the method of difference, the circumstances which render its application necessary, and the kind of conclusion it warrants.
4. Discuss the application of the idea of cause to the phenomena of *Mechanics*, *Chemistry*, *Sociology*, noting differences in each case.
5. Distinguish clearly (without discussing) the different questions—logical, psychological, and metaphysical, involved in the problem as to the ground of induction.
6. Explain the logical meaning of chance, and give an example of the elimination of chance.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY II.

HONOURS.

(THREE questions to be selected from each section.)

A.

1. State and discuss the nature and significance of qualitative distinctions between feelings.
2. Discuss the difficulties that lie in the way of a general theory of pleasure and pain.

3. Describe the nature and range of the instinctive elements involved in emotion and volition.
4. Make a psychological analysis of what is called common sense.

B.

5. Discuss the relation between the ideas of beauty and utility.
6. What are the characteristics requisite to constitute a particular body of truth, a science properly so-called?
Illustrate with reference to Meteorology, Psychology, Phrenology, "Theosophy."
7. Examine the conception of philosophy as a science having for its subject the most general propositions of other sciences.
8. Explain and illustrate the relation between poetry and philosophy.

HISTORY II.

HONOURS.

Candidates are recommended to answer not less than FIVE questions, and not more than SEVEN.

1. "Romuleum Francis præstitit imperium."
Explain this statement, and show the importance of the fact referred to.
2. "Una est sola respublica totius populi Christiani, ergo de necessitate erit et unus solus princeps et rex illius rei-publicae, statutus et stabilitus ad ipsius fidei et populi Christiani dilatationem et defensionem."
Explain this conception of the Mediaeval Empire, and illustrate its influence.
3. What facts combine to mark the end of the tenth century as a decisive epoch in the history of Western Europe?
4. Sketch the history of the Norman kingdom in South Italy.
5. How far had the main positions implied in the Hildebrandine claims been taken up by Gregory VII.'s predecessors?
6. Compare the condition of Germany at the death of Frederick II. with the condition of England at the death of Edward I.

7. "With all the grandeur of his views, with all the persevering energy of his measures, throughout Innocent III.'s reign everywhere we behold failure, everywhere immediate discomfiture, or transitory success, which paved the way for future disaster."

Discuss this statement.

8. "Difficult indeed it is to imagine that at the same historic period lived Frederick II. and Louis IX."

Explain.

9. Explain the organisation of the Christian Kingdoms in Palestine.
10. Consider the life of St. Bernard as a type of the ideal held by the monastic orders.
-

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

HONOURS.

Translate into Latin—

Among the ornaments of their place which eminently distinguish them, few people are better acquainted with the history of their own country than the illustrious princes now in exile; but I caution them not to be led into error by that which has been supposed to be the guide of life. I would give the same caution to all princes. Not that I derogate from the use of history. It is a great improver of the understanding, by showing both men and affairs in a great variety of views. From this source much political wisdom may be learned; that is, may be learned as habit, not as precept; and as an exercise to strengthen the mind, as furnishing materials to enlarge and enrich it, not as a repertory of cases and precedents for a lawyer: if it were, a thousand times better would it be that a statesman had never learned to read—*vellem nescirent literas*. This method turns their understanding from the object before them, and from the present exigencies of the world, to comparisons with former times, of which, after all, we can know very little and very imperfectly; and our guides, the historians, who are to give us their true interpretation, are often prejudiced, often ignorant, often fonder of system than of truth. Whereas if a man with reasonably good parts and natural sagacity, and not in the leading-strings of any master, will look steadily on the business before him, without being diverted by retrospect and comparison, he may be capable of forming a reasonably good judgment of what is to be done. There are some fundamental points in which nature never changes—but they are few and obvious, and belong rather to morals than to politics. But so far as regards political matter, the human mind and human affairs are susceptible of infinite modifications, and of combinations wholly new and unlooked for.

LATIN AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, with short notes, extracts from Tacitus, *Annals* I., II., V., VI.; Lucretius, and Lucan.
2. Translate and comment on—
 - (a) Nihil deorum honoribus relictum, cum se templis et effigie numinum per flamines et sacerdotes coli [Augustus] vellet.
 - (b) Fuerat in matrimonio Tiberii florentibus Gaio et Lucio Caesaribus spreveratque ut imparem.
 - (c) Facta et de mathematicis magisque Italia pellendis senatus consulta; quorum e numero L. Pituanus saxo deiectus est, in P. Marcium consules extra portam Esquilinam cum classicum canere iussissent, more prisco advertere.
 - (d) Cotta Messalinus arguitur, cum die natali Augustae inter sacerdotes epularetur, novendialem eam cenam dixisse.
 - (e) Nam primo duodecim tabulis sanctum, ne quis unciario faenore amplius exerceret, cum antea ex libidine locupletium agitaretur; dein rogatione tribunicia ad semuncias redactum, postremo vetita versura.
3. Translate and comment on—
 - (a) Iam Magni deseris arma
successor Domiti: sine te jam bella geruntur.
 - (b) Momentumque fuit mutatus Curio rerum.
 - (c) Nec color imperii nec frons erit ulla senatus.
 - (d) Plus illa vobis acie quam creditis actum est,
Arsacidæ: bellum victis civile dedistis.

LATIN TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

Translate—

1. Me tibi supposui: teneros tu suscipis annos
Socratico, Cornute, sinu; tum fallere sollers
adposita intortos extendit regula mores,
et premitur ratione animus vincique laborat
artificemque tuo ducit sub pollice vultum.

tecum etenim longos meminì consumere soles,
 et tecum primas epulis decerpere noctes :
 unum opus et requiem pariter disponimus ambo,
 atque verecunda laxamus seria mensa.
 non equidem hoc dubites, amborum foedere certo
 consentire dies et ab uno sidere duci.
 nostra vel aequali suspendit tempora Libra
 Parca tenax veri, seu nata fidelibus hora
 dividit in Geminos concordia fata duorum,
 Saturnumque gravem nostro Iove frangimus una :
 nescio quid, certe est, quod me tibi temperat astrum.

2. Inde abit adsistitque molae paruaque tabella,
 Quam fixam paries illos seruabat in usus,
 Lumina fida locat; geminos tum ueste lacertos
 Liberat et cinctus uillosae tegmine caprae
 Peruerit cauda silices gremiumque molarum.
 Aduocat inde manus operi, partitus utrimque:
 Laeua ministerio, dextra est intenta labori.
 Haec rotat adsidium gyris et concitat orbem
 (Tunsa ceres silicum rapido decurrit ab ictu),
 Interdum fessae succedit laeua sorori
 Alternatque uices. modo rustica carmina cantat
 Agrestique suum solatur uoce laborem,
 Interdum clamat Scybalen. erat unica custos,
 Afra genus, tota patriam testante figura,
 Torta comam labroque tumens et fusca colore,
 Cruribus exilis, spatiosa prodiga planta.
 Hanc uocat atque arsura focis inponere ligna
 Imperat et flamma gelidos adolere liquores.
 Postquam impleuit opus iustum uersatile finem,
 Transfert inde manu tûsas in cribra farinas
 Et quatit, ac remanent summo purgamina dorso,
 Subsedit sincera foraminibusque liquatur
 Emundata ceres.

3. Pomponia Galla exheredato filio Asudio Curiano heredem reliquerat me, dederat coheredes Sertorium Severum, praetorium virum, aliosque splendidos equites Romanos. Curianus orabat ut sibi donarem portionem meam seque praeiudicio iuvarem; eandem tacita conventionem salvam mihi pollicebatur. Respondebam non convenire moribus meis aliud palam aliud agere secreto, praeterea non esse satis honestum donare et locupleti et orbo, in summa, non

profuturum ei, si donassem, profuturum, si cessissem, esse autem me paratum cedere, si inique exheredatum mihi liqueret. Ad hoc ille "rogo cognoscas." Cunctatus paulum "faciam" inquam: "neque enim video cur ipse me minorem putem quam tibi videor. Sed iam nunc memento non defuturam mihi constantiam, si ita fides duxerit, secundum matrem tuam pronuntiandi." "Ut voles" ait: "voles enim quod aequissimum." Adhibui in consilium duos quos tunc civitas nostra spectatissimos habuit, Corellium et Frontinum. His circumdatus in cubiculo meo sedi. Dixit Curianus quae pro se putabat. Respondi paucis ego; neque enim aderat alius qui defunctae pudorem tueretur: deinde secessi et ex consilii sententia "videtur" inquam, "Curiane, mater tua iustas habuisse causas irascendi tibi."

4. Praecipi et illud scio, ne ambulantes avertamur a iudiciis, sed sint obliqui pedes ad consilium nobis respicientibus. Id fieri iudiciis privatis non potest. Verum et breviora sunt spatia, nec aversi diu sumus. Interim tamen recedere sensim datur. Quidam et resiliunt, quod est plane ridiculum. Pedis suppositio, ut loco est opportuna, ut ait Cicero, *in contentione aut incipiendis aut finiendis*: ita crebra et inepti est hominis, et desinit iudicem in se convertere. Est et illa indecora in dextrum ac laevum latus vacillatio alternis pedibus insistentium. Longissime fugienda mollis actio, qualem in Titio Cicero dicit fuisse, unde etiam saltationis quoddam genus *Titius* sit appellatum. Reprehendenda et illa frequens et concitata in utramque partem nutatio, quam in Curione patre irrisit et Iulius, quaerens, *quis in lintre loqueretur?* et Sicinius: nam quum, assidente collega, qui erat propter valetudinem et deligatus et plurimis medicamentis delibutus, multum se Curio ex more iactasset, *Nunquam, inquit, Octavi, collegae tuo gratiam referes, qui nisi fuisset, hodie te istae muscae comedissent.*

LATIN—(GENERAL PAPER.)

HONOURS.

1. "The great prize for which Augustus had been so long intriguing was the consular power which he now [735 A.U.C.] finally accepted for life."—*Merivale*.
Discuss this statement.

2. Give an account of Achaia under the Early Empire.
3. "The Roman rule bore in Egypt a far different character than in the rest of the domain of Greek and Roman civilisation embraced under the Imperial Government.—*Mommsen*.

Explain this.

4. Describe and account for the difference between the organisation of Gallia Narbonensis, and of the Three Gauls.
5. "Taken as a whole, for the Romans in Syria not much was left to be done in the way of urban development.—*Mommsen*.

Comment on this.

6. Discuss the view of Capes that Christianity was not made illegal till the time of Trajan.
7. Describe the characteristics of Lucan's style.
8. "The wave of Alexandrianism only touched Lucretius distantly; he takes up the Ennian tradition where Ennius had left it."—*Mackail*.

Comment on this.

GREEK COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year Examination.

GREEK GENERAL QUESTIONS—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

Not more than eight questions are to be answered.

1. (a) "The eighth book of the Iliad stands in the closest relation to the first. What Zeus then promised, he now sets himself to perform. How is it that the purpose of Zeus has been so long dormant?"
- (b) "The ninth book (the Embassy) carries the pride and egotism of Achilles beyond even the largest exigencies of insulted honour, and is shocking to that sentiment of Nemesis which was so deeply seated in the Grecian mind."

- (c) "There are passages in the eleventh and following books which prove that the poet who composed them could not have had present in his mind the main event of the ninth book."

Discuss these remarks, as bearing on the question of the origin and development of the *Iliad*.

2. Describe the extent of geographical knowledge possessed by the poet or poets of the *Iliad*. Is there anything to indicate the district in which the poem, or any part of it, was composed?
3. In what respects does the Homeric religion differ from that of later Greece, and how are the differences to be accounted for?
4. How far, and in what forms, does the notion of *self-sacrifice* enter into ancient Greek Ethics?
5. What are, from the modern point of view, the chief limitations or short-comings of Aristotle's political ideal?
6.

τὰ χρίστ' ἐπιστάμεσθα καὶ γινώσκομεν,
οὐκ ἐκπονοῦμεν δ', οἳ μὲν ἀργίας ὕπο,
οἳ δ' ἡδονὴν προθέντες ἀντὶ τοῦ καλοῦ
ἄλλην τιν'.

How do Plato and Aristotle treat the problem here suggested?

7. (a) οἱ δὲ τὸν τροχιζόμενον καὶ τὸν δυστυχίαις μεγάλαις περιπίπτοντα εὐδαίμονα φάσκοντες εἶναι, ἐὰν ἡ ἀγαθὸς, ἡ ἐκόντες ἡ ἄκοντες οὐδὲν λέγουσιν.
(b) ἀμφισβητεῖται δὲ καὶ περὶ τὸν εὐδαίμονα, εἰ δεήσεται φίλων ἢ μή.
Compare Aristotle's treatment of these questions with that of the Stoics.
8. In what different senses may the problem of *Ethics* be understood? In which of these senses is it treated by Aristotle?
9. Explain the distinction between *δίκαιον φύσει* and *δίκαιον νόμῳ*, as applied by the Sophists, Plato, and Aristotle.
10. Explain the criterion of truth employed by Socrates in his search for knowledge of "the good of man."
11. "The intensity of Plato's view of the ideal makes him despise the actual." Discuss this in regard to Plato's politics. How does Aristotle compare with him in this respect?

12. " Ego deum genus esse semper dixi et dicam caelitum,
Sed eos non curare opinor quid agat humanum genus ;
Nam si curent, bene bonis sit, male malis, quod nunc abest."
How did Greek philosophy deal with the difficulty here
expressed ?

GREEK AUTHORS—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

A.

1. Translate, with short notes on points in grammar or meaning which call for explanation, extracts from Homer, Iliad.
2. Translate and comment on the following—
 - (a) φίλε κασέγγητε, θάνατόν νύ τοι ὄρκε' ἔταμνον,
οἷον προστήσας πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν Τρωσὶ μάχεσθαι,
ὥς σ' ἔβαλον Τρῶες, κατὰ δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ πάτησαν.
 - (b) οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ Δρυάντος υἱός, κρατερὸς Λυκούργος,
δὴν ἦν, ὅς ῥα θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισιν ἔριζεν
ὅς ποτε μαινομένοιο Διωνύσοιο τιθήνας
σευδε κατ' ἠγάθειον Νυσηίων.
 - (c) ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἂν αἰξὴ νῶος ἀνέρος, ὅς τ' ἐπὶ πολλὴν
γαῖαν ἐληλουθῶς φρεσὶ πευκαλίμῃσι νοήσῃ,
"ἐνθ' εἶην, ἢ ἐνθα," μαινιόησι τέ πολλά,
ὥς κραιπνῶς μεμαυῖα διέπτατο πότνια Ἥρη.
 - (d) νῦν δὲ δὴ Αἰνείας βίη Τρώεσσιν ἀνάξει
καὶ παίδων παῖδες, τοὶ κεν μετόπισθε γένωνται.
3. How does the Homeric subjunctive differ (i.) in form, and
(ii.) in grammatical usage, from that of Attic Greek ?

B.

Translate and comment on the following extracts from Aristotle,
Ethics.

- (a) τί δὲ διαφέρει ἡ ἀρετὴ καὶ ἡ δικαιοσύνη αὕτη, δῆλον ἐκ τῶν
εἰρημένων· ἔστι μὲν γὰρ ἡ αὕτη, τὸ δ' εἶναι οὐ τὸ αὐτὸ, ἀλλ'
ἢ μὲν πρὸς ἕτερον, δικαιοσύνη, ἢ δὲ τοιαύδε ἕξις ἀπλῶς, ἀρετή.
- (b) δεῖ ἄρα ἐνὶ τινὶ πάντα μετρέσθαι, ὥσπερ ἐλέχθη πρότερον.
τοῦτο δ' ἔστι τῇ μὲν ἀληθείᾳ ἢ χρεΐα, ἢ πάντα συνέχει· εἰ γὰρ
μηθὲν δέοντο ἢ μὴ ὁμοίως, ἢ οὐκ ἔσται ἀλλαγὴ ἢ οὐχ ἡ αὕτη.

οἶον δ' ὑπάλλαγμα τῆς χρείας τὸ νόμισμα γέγονε κατὰ συνθήκην· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τοῦνομα ἔχει νόμισμα, ὅτι οὐ φύσει ἀλλὰ νόμῳ ἐστὶ, καὶ ἐφ' ἡμῖν μεταβαλεῖν καὶ ποιῆσαι ἄχρηστον.

- (c) διὸ οὐκ ἐῷμεν ἄρχειν ἄνθρωπον, ἀλλὰ τὸν λόγον, ὅτι ἐαυτῷ τοῦτο ποιεῖ καὶ γίνεται τύραννος. ἐστὶ δ' ὁ ἄρχων φύλαξ τοῦ δικαίου, εἰ δὲ τοῦ δικαίου, καὶ τοῦ ἴσου. ἐπεὶ δ' οὐθὲν αὐτῷ πλεον εἶναι δοκεῖ, εἴπερ δίκαιος· (οὐ γὰρ νέμει πλεον τοῦ ἀπλῶς ἀγαθοῦ αὐτῷ, εἰ μὴ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀνάλογόν ἐστιν· διὸ ἐτέρῳ ποιεῖ καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀλλότριον εἶναι φασιν ἀγαθὸν τὴν δικαιοσύνην, καθάπερ ἐλέχθη καὶ πρότερον·) μισθὸς ἄρα τις δοτέος, τοῦτο δὲ τιμὴ καὶ γέρας· ὅτῳ δὲ μὴ ἱκανὰ τὰ τοιαῦτα, οὗτοι γίνονται τύραννοι.
- (d) ἐν πάσαις γὰρ ταῖς εἰρημέναις ἔξεσι, καθάπερ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων, ἐστὶ τις σκοπὸς πρὸς ὃν ἀποβλέπων ὁ τὸν λόγον ἔχων ἐπιτείνει καὶ ἀνίσχιν, καὶ τίς ἐστὶν ὅρος τῶν μεσοτήτων, ἃς μεταξὺ φαμεν εἶναι τῆς ὑπερβολῆς καὶ τῆς ἐλλείψεως, οὓσας κατὰ τὸν ὀρθὸν λόγον. ἐστὶ δὲ τὸ μὲν εἰπεῖν οὕτως ἀληθὲς μὲν, οὐθὲν δὲ σαφές. . . . διὸ δεῖ καὶ περὶ τὰς τῆς ψυχῆς ἔξεις μὴ μόνον ἀληθὲς εἶναι τοῦτ' εἰρημένον, ἀλλὰ καὶ διωρισμένον τίς τ' ἐστὶν ὁ ὀρθὸς λόγος καὶ τούτου τίς ὅρος.

How far does Aristotle succeed in solving this difficulty?

- (e) ἡ μὲν οὖν δούλος, οὐκ ἐστὶ φιλία πρὸς αὐτὸν, ἡ δ' ἄνθρωπος· δοκεῖ γὰρ εἶναι τι δίκαιον παντὶ ἀνθρώπῳ πρὸς πάντα τὸν δυνάμενον κοινωνῆσαι νόμου καὶ συνθήκης· καὶ φιλίας δὲ, καθ' ὅσον ἄνθρωπος.

Compare this with other statements of Aristotle concerning slavery.

- (f) μάλιστα δ' ἴσως τοῦτο περὶ τοὺς ποιητὰς συμβαίνει· ὑπεραγαπῶσι γὰρ οὗτοι τὰ οἰκεῖα ποιήματα, στέργοντες ὥσπερ τέκνα. τοιούτῳ δὲ ἔοικε καὶ τὸ τῶν εὐεργετῶν· τὸ γὰρ εὖ πεπονθὸς ἔργον ἐστὶν αὐτῶν· τοῦτο δὲ ἀγαπῶσι μᾶλλον ἢ τὸ ἔργον τὸν ποιήσαντα. τούτου δ' αἴτιον, ὅτι τὸ εἶναι πᾶσιν αἰρετὸν καὶ φιλητὸν, ἐσμὲν δ' ἐνεργείᾳ· τῇ ζῆν· γὰρ καὶ πράττειν. ἐνεργείᾳ δὲ ὁ ποιήσας τὸ ἔργον ἐστὶ πῶς. στέργει δὲ τὸ ἔργον, διότι καὶ τὸ εἶναι.
- (g) οἱ δ' ἐνιστάμενοι ὡς οὐκ ἀγαθὸν οὐ πάντ' ἐφίεται, μὴ οὐθὲν λέγωσιν· ὁ γὰρ πᾶσι δοκεῖ, τοῦτ' εἶναι φαμέν. ὁ δ' ἀναιρῶν ταύτην τὴν πίστιν οὐ πάνυ πιστότερα ἐρεῖ· εἰ μὲν γὰρ τὰ ἀνόητα ὠρέγετο αὐτῶν, ἦν ἂν τι τὸ λεγόμενον, εἰ δὲ καὶ τὰ φρόνιμα, πῶς λέγοιεν ἂν τι; ἴσως δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς φαύλοις ἐστὶ τι φυσικὸν ἀγαθὸν κρείττον ἢ καθ' αὐτὰ, ὃ ἐφίεται τοῦ οἰκείου ἀγαθοῦ.

ENGLISH I.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, and where necessary explain, extracts from Andreas and from Elene.
2. Comment on the underlined expressions in the following passages—
 - (a) Þær getimbred wæs tempel dryhtnes
hēah ond horngeap.
 - (b) Enta ærgeweorc innan burgum,
Stræte stānfāge.
 - (c) Hie sceolon neorxnawang
Hālig healdan.
 - (d) Heht ða gebiodan burgsittendum.
Meðelhēgende on-gemôt cuman.
3. Tell what you know of the Legend of the Rood.
4. What has been conjectured as to the life and literary career of Cynewulf?
5. Translate (at sight)—

Hæbbe ic gefrugnen þætte is feor heonan
eastdælum on æpelast londa
firum gefræge. Nis se foldan scēat
ofer middangeard mongum gefere
foldagendra, ac hē āfyrred is
purh Meotudes meht mánfremmendum.
Wlitig is se wong eall, wynnum geblissad.
mid þām fægrestum foldan stencum :
ænlic is þæt iǵlond æpele se Wyrhta,
mōdig, mehtum spēdig, se þā moldan gesette.
Ðær bið oft open eadgum tōgēanes,
onhliden hlēopra wynn, heofonrices duru.
Þæt is wynsum wong, wealdas grēne,
rūme under roderum. Ne mæg þær rēn ne snāw,
ne forstes fnæst, ne fýres blæst,
ne hægles hryre, ne hrīmes dryre
ne sunnan hætu, ne sincald,
ne wearm weder, ne winterscūr
wihte gewyrdan, ac se wong seomað
eadig and onsund.

6. Translate into Anglo-Saxon—

In a troubled state, save as much for your own as you can. A dog had been to market to buy a shoulder of mutton; coming home he met two dogs by the way that quarrell'd with him; he laid down his shoulder of mutton and fell to fighting with one of them; in the mean time the other dog fell to eating his mutton; he seeing that, left the dog he was fighting with, and fell upon him that was eating; then the other dog fell to eat; when he perceived there was no remedy, but which of them soever he fought withal, his mutton was in danger, he thought he had better, at least, have as much of it as he could, and thereupon gave over fighting, and fell to eating himself.

—SELDEN'S TABLE TALK.

ENGLISH II.

HONOURS.

1. (a) Translate passages from the Old and Middle English Reading Book, commenting on the grammar, authorship, context, &c.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year Examination.

SOLID GEOMETRY.

HONOURS.

1. If the shortest distances between lines 1, 2, 3 are parallel to lines 4, 5, 6, then the shortest distances between 4, 5, 6 are parallel to 1, 2, 3.
2. Shew that in general any three given, non-intersecting straight lines may be made edges of a parallelopiped.

The symmetrical equations being used, prove that the lengths of these edges are

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 & l_2 & l_3 \\ \beta_2 - \beta_3 & m_2 & m_3 \\ . & . & . \end{vmatrix} \div \begin{vmatrix} l_1 & l_2 & l_3 \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \\ . & . & . \end{vmatrix} \text{ etc.}$$

Explain the failing case when the second determinant vanishes.

3. Find the equation to a quadric which shall have as generators those six edges of a given parallelopiped which do not meet a given diagonal, and shew that the asymptotic cone passes through the centres of the six faces.

4. A, A' are any two diametrically opposite points on a hyperboloid of one sheet; APQ, A'Q'P' are generators of the same system which are cut by any two generators PP', QQ' of the opposite system. Prove that

$$AP \cdot A'P' = AQ \cdot A'Q'.$$

5. Investigate the equation called the Discriminating Cubic, used in discussing the surface of the second degree. Find the condition that the general ternary quadratic may represent (i.) a cone, (ii.) a parabolic cylinder.

Find the equation to a parabolic cylinder touching the planes $U=0$, $V=0$ where they are met by the plane $U + \mu V = k$.

6. If there be three planes of one set and three of another set, and if corresponding planes meet in three co-planar straight lines, then non-corresponding planes meet in six lines which lie on a quadric.
7. The centres of all sections of a given quadric which pass through a fixed straight line lie on a conic section.
8. Prove Meunier's Theorem for the curvature of an oblique section of a surface.

A right circular cylinder of radius b , intersects another cylinder of larger radius a , so that the axes cut at right angles; prove that the radii of curvature of either curve of section at the ends of its axes are respectively $ab/\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ and $b\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}/a$, and find the osculating planes at these points.

Examine these results when $b=a$.

9. Prove the formulæ

$$Va\beta\gamma = a.S\beta\gamma - \beta.S\gamma a + \gamma.Sa\beta,$$

$$Sa\beta\gamma = -S\gamma\beta a,$$

$$a\beta a^{-1} = -\beta - 2a.Sa\beta \div T^ra,$$

$$Va\beta\gamma\delta = -V\delta\gamma\beta a,$$

$$Spaqa = (2Sp.Sq - Spq)a^2 + 2Spa.Sqa,$$

$$\sqrt{q} = \frac{Tq + q}{\sqrt{2(Tq + Sq)}}.$$

a, β, \dots being vectors, and p, q being quaternions.

Shew that the parallelopiped, which has each of three concurrent edges proportional to the cosine of the angle between the other two, has three of its diagonals equal.

NEWTON.

HONOURS.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

1. Enunciate and prove Lemma I.

Circles are drawn through a fixed point A and intercept constant lengths on a fixed line BC. Prove that any one circle cuts the adjacent circle in two points, such that the line joining them bisects the intercept.

2. Enunciate and prove Lemma IV.

Given the position of the centre of gravity of an octant of a sphere, deduce it for an octant of an ellipsoid of revolution, when the revolution has taken place (i.) about the major axis; (ii.) about the minor axis.

3. Find expressions for the radius of curvature, the central chord of curvature, and the focal chord of curvature for the ellipse and parabola.

Prove the following construction for finding the centre of curvature at any point P on an ellipse. From G the foot of the normal, draw GK perpendicular to GP meeting SP in K, from K draw KO perpendicular to SP cutting PG in O; then O is the required centre.

4. A particle is revolving in an ellipse; find the law of centripetal force to the centre of the ellipse, and shew that the periodic times will be the same in all ellipses described

about the same centre of force. Shew also that its angular velocity about a focus is inversely proportional to its distance from that focus.

5. If the ellipse be described under the action of a centripetal force towards the focus, then the angular velocity about the other focus varies inversely as the square of the diameter parallel to the direction of motion.
6. A describes an ellipse under a central force to the focus. If α and β are the angular velocities at the extremities of any chord parallel to the major axis, the periodic time will be

$$\frac{\pi b}{2a} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} \right)^2$$

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

HONOURS.

1. If one ex-centre of a spherical triangle is distant $\pi/2$ from the opposite angular point, so are each of the other ex-centres from the points opposite them.
2. Prove the formula which connects the elements A, B, b, c of a spherical triangle ABC .

If l_1, L_1 are the latitude and longitude of a point on a sphere, and so for two other points, shew that the condition that the three points shall lie on a great circle may be written

$$\tan l_1 \cdot \sin (L_2 - L_3) + \text{etc.} = 0.$$

3. What are the loci, (i.) $\tan r = k \sec \theta$, (ii.) $\tan \frac{r}{2} = k \cos \theta$, on a spherical surface? Prove a theorem for the sphere, corresponding to the plane theorem that the inverse of a circle with regard to a point on the circumference is a straight line.
4. Shew that there may be ambiguity when two angles and one side of a triangle are given, and illustrate with a figure. Is $A=30^\circ, B=90^\circ, a=25^\circ$ an ambiguous case?

5. Find the radius of the circle which circumscribes a co-lunar of a given triangle.

AD, drawn to the base BC, bisects the triangle ABC. Prove that, if E be the spherical excess

$$\tan \frac{1}{2}BD : \tan \frac{1}{2}BC = \sin(B - \frac{1}{2}E) : \sin B + \sin(B - \frac{1}{2}E).$$

6. Explain the method of stereographic projection, and shew that intersecting circles project into circles intersecting at the same angles.

7. A transit instrument has a deviation error alone, whereby the eastern extremity of the axis is a° towards the north. Shew that the time which elapses between the upper and lower transits of a circumpolar star is

$$\frac{2}{15} \cos^{-1} \cotan \Delta \cos \lambda \sin a \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \lambda \cdot \sin^2 a}$$

where Δ is the polar distance of the star, and λ the latitude of the place.

If the same extremity is too low by β° , shew that the interval between the upper and lower transits will always be 12 hours provided

$$\tan \beta = \sin a \cotan \lambda.$$

8. Investigate the formula for finding the latitude by an observation of the polestar,

$$\text{latitude} = a - \Delta \cos h + \frac{1}{2} \Delta^2 \sin 1'' \tan a \sin^2 h$$

where h is the hour angle of the star, Δ its polar distance, and a the corrected altitude.

Shew that at the present time, when Δ is $1^\circ 30'$ nearly, the error in this approximation is less than $0.5''$.

9. Find the sun's azimuth at a given time of a given day.

If a star is moving vertically when on the prime vertical, prove that it will just graze the horizon at its lower culmination.

10. Shew that the parallax α in right ascension of a star is given by the equation

$$\alpha = \frac{\Pi \cos \lambda \sin(h + \alpha)}{\cos \delta},$$

λ being the latitude of the place of observation, and δ the declination of the star.

THIRD YEAR IN ARTS.
STATICS AND DYNAMICS.
HONOURS.

1. Given a system of forces acting on a body in a plane, reduce the system to a single force acting at an arbitrary point and a couple.

Find the conditions that such a system may be in "astatic" equilibrium.

2. A uniform rod rests within a cup formed by the revolution of a parabola about its axis which is vertical. Prove that in equilibrium the rod is either horizontal, or passes through the focus.

Determine whether these positions of equilibrium are stable, or unstable.

3. Forces act at the angular points of a tetrahedron along the straight lines joining them to the centres of gravity of the opposite faces. The forces are proportional to these lines and act all inwards or all outwards. Shew that they are in equilibrium.

4. Define Work, and state the principle of Virtual Work. AB, BC, CD, DA are four equal uniform rods, each of weight W, jointed together. AB is held horizontal, and the system is made to hang in the form of a rhombus, with its angle

$DAB = \frac{\pi}{4}$, by a weightless string connecting the middle points of the rods BC, CD. Shew that the tension of this string $= 8W \sin \frac{\pi}{8}$, and find the actions at the joints.

5. Find the general Cartesian equations of equilibrium of a string.

A weightless string is in contact with a rough plane curve.

When the equilibrium is limiting, shew that $T' = T e^{\mu \phi}$, T' and T being the tensions at any two points, and ϕ the angle between the normals.

6. Describe and explain Atwood's Machine.

Two particles of masses $m, m + m'$ respectively are connected in a vertical plane by a fine string passing over a small pulley. The system moves from rest through a

distance a , and the motion of the larger particle is then arrested by a fixed inelastic platform. What will be the nature of the subsequent motion of the system?

Shew that the system will finally come to rest after a time

$$3 \sqrt{\frac{2m+m'}{m'} \cdot \frac{2a}{g}}.$$

7. A particle of mass m moves under the action of a central force, which, at distance x from the origin, amounts to $m\mu \left(\frac{3a^4}{x^7} - \frac{1}{x^3} \right)$. The particle is initially at rest at distance a from the origin. Determine the velocity at any point, and the time of oscillation.

8. A particle moves under the action of a central force, varying inversely as the square of the distance. Shew that the path is a conic section, and distinguish between the circumstances under which the different species of conic will be described.

A particle is describing an ellipse under the influence of a central attraction to a focus. Suddenly the centre of force is transferred to the other focus. If the particle is at that moment passing through the apse farthest from the original position of the centre, shew that the new orbit will have its major axis less than that of the old orbit in the ratio $1-e^2:1+2e-e^2$, e being the eccentricity at first.

Find also the position that the particle must occupy in the orbit, when the change occurs, in order that the subsequent path may be a parabola, and shew that for this to occur e must be $> \sqrt{5}-2$.

9. Prove D'Alembert's Principle.

A rod of length $2a$ is freely jointed to a fixed point. The density at any point varies as the n^{th} power of the distance from the joint. If the rod revolves about the vertical with uniform angular velocity ω , find its inclination to the vertical.

10. Find the equations of motion of a rigid lamina under the action of forces in its own plane.

A uniform cylinder of mass M and radius r is placed upon an inclined plane of mass M whose angle is α , so that its

axis is perpendicular to the lines of greatest slope. The inclined plane is placed with its lower face upon a smooth horizontal plane. The friction between the cylinder and the inclined plane is sufficient to prevent slipping.

Shew that

$$\frac{f}{m \cos a} = \frac{a\omega}{M+m} = \frac{2g \sin a}{3M+m(1+2 \sin^2 a)}$$

where f is the acceleration of the inclined plane, and ω the angular acceleration of the cylinder.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.

HONOURS.

1. Shew how to integrate a rational fraction of the form

$$\frac{f(x)}{(x-a)^n \{ (x+b)^2 + c^2 \}},$$

and evaluate

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-a)^2(x^2+a^2)}.$$

2. If $P_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$, prove that

$$P_n = \frac{x}{2(n-1)a^2(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)} \frac{P_{n-1}}{a^2}.$$

Evaluate $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^4}.$

3. Find the equation to the evolute of an ellipse, and determine its area.
4. Find the mass of an ellipsoid of revolution in which the density is proportional to the square of the distance from the axis of revolution.
5. A rectangle is inscribed in a given triangle such that two of its angular points are one side of the triangle, and one angular point on each of the remaining sides. Shew that, for different values of the altitude of the rectangle, the mean value of its area is $\frac{1}{3}$ that of the triangle.

6. Find the Cartesian equation to a curve, in which the radius of curvature at any point is equal and opposite to the part of the normal cut off between the curve and the axis of x .
7. Shew how to integrate a differential equation (i.) in which one of the two variables does not occur, (ii.) in Clairaut's form.

Illustrate by solving the equations

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}$$

$$y^3 + 2xp^3 = p^2(x^2 + p^2).$$

- 8 Solve the equations

(i.) $(D^2 - D + 1)y = e^x \cos 2x$.

(ii.) $x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} = \left(n^2 + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)xy$.

9. Prove that if a solution of the equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + P \frac{dy}{dx} + Qy = 0$, can be found (P, Q being functions of x alone), then the complete primitive of the equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + P \frac{dy}{dx} + Qy = f(x)$ can also be found.

Solve the equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 0$, having given a particular solution $y = x$. Hence solve the equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = x.$$

10. Particles are projected in the same vertical plane from a given point with a constant velocity V , and fall under gravity only: find the differential equation of all the paths pursued.

Shew that the singular solution of this differential equation is the parabola

$$V^2(V^2 - 2gy) = g^2x^2.$$

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY I.

HONOURS.

1. Describe either (a) the relation of Plato's philosophy to the doctrines of Heraclitus and Parmenides respectively; or (b) the place of the idea of the good in Plato's system.

2. Compare the psychology of Aristotle with that of his predecessors, *or* give an account of the Aristotelian relation between form and matter.
3. Compare the Hedonistic definition of happiness with Aristotle's view of *εὐδαιμονία*.
4. Describe the relation of Hume to his predecessors and successors in relation to the question of the origin of ideas.
5. Examine the meaning and value of Berkeley's view that "we know not the soul by ideas."
6. Discuss the effect of the theory of evolution on the doctrine of empirical idealism.
7. Discuss "self-realization" as a conscious ethical end. Point out the various forms assumed by this idea in different ethical systems.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY II.

HONOURS.

(THREE questions to be selected from each section.)

A.

1. State and discuss the nature and significance of qualitative distinctions between feelings.
2. Discuss the difficulties that lie in the way of a general theory of pleasure and pain.
3. How would you reconcile the constant changes in moral ideals with the assignment of an objective character to moral distinctions?
4. What place in ethics would you assign to unconscious action?
5. Discuss the utility of the conception of humanity as an end in itself, as a guide to action.
6. Discuss the function of reason in the determination of a *summum bonum*, or supreme law of duty.

B.

7. The mutual action and reaction of political theory and political facts during the 18th *or* 19th century.

8. Discuss the problem of sovereignty with reference to the following cases :—(a) Federated Australia ; (b) Ireland with a Parliament in Dublin, but without control over army and navy ; (c) Turkey.
9. Examine equality as an ideal of state action.
10. Discuss the desirability of the Referendum in representative government.
11. On what principles would you determine the relations between legislative and executive organs of government under a fully-developed representative system ?
12. Examine the opinion that it is the duty of the State to provide productive employment for every member of the community.

HISTORY II.

HONOURS.

Candidates are recommended to answer not less than FIVE and not more than SEVEN questions.

1. How do you account for the great influence of Rousseau's teaching ?
2. Discuss the policy of the Girondists, and account for their failure.
3. Account for Napoleon's success in defeating the European monarchies.
4. " Nelson's last victory left England in such a position that no means remained to injure her but those which must result in the ultimate deliverance of the continent ?"
Explain.
5. Describe the principles and aims of the Holy Alliance. To what extent was it successful ?
6. Shortly characterise the reign of Louis Philippe.
7. " Great revolutions are the work rather of principles than of bayonets." (*Mazzini.*)

Consider the history of Germany since 1815 with a view to testing the truth of this statement.

8. "If history taught anything in the solution of the Eastern question, it taught that the effort to reserve for the Sultan a military existence in countries which had passed from under his general control was futile, and that the best barrier against Russian influence was to be found, not in the division, but in the strengthening and consolidation of the States rescued from Ottoman dominion."

Discuss.

9. Sketch the history of Hungary since 1815.
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FACULTY OF LAW.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

ROMAN LAW.

Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT questions; but these must include Nos. I., VII. and X.

I. Translate and explain the following passages from the text of the Institutes—

- (1) *Et qui potestatem aliquam habent, excusare se possunt, ut divus Marcus rescipsit, sed coeptam tutelam deserere non possunt* (I. 25, 3.).
- (2) *Aliquando etiam furtiva vel vi possessa res usucapi potest* (II. 6, 8.).
- (3) *Nam traditum est duas lucrativas causas in eundem hominem et in eandem rem concurrere non posse* (II. 20, 6.).
- (4) *Item quaeritur, si cum aurifice Titio convenerit, ut is ex auro suo certi ponderis certaeque formae anulos ei faceret et acciperet aureos decem, utrum emptio et venditio an locatio et conductio verbi gratia contrahi videatur* (III. 24, 4.).
- (5) *Sed si libero, qui tibi bona fide servit, injuria facta sit, nulla tibi actio dabitur, sed suo nomine is experiri poterit: nisi in contumeliam tuam pulsatus sit* (IV. 4, 6.).

II. "The direction of the legal activity of the prudentes is denoted by Cicero by the terms—'*respondere*,' '*cavere*,' '*agere*,' and '*scribere*.'" Explain precisely the meaning of these terms; and contrast the system of the *responsa* with that of English case-law.

III. Who were the glossators? What estimate have you formed as to their influence on the later development and extension of Roman Law?

IV. What are the more important topics treated of by Justinian under the head of "*Jus quod ad res pertinet*?"

What do you consider to be the scope and object of this branch of law, as treated of in the Institutes? What criticism would you pass on the arrangement adopted?

- V. How far could ownership or possession, in Roman Law, be acquired by one person through the medium of another? Examine carefully the various cases on this point treated of in your text.
- VI. How far, and by what methods, was it possible for a Roman testator, in dealing with his property, to limit successive interests or estates, subsequent to the vesting of the first interest?
- VII. Discuss the following cases—
- (1) Titius and Gaius are partners in trade. Titius, without any express authorisation from Gaius, enters into a contract with Maevius, relating to the business of the partnership. Under what conditions, and to what extent, may Gaius become entitled or liable on this contract?
 - (2) Balbus owes Titius 10 aurei. Maevius and Gaius guarantee the payment of this sum by *fidejussio*. What rights has Titius against Maevius and Gaius; and what rights have Maevius and Gaius against Balbus, and against each other?
- VIII. What did the Romans understand by (1) *obligationes quasi ex contractu*; and (2) *obligationes quasi ex delicto*? Give three illustrations of each.
- IX. Trace briefly the course of a Roman criminal prosecution under the Empire?
- X. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following:—
Lex Junia Norbana,—*peculium adventitium*,—*coemptio fiduciae causâ*,—*testamentum tripertitum*,—*beneficium abstinendi*,—*lex Falcidia*,—*bonorum possessio*,—*mandatum qualificatum*,—*stipulatio Aquiliana*,—*lex Aquilia*,—*lis crescens*.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT questions; but these must include Nos. I., III., V., VIII. and XI.

- I. Trace very briefly the rise and development of the Executive Council in New South Wales. Describe briefly its present constitution and functions.
- II. What were the more important grievances put forward by the Colonial Legislature during the period between 1843 and 1851? What constitutional objects do you discern as underlying this agitation?

- III. What principles would you suggest for determining whether a rule of English law in force in 1828 is now applicable in the Colony? Cite your authority in each case.
- IV. "The Imperial element in Colonial Government rests mainly on two factors, the sovereignty of the Imperial Parliament, and the prerogative powers of the Crown." Explain and illustrate fully this statement.
- V. State, shortly, the principles upon which the present distribution of electoral districts in the colony depends. What provision has been made for ensuring its subsequent readjustment?
- VI. "It rests, however, with the representative of the Sovereign to determine whether, in a particular instance, a dissolution shall, or shall not, be allowed." Can you suggest any principles of guidance with respect to (1) the general exercise of this right; and (2) the classes of cases in which a dissolution should ordinarily be granted?
- VII. In what respects does a money bill differ from other kinds of legislation?
- VIII. What safeguards and remedies does the law afford for the protection of individual liberty?
- IX. What are the more important topics treated of by Bagehot in his work on the English Constitution? How far would the inclusion of such topics, in a work on constitutional law, be justifiable?
- X. By what general provisions are the control and discipline of the armed forces of the Crown regulated, under the British constitution?
- XI. What points were decided in the following cases—
- (1) *Reg. v. McPherson* (L.R. 3, P.C. 268).
 - (2) *Wason v. Walter* (4 Q.B. 573).
 - (3) *Ex parte Wallace* (13. N.S.W. R. 1).
 - (4) *Chun Teeong Toy v. Musgrove* (1 App. Ca. 222).
 - (5) *Toohey v. Melville* (13. N.S.W. R. 132).

JURISPRUDENCE AND THE THEORY OF LEGISLATION.

- I. What theories of an original or social contract were put forward by Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau, respectively? Criticise these theories, both analytically and historically.
- II. Distinguish between the following—
 - (1) Prescription and limitation of actions;
 - (2) A crime and a delict;
 - (3) A natural and an artificial person;
 - (4) Will and intention;
 - (5) Event and act.
- III. Give a brief sketch of the rise and growth of Feudal Institutions in Western Europe.
- IV. What do you understand by the doctrine of Nationality? What estimate have you formed as to its importance in modern political arrangements?
- V. What are the meanings of the term "source of law?" Mention the chief sources of English law in either sense. Enumerate some of the more striking defects of our present legal system. Distinguish between consolidation and codification.
- VI. What tests does Bentham suggest for determining the goodness or badness of different forms of punishment?
- VII. What do you understand by "quasi-possession?" What relation does it bear to possession proper?
- VIII. State shortly what is meant by (1) the principle of utility, and (2) the individualistic principle, in legislation. Can these two principles be simultaneously and yet consistently applied? Give illustrations.
- IX. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following subjects—
 - (1) Democracy;
 - (2) Positive Law;
 - (3) Law Metaphorical;
 - (4) Legal Fictions;
 - (5) Adjective Law;
 - (6) Remedial Rights;
 - (7) Negative Servitude.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

- I. "The doctrine that all completely Sovereign States are equal before the law has scarcely ever been challenged since

the days when Grotius made it one of the fundamental principles of his system." Comment on this statement, in the light of recent European history.

- II. What jurisdiction (if any) has a State over a criminal offence committed—
- (1) By one of the crew of a foreign public vessel lying in its territorial waters ;
 - (2) By a foreign consul resident within its territory ;
 - (3) By a foreigner outside its territory, but against the safety of the State ; and
 - (4) By a foreigner serving on board one of its private vessels on the high seas ?
- III. State, generally, in what cases, and subject to what conditions, a belligerent is justified, by existing usage, in appropriating private property belonging to enemy subjects in the course of warfare waged (1) by sea, and (2) on land.
- IV. What general limitations are imposed by International Law on the right of a belligerent to use violence against the persons of enemy subjects ? Summarize the provisions of the more important international conventions on the subject of the treatment of sick and wounded.
- V. Mention the more important duties of a neutral State in time of war in respect of (1) its own acts, and (2) the acts of its subjects, and other persons within its territory.
- VI. Distinguish between the following—
- (1) Public and Private International Law.
 - (2) Protected States and States under the suzerainty of other States.
 - (3) Retorsion and Reprisals.
 - (4) Pacific and Hostile Blockade.
- VII. What forms of unneutral service are treated of in your text-book under the head of " Analogues of Contraband ? "
- VIII. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following subjects—
- (1) Eminent Domain,
 - (2) The principle of *uti possidetis*,
 - (3) Recognition of Independence,
 - (4) Treaties of Guarantee.

IX. Write a short account of the following cases—

- (1) *In re Castioni* (L.R. 1891, 1 Q.B.D. 149).
 - (2) *The "William"* (5 C. Rob. 385).
 - (3) *The "Anna"* (5 C. Rob. 373).
 - (4) The case of *Simon Tousig* (Wheaton, App. 929).
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FINAL EXAMINATION.

THE LAW OF CONTRACT.

*Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT questions ; but these should include
Nos. III and IX.*

- I. Examine carefully the rights of an unpaid vendor, upon a sale of chattels, (1) where he has, and (2) where he has not, parted with possession.
- II. "Where a written offer comprises various terms, some of which do not appear on the face of it, to what extent is an acceptor bound by terms, the purport of which he was not aware of?" Cite authority for your answer.
- III. Discuss the following cases, stating the principles involved, and giving the authority for your conclusions—
 - (1) A, whilst on a visit to B, verbally agrees to buy one of B's horses for £20, it being arranged that B shall keep the horse until A wants it. A, on one occasion, exercises the horse, but returns it to B's stable. Prior to its delivery to A the horse dies. A thereupon refuses to pay for it.
 - (2) A duly agrees to purchase a house from B, the contract containing no reference to any insurance. Prior to completion the house is burnt down. The house was insured by B with the C. Co. What are the rights or liabilities of A, B, and the C. Co. respectively?
 - (3) A verbally agrees to purchase from B 10 tons of flour and 10 tons of sugar. The price of the flour is fixed at £8 per ton, but no price is mentioned for the sugar. A memorandum of agreement is afterwards drawn up and signed by the parties; this omits any mention of the prices, but states all the other terms of the agreement. Advise B as to the sufficiency or otherwise of this memorandum.

- (4) A, acting under a bill of sale, seizes goods on B's premises, but allows them to remain there until rent becomes due. The landlord having distrained, A pays both rent and expenses. A thereupon seeks to recover this amount from B.
 - (5) A contracts to deliver B 100 quarters of corn by two instalments of 50 each. After A has delivered the first instalment, and before the second has become due, B wrongfully refuses to receive any more. What are A's rights in the matter?
- IV. State briefly the nature and contents of the memorandum required by the 4th section of the Statute of Frauds, illustrating your answer by reference to decided cases.
 - V. "*Omnis ratihabitio retroahitur, et mandato priori æquiparatur.*" Within what limits does this principle apply in the law of contract?
 - VI. Explain and illustrate briefly the distinction between Mistake in intention and each of the following—
 (1) Mistake in expression; (2) Want of mutuality; (3) Fraud; and (4) Failure of consideration. State, generally, the circumstances under which mistake in intention will invalidate a contract, giving illustrations.
 - VII. What are the more important rules embodied in the Partnership Act, 1892, for determining whether a partnership does or does not exist?
 - VIII. To what extent will covenants entered into by an owner of freehold land bind his assignees? Cite authority for your answer.
 - IX. What are the characteristic features of a negotiable instrument? What instruments, other than bills of exchange and promissory notes, are commonly recognised as negotiable? A gives B a promissory note for money lost at gaming. B endorses it to C. Under what conditions can C recover from A?
 - X. Explain, and illustrate by reference to decided cases, the nature and effect of the distinction between a condition and a warranty. Under what circumstances may a condition become a warranty?

THE LAW OF TORTS AND CRIMES.

THREE HOURS AND A HALF.

TORTS.

- I. Under what circumstances may a person or body incur liability for acts done in the exercise of discretionary powers conferred by statute? Illustrate your answer by special reference to the decisions in the *Metropolitan Asylum District v. Hill* (6 App. Ca. 193), and *Rex v. Pease* (4 B. and Ad. 30).
- II. What right of action has a person wronged against joint wrong-doers? What are the rights of joint wrong-doers as between themselves, in respect of damages recovered against any of them? Cite authority for your answer.
- III. How far have the distinctions of English law, between libel and slander, been effected by local legislation? What defence peculiar to slander is allowed by the Defamation Act?
- IV. Discuss the conditions under which a remedy may be had in our courts for an act in the nature of a tort committed outside the territorial jurisdiction of the court.
- V. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following—
 - (1) Recaption of goods;
 - (2) Qualified Privilege;
 - (3) Contributory negligence;
 - (4) Lord Campbell's Act (as adopted by 11 Vic. No. 32).
- VI. Discuss the rights and liabilities of the parties, and the principles involved in the following cases—
 - (1) A has a well on his land. B a neighbour in digging on his own land drains A's well, and so damages A. Would it make any difference in this case if B intended to drain A's well?
 - (2) A sends out his servant B with a cart on business errands. In the course of doing A's business B takes a longer way for a purpose of his own, and by careless driving runs over C.
 - (3) A offers to sell his business to L, assuring him that the annual profits, as shown by the books, exceed £500, and telling L that he may examine the books. L on the

faith of A's statement agrees to the terms proposed without examining the books. The annual profits, as shewn by the books, do not exceed £400.

- (4) A is possessed of a lamp, fixed to the wall of his house, and projecting over a public street. The fastenings of the lamp, being out of repair, give way, and the lamp falls on and injures B, a passer-by. A had previously employed a person whom he reasonably believed to be competent to look after the repairs of the lamp.

CRIMES.

- I. How far will (1) Drunkenness ; (2) Compulsion ; and (3) Ignorance of law, constitute a valid defence on a charge of crime ?
- II. Define the following offences—(1) Conspiracy ; (2) Embezzlement ; and (3) Forgery.
- III. What points were decided in (1) *Regina v. Kops* (14 N.S.W., R. 150) ; and (2) *Regina v. Makin* (14 N.S.W., R. 1 and 548).
- IV. What provision is made by the Criminal Law Amendment Act (s. 316) in reference to the number of counts that may be inserted in an indictment ? What interpretation was put upon this section in *R. v. Archbold*, 6 W.N. (N.S.W.), 104 ?
- V. How are felony and misdemeanor distinguished under the Criminal Law Amendment Act ? What consequences follow from a conviction for felony ?
- VI. State what criminal offence (if any) is committed under the following circumstances ; giving reasons for your answer—
 - (1) A makes a false pretence to B for the purpose of obtaining money. B knows that the pretence is false, but, notwithstanding this, lets A have the money.
 - (2) A is travelling, and puts up for the night at an inn, giving his horse, saddle and bridle in charge of the inn-keeper. A gets up early, and intending to avoid paying for his lodging, opens the stable door, takes his horse, saddle and bridle, and departs.
 - (3) A receives a shearing cheque drawn in the written part for £6, but in figures for £16. A knows that the insertion

of the larger sum is a mistake, but nevertheless presents it as a cheque for £16 to B, a publican, who can hardly read or write. B cashes the cheque in full. There was evidence that the bank would only have cashed the cheque as for £6.

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT questions; but these should include Nos. III., IV., IX. and X.

I. Explain and illustrate fully the following propositions—

- (1) "Executory interests may now be created in two ways under the Statute of Uses and by will."
- (2) "The law will never construe any limitation to be a springing or shifting use, which can, by any fair interpretation, be regarded as a remainder."

II. What provision is made by the Real Property Acts for the protection of equitable interests in land registered under those Acts? To what extent also will the Court of Equity recognize and enforce equitable interests of this character?

III. A, who is domiciled in New South Wales, dies intestate, leaving (1) real estate in the colony; (2) real estate in England; and (3) money in English funds. He leaves him surviving (1) a widow, B; (2) a grandson, C, by a deceased daughter; and (3) two granddaughters, D and E, by a deceased son. State the rules governing the distribution of A's estate, and the authority upon which each rule depends.

IV. Discuss the validity and effect of the following limitations—

- (1) Gift of land "to A until he shall become bankrupt or attempt to assign his estate, and then to B and his heirs."
- (2) Gift of land "to A, a bachelor, for fifteen years; remainder to his eldest son and the heirs of his body."
- (3) Gift of land "to A and his heirs, but if A should die under the age of 21 years, then to B and his heirs."
- (4) Devise of land to "A, and upon his dying without issue to B."
- (5) Gift of stock to trustees on trust for A for life, and after his decease on trust for such son of A as shall attain the age of 21 years. A dies, leaving a son who has attained the age of 20 years.

- V. Distinguish between the nature and incidents of (1) a common law lien ; (2) a pledge of goods ; and (3) a mortgage of goods.
- VI. A appoints B his executor, and devises land in New South Wales to C. Trace the devolution of the legal estate until it becomes vested in C, pointing out what conditions must be observed (1) where the land is,—and (2) where the land is not,—registered under the Real Property Acts.
- VII. Examine briefly the conditions essential to the validity of (1) a patent, and (2) a trade mark, in New South Wales.
- VIII. State shortly the former and present effect of (1) a license by a landlord to his tenant to commit a breach of covenant ; and (2) an actual or implied waiver by a landlord of his right of re-entry upon breach of covenant. Can you assign any reason for the former rules on this subject ?
- IX. Discuss the following cases—
- (1) A, being in possession of chattels belonging to B, wrongfully sells the same to C, who takes *bond-fide* and for value. What are the possible rights of B and C in this case as against A and against each other ?
 - (2) A is the owner of a house in Clarence Street. B is the owner of an adjoining piece of vacant land. A and his predecessors in title have for more than 20 years enjoyed free access of light on that side of the house which adjoins B's property. B commences to erect a warehouse, without making any provision for preserving A's lights.
- X. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following—
- (1) A conveyance by way of lease and re-lease.
 - (2) The effect of the Mortgagors' Release Act, 1893.
 - (3) The process of foreclosure under the Real Property Act.
 - (4) The former and present right of an executor to the undisposed residue of his testator's estate.

EQUITY AND EQUITY PROCEDURE.

- I. Under what circumstances will the Court of Equity order the cancellation or delivery up of documents ?

II. Explain and illustrate the doctrine of satisfaction.

A in 1878 transferred a sum of £5,000 to trustees to hold for his daughter, B, absolutely. In 1888 A received back from the trustees the money, which by that time had increased to £6,000, and executed a declaration of trust of that sum for the sole and separate use of B. In 1897, A made his will, whereby he directed the payment of his debts out of his estate, and out of the residue directed his trustees to invest a sum of £20,000 for B, upon limitations different to those contained in the declaration of trust. Discuss B's rights upon A's death.

III. A deed of release executed by a creditor in favour of the principal debtor, contains a reservation of rights against the sureties. How far will the liabilities of the parties be affected (1) where the sureties are unaware of such reservation, and (2) where the debtor does not assent thereto? How far will parol evidence be admissible to explain the deed of release?

IV. Trace the steps which should be taken by a plaintiff, in the carriage of a decree for an account, from the date of the decree up to and including the setting down of the suit on further consideration.

V. What is meant by "restraint on anticipation?" Under what circumstances will the court interfere with such a restraint?

VI. In what way may the decision of the Court be obtained upon questions arising in the office of the Master of Equity?

VII. State, and illustrate briefly, the various applications of the principle that a trustee shall not make a profit out of his trust, pointing out any modifications.

VIII. State the practice regulating appeals from the Chief Judge in Equity to the Full Court. What is meant by appeals being by way of re-hearing?

IX. Examine the rules which regulate the rectification of marriage settlements.

X. Define and illustrate the doctrine of election.

XI. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following—

- (1) *Ne exeat coloniâ.*
- (2) *Suits quia timet.*
- (3) Power in the nature of a trust.
- (4) Equitable mortgage.

PROCEDURE, EVIDENCE AND PLEADING.

- I. What is the general rule as to hearsay evidence? What exceptions are there to the general rule?
- II. When is evidence of character deemed to be relevant, and when not?
- III. May a witness refresh his memory by reference to writings? If so, to what writings? What rights has the other party in reference to writings so used?
- IV. What is the usual number of the jury in a civil action? How are they chosen from the panel? Is a unanimous verdict necessary? If not, what verdict may be taken?
- V. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following—
 - (1) Special endorsement of writ;
 - (2) Discovery;
 - (3) Motion in arrest of judgment.
- VI. In what cases and how may an injunction be claimed in a common law action?
- VII. What is the nature of (1) a plea in confession and avoidance; and (2) an equitable plea? What circumstances must the latter plea disclose to make it admissible?
- VIII. What is put in issue by the plea of
 - (1) *Non est factum*;
 - (2) *Non detinet*; and
 - (3) Not guilty (in an action for negligence)?
- IX. A declares against B in an action for not accepting goods sold by A to B, alleging that he was always ready and willing to deliver the goods but that B refused to accept them. B pleads to the declaration (1) *non assumpsit*,

(2) payment into Court, and (3) that A did not deliver the goods. What course should A adopt in reference to these pleas? Are they good pleas taken separately?

- X. Draw a declaration in the following case: A makes a promissory note in favour of B or order at three months; B indorses it to C, in whose hands it is when due; A fails to pay it.
- XI. What are the provisions of the District Courts Act in respect of the jurisdiction conferred on those Courts? Under what circumstances can a defendant not living within the jurisdiction of a District Court be sued in that Court?
- XII. In respect of what matters does an appeal lie from the decision of a District Court Judge? State shortly the practice on such appeals.
- XIII. What is the first step in proceedings of a penal character before magistrates? When is information on oath necessary?

BANKRUPTCY.

- I. What is meant by an act of bankruptcy?

Discuss shortly five of the acts of bankruptcy mentioned in the Bankruptcy Act of 1887. Would a statement, whether voluntary or otherwise, by a debtor to his creditor, that he was unable to get in his book debts and could not meet his bills, and that the creditor had better take over the business under his bill of sale, constitute an act of bankruptcy?

- II. What is the effect of a sequestration order on a bankrupt's person and property?
- III. Distinguish between a certificate of discharge and a release of the estate of a bankrupt. Under what circumstances may the former be applied for?
- IV. Explain shortly the doctrine of reputed ownership under the Bankruptcy Act of 1887.
- V. What debts are entitled to priority in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt? What property of a bankrupt is divisible amongst his creditors?

- VI. State the rule as to the mode of applying joint and separate estates in the case of a partnership. A and B carried on business in partnership. In 1891 C made an advance of £1,000 to the firm. In 1892 D was taken into the firm. In 1893 the three partners assigned the joint partnership estate and the separate estate of each of them to a trustee for distribution amongst their creditors. C never agreed to accept the new firm as debtors. Discuss C's position.

PROBATE.

- I. In what ways may a will be proved? What is the difference in effect in each case?
- II. How may (1) a will, and (2) the probate of a will, be revoked? What is meant by dependent relative revocation?
- III. Give some instances of limited or temporary administration.

DIVORCE.

- I. Explain the terms—Alimony, collusion, domicile, intervener, condonation.
- II. What jurisdiction has the Divorce Court over the property of the parties to a suit for dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery?
- III. Discuss the following case—
A, the wife of B, having reason to believe her husband guilty of adultery, separated from him, and instituted a suit for divorce, in which she failed. They never afterwards resumed cohabitation. A subsequently offered to resume cohabitation with B, but B refused. Three years afterwards A brings another suit against B for divorce on the ground of desertion.



FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

M.D. EXAMINATION.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

1. Describe the coarse and microscopical changes usually seen on post-mortem examination in a case of advanced General Paralysis of the Insane.
 2. Describe and give sketches of the normal condition of the pyramidal nerve cells of the frontal cortex, and contrast their appearance with cells from the same site in—
 - (a) Advanced Senile and Secondary Dementia.
 - (b) Congenital (genetous) and Epileptic Idiocy.
 3. What are the pathological relations of Syphilis and Insanity?
 4. Distinguish fully between Hallucination and Illusion, and mention briefly the pathological states commonly found with auditory perversions.
 5. Mention the chief factors of Insanity under the headings:—
 - (a) Internal,
 - (b) External,and discuss the question of Inherited Disposition.
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M.D. EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY.

1. What is the "vertebrate theory" of the skull? Discuss the validity of such a theory, and its relations to modern views upon the metamerie constitution of the head region generally. State shortly the nature of the evidence for the latter views.
2. Give an account of the chief anomalies of the great arteries between the base of the heart on the one hand and just above the upper opening of the thorax on the other. Remark specially upon any cases you have yourself had an opportunity of examining. Discuss the embryological

significance of these anomalies, and in connection with this give a brief sketch of the ontogenesis of the large arteries.

3. Discuss the more important general results in the department of neurohistology which have been arrived at by means of recent methods of research.
 4. Discuss the significance of the formation of nerve-plexuses and also the general question of the segmental distribution of spinal nerves.
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FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Not more than FIVE questions to be attempted.

1. Draw the curves traced out by any point in the circumference of a circle of 2 inches diameter when it rolls upon the outside and upon the inside of a circle of 6 inches diameter.
2. Make a plan and elevation of two straight lines which intersect and determine the angle between them. Assuming all necessary data.
3. Show how to find the angle between two oblique planes which intersect.
4. Draw the plan and elevation of a square pyramid, having given that the plane of the base is inclined at 60° , and that one edge of the base is inclined at 20° . Side of square, 2 inches; height of pyramid, 4 inches.
5. Show how to determine the centre and radius of a sphere containing four given points.
6. A right cone standing upon the horizontal plane penetrates a sphere unsymmetrically. Arrange the solids and determine the curve of interpenetration.
7. A hexagonal pyramid stands upon the horizontal plane, and is cut by an oblique plane inclined at 60 degrees. Determine the plan and elevation of the section, and show its development.

8. Show how to determine points in the shadow cast by a right cone standing on the horizontal plane, on a cylinder lying on the horizontal plane with its axes perpendicular to the vertical plane.
9. Show how to draw two arches in isometric projection. Assuming all necessary data.
10. Put in perspective a rectangular box with the lid open at an angle of 45 degrees, the eye being directed to the nearest corner of the box, one side being inclined at an angle to the perspective plane.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

Not more than SIX questions to be attempted.

1. Investigate the equation of bending moments and shearing stresses in the following cases—
 - (a) A beam supported at each end, and loaded with an uniformly distributed load.
 - (b) A beam supported at each end, and loaded with a concentrated load not in the centre.
 - (c) A beam supported at two points, with equal overhanging portions, loaded over its entire length with a uniformly distributed load.
2. Describe in detail the preparation of the test piece and the testing of a piece of mild steel in tension. Sketch the apparatus you would use for determining the limit of elasticity, and for drawing an autographic diagram. Sketch the diagram you would expect the specimen to give, and mark on it the yield point, ultimate strength, and total elongation.
3. Prepare a tabulated statement, giving the tensile, compressive, and shearing strengths; also the modulus of rupture of the following materials—
 Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, Mild Steel, Ironbark Timber, and Oregon Pine Timber.
4. Make an outline sketch of a roof suitable for a span of 40 feet, and show how to draw a reciprocal figure for the stresses in the various members—

- (a) For a dead load acting vertically at the joints.
(b) For a wind pressure acting horizontally.
Assume all necessary data.
5. Explain Culman's principle, and apply it to draw the bending moment diagram for a beam loaded with three concentrated loads.
6. Show how to determine the moment of resistance of symmetrical and unsymmetrical sections.
7. Find the moment of resistance of a rolled girder, having given the following dimensions—
Depth=12 inches.
Flanges=6 inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick.
Web= $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

What is the safe distributed load which such a girder would carry in a warehouse floor if the span is 15 feet?

8. Make sketches showing details of one span of a railway viaduct, with an American deck for a single line, having given the span 15 feet, and the live load 3 tons per lineal foot. Show also a trestle pier for a height of 16 feet.
9. Design a plate web girder, having given the span 40 feet; depth, 4 feet; live load, 2 tons per foot; dead load, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a ton per foot.

Make all necessary calculations in regard to flange areas, riveting, and web thicknesses, and sketch the girder.

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the First Year of the Faculty of Arts.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

APPLIED MECHANICS I.

MECHANISM AND MACHINERY.

PASS.

Not more than SEVEN questions to be attempted.

1. State what is meant by a "pair," or a "simple machine;" also state the reasons why the primary pairs in a machine are for the most part restricted to revolving sliding and screw pairs.
2. State generally under what circumstances the use of toothed wheels is necessary; and point out the circumstance which should determine the pitch of the teeth, the length of the teeth, and the shape of the teeth.
3. Sketch and describe an arrangement of spur wheels which may be used to give a quick return motion to the table of a planing machine. Find the number of teeth in the wheels so that the non-cutting stroke may occupy one-third of the time of the cutting stroke. Explain also how the travel of the table may be varied, and how its motion is automatically reversed.
4. Show how, from the dimensions of an engine and the indicator diagrams, to find the curve of turning moment, resulting from steam pressure on the crank shaft for each angular position of the crank. Show further how, from this curve, the moment of resistance constant, to find the positions of the crank for which the energy of motion of the gear will be a maximum and a minimum, and also how the percentage variation in the energy of motion may be found.
5. What are approximately the limits of expansion with a single slide valve? Describe some arrangement whereby a high degree of expansion may be obtained without prejudicial effect on the other events of the stroke, and show how the probable indicator diagram may be drawn, knowing the dimensions of the eccentrics, their angular advance, and the sizes of the valves and steam ports.

6. Make a sketch of the following :—(a) A transmission dynamometer, (b) an absorption dynamometer or friction brake. Show how you would use these appliances, and how you would test their accuracy.
7. Show that any train of spur wheels may be represented by a single pair of spur wheels, or a pair of annular wheels. Three wheels, A, B, C, having respectively 120, 30, and 80 teeth, are carried by an arm free to revolve about the centre of A. The centres, A, B, C, are in a straight line, and the distance between the two extreme centres, A and C, is 24 inches. The wheel A is fixed. Find what weight hanging on the arm beyond the wheel A, at a distance 16" from the centre of A will just maintain the arm in a horizontal position, when a vertical downward force of 50 lb. is applied to the wheel C at that point on its pitch circle, which is remote from the point of contact of B and C and in the line of centres.
8. Describe a platform balance, and explain how it is that the weight which balances a given load is unaffected by the position of the load on the platform.
9. Describe one form of link motion and one form of radial gear for a locomotive engine. Explain how they may be used for altering the supply of steam to the cylinder. Contrast the method of altering the mean pressure in the cylinder by the reversing motion with the use of the regulator to effect the same purpose.
10. Make a sketch of Joy's valve gear, and find the necessary virtual centres in order to determine the driving effort from the known valve resistance.
11. Make sketches showing the construction of a modern passenger lift or elevator, and explain the principle of the contrivance used for maintaining a hydraulic balance at all points of the stroke.

APPLIED MECHANICS II.

PRIME MOVERS, STEAM AND OTHER HEAT ENGINES.

Not more than SEVEN questions to be attempted.

1. Explain how the work done by a substance passing through a cycle of changes is represented in an entropy-temperature diagram. Draw the following entropy-temperature diagrams—

- (a) Carnot's cycle.
 - (b) A steam engine working without compression, but with complete adiabatic expansion.
 - (c) A refrigerating machine using ammonia.
2. Given the diameter of the piston (24"), of the piston rod (2"), the stroke (15"), and the clearance (8 per cent.), of a condensing engine running at 300 revolutions per minute, using steam at a pressure of 10 lb. above the atmosphere (30 inches), and a vacuum (13 lb.) cutting off at one-third the stroke, releasing at 95 per cent. stroke, compressing at 80 per cent. of return stroke ; sketch diagrams, and show how you would determine the mean effective pressure and find the I H.P.
 3. Show how, from the diagrams, to find the weight of *steam* present in the cylinder at any particular part of the stroke (using steam tables) ; and further show how (knowing the quantity of water passing the engine per stroke) to reduce the diagrams to show the proportion of the water present as *steam* at each part of the stroke.
 4. Give an expression for the theoretical thermal efficiency of an engine working with dry saturated steam, and state what data you would require to ascertain the percentage of theoretical efficiency of an actual jacketed engine.
 5. Describe the action of any one form of refrigerating machine, giving an indicator diagram of the cycle. What practical difficulty arises in the use of such machines from the presence of moisture in the air ?
 6. Explain how, by an application of Carnot's principle, the density of steam is found when the latent heat and the rate of increase of pressure with temperature are known.
Apply the same principle to show that the freezing point of water is lowered by pressure.
 7. Discuss the influence of the steam jacket on the efficiency of engines dealing particularly with the case (1) of a pumping engine making few strokes per minute ; (2) of a high-speed engine such as Willans'.
 8. Discuss fully why external combustion air-engines have been practically unsuccessful, while internal combustion engines using a gaseous working substance have been successful.

- Why has the same difficulty not attended the use of external combustion in the case of the Steam Engine?
9. Describe the action of one form of oil engine, sketching the indicator diagram and pointing out the chief causes of loss of heat.
 10. Calculate the leading dimensions of a multitubular boiler to raise steam at 160 lb. gauge pressure, and to develop 190 I.H.P. in a triple expansion engine.
 11. Describe and sketch a turbine arranged to drive a dynamo for generating electricity to be used in working tramways 20 miles from the generating station. Describe the manner in which you would transmit the power and the efficiency you would expect.
 12. Make detail sketches showing the construction of a modern locomotive boiler.

APPLIED MECHANICS III.

HONOURS.

1. Show, by graphical construction or otherwise, how you would determine the straining actions in crank shafts (a) in a simple crank shaft supported on the bearings with a known pressure on the crank pin; (b) in an engine crank shaft, carrying a spur flywheel of known weight, and subjected to a given crank-pin pressure. Write a specification of the tests which you would adopt for the material of the crank shaft.
2. It is required to utilise a river where the fall is 20 feet in 400 yards. The average dry weather flow is 30,000 cubic feet per minute; in flood time the flow is many times greater, but the fall is reduced 4 or 5 feet by back water. Describe and sketch a water motor which would give a good efficiency and not be much affected by the back water.
3. Make a neat sketch, with accompanying description, of an electric lighting plant to light 2,000 incandescent lamps of the ordinary kind at a distance of several miles from the station, the motive power being steam.
4. Two engines of 100 indicated horse-power, each making 100 revolutions per minute, are to drive four dynamos at

1,000 revolutions per minute by means of a counter shaft and rope gearing. Show the general arrangement you would adopt in order that either engine may drive any dynamo, and determine size of shafting and pulleys, positions of bearings, and number and size of ropes. Not more than one engine and three dynamos are supposed to be used at any one time.

5. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of the following methods of transmitting power to a distance of (say) 10 miles—
- (a) Compressed air.
 - (b) Hydraulic power.
 - (c) Electricity.

Contrast the modern method of using electricity for driving tools in a large workshop with the older method of using a central engine and shafting, or a number of smaller engines arranged to drive sections of the shafting.

MACHINE DESIGN AND DRAWING.

Not more than two questions to be attempted.

1. Make a drawing of a spur wheel and pinion in gear, showing the boss and one arm of the wheel, and three pairs of teeth in gear.

Wheel, 75 teeth

Pinion, 16 teeth

Pitch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches

Diameter of pinion shaft, 3 inches

Diameter of wheel shaft, 4 inches.

2. Make a set of working drawings in pencil of a Lancashire boiler, showing the brickwork setting, and all necessary details of the boiler, such as staying, riveting, mountings, &c. Length of boiler, 28 feet; diameter of shell, 7 feet; gauge pressure, 120 lbs. per square inch.
3. The following are the data for the valve-gear of an engine in which the "cut-off" is regulated by a separate expansion valve of the Meyer type, working on the back of a main distributing valve.

Main valve, and its eccentric sheave.

Outside lap, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at each side of valve

Eccentricity, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches

Angular advance, 30° .

Expansion valve eccentric sheave.

Eccentricity, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches

Angular advance, 90° .

Ratio of crank to connecting rod, 1 : 5.

Find either by Zeuner's or the Harmonic diagram—

- (a) The fraction of the stroke at which the main valve cuts off steam in each stroke.
 - (b) What inside laps must be given to the valve in order that compression may take place at 85 per cent. of the stroke.
 - (c) What lap must be given to the expansion valve so that cut-off may take place at 20 per cent. of the stroke at each end of the cylinder.
 - (d) The amount of "lead" at each end of the stroke.
4. Referring to the above question, draw the indicated diagram and assume that the cylinder is 6 inches in diameter, and the stroke 8 inches, revolution, 250 per minute, weight of reciprocating parts 44 lbs., length of connecting rod 1 foot 8 inches. Draw the curve of crank effort diagram, and design a flywheel to control the engine with a coefficient of unsteadiness of .03.

SURVEYING.

THREE questions in each section to be attempted.

I.

1. Write an essay on accurate lineal measurement. Shew how you would proceed in testing and in using a long steel riband.
2. How can a high degree of precision be attained in the angle work of a survey; how would you endeavour to get the best possible results in using a theodolite in rough country?
3. Explain the theory of the coordinate correction of traverse surveys. Why is it very desirable that the degree of the precision in the angle and lineal measurements should be the same?

4. State the theory of the adjustments of the level. Indicate also the sources of error in a level survey, and shew how you would reduce them to a minimum.
5. Discuss the application of the prismoidal formula to the determination of the volumes of earthworks. Shew how the formula is applied to the calculation of road cuttings and embankments, and state also how the volume of a hill or of a natural reservoir may be found.
6. How would a contour survey of an extensive area be conducted?
7. Write an essay on telemeters and telemetry.

II.

8. Explain the theory of flow through orifices, and the effect of adjutages on the efflux. Give formula, and indicate how the contraction coefficient is dealt with practically.
9. Indicate in detail how the efflux in a long pipe, consisting of sections of various diameters, and having curves, bends, and sudden contractions, may be calculated.
10. Shew how piezometric measurements afford data for the determination of the mean velocity of flow through a pipe line if the coefficient of friction be known.
11. What is Kutter's formula, and what are its merits? Compare it with Bazin's and the Chezy formula, and indicate generally the treatment of problems of flow through channels.
12. Discuss fully the general methods of gauging by weirs and overfalls, and state why the precision of weir measurements is indifferent.

CIVIL ENGINEERING I.

RAILWAY ENGINEERING.

The same paper as that set in the Third Year Examination.

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year in the Faculty of Arts.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

CIVIL ENGINEERING I.

RAILWAY ENGINEERING.

PASS.

Not more than SIX questions to be attempted.

1. State the various gauges which are in use in the Australian Railways, give an account of the history of the gauge question, and discuss its effects in connection with railway location.
2. Make sketches showing the permanent way used on high class railways in America, England, and New South Wales, giving the weight of rails used. Sketch also a cross section, showing the cheapest kind of railway used on the Western Lines of America.
3. Write an Essay on the Balancing of the Moving parts of Locomotives, explaining fully the methods adopted for dealing with the rotating and reciprocating masses.
4. Describe two methods of compounding as applied to the locomotive engine. Compare the compound with the simple locomotive engine.
5. Describe how you would proceed in order to determine the area of a waterway in a railway embankment, having given the rainfall and the catchment area. What other data are necessary?
6. Describe fully, with sketches, the approved method of excavating a railway cutting 40 feet maximum depth in clay and soft rock, and depositing the material to an embankment of equal height one mile distant, the grade descending 1 in 50.
7. Describe by means of sketches the Westinghouse brake as applied to passenger trains. A train having a total weight of 200 tons descends an incline of 1 in 40 at 20 miles an hour, if the pressure applied at the wheels is 30 per cent. of the weight of the train, in what distance

would the train be brought to rest? The average co-efficient of friction between the brake blocks and wheels may be taken at one-tenth.

8. Write an essay on one of the following subjects :—

- (a) Shield tunnelling in alluvium under a river or harbour.
- (b) Tunnelling in hard rock.
- (c) The block system in use on the New South Wales Railways.

9. Write a specification to govern the manufacture of the following materials :—

- (a) Steel rails.
- (b) Railway tyres and axles.
- (c) Mild steel for bridges.
- (d) Wrought iron for couplings between cars or trucks.
- (e) Steel springs for rolling stock.

CIVIL ENGINEERING II.

HYDRAULIC AND RAILWAY ENGINEERING.

HONOURS.

Not more than four questions are to be attempted.

1. Write an Essay on Pile Foundations, giving full particulars as to how to select and prepare the piles, and how to determine when they are sufficiently driven also the methods which have been used in Australia and elsewhere for driving piles.

Make sketches of any notable examples of pile foundations which you are acquainted with.

2. Write an Essay on the Construction of Breakwaters, and make sketches illustrating the method of construction adopted in some well known examples.

3. Name some of the methods known to you for protecting river banks from erosion, and draw up an outline specification for protecting a steep alluvial bank, with a substratum of fine sand, depth of water 12 feet at low water; within 10 feet of the bank; range of tide 3 feet 6 inches; top of bank 8 feet above low water mark. Maximum flood level 3 feet over top of bank.

4. Describe by means of sketches the Shone system of Sewerage.
5. Write an essay upon the special appliances in use for enabling locomotive engines to ascend steep grades, such as 1 in 15. Illustrate your answer by means of sketches, and discuss the question of locating mountain railways on the Abt and Fell systems, giving any actual cases with which you are acquainted.
6. Write an essay on the compound locomotive engine, and contrast its behaviour with the simple locomotive engine. Explain, as far as possible, the conditions which would develop the advantages of the compound locomotive.
Give the ratio of the cylinder volumes used, and make sketches of the cylinder ports and valves found to be most suitable. Sketch also the special automatic valve for using high pressure steam in the low pressure cylinder at starting.
7. Write an essay on the design of water ways through railway embankments.
8. Make a sketch and write a specification for the design of a timber end and a side tipping truck, suitable for carrying and tipping blocks of stone up to 15 tons weight on two pairs of wheels 4 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inch gauge, the sharpest curve being 400 feet radius, and the maximum speed 10 miles an hour.

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES I.

FOR CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS.

PASS.

Not more than six questions to be attempted.

1. Determine fully the magnitude and distribution of Bending Moment and Shear in a beam 20 feet span—
 - (a) With 10 tons at centre.
 - (b) With 10 tons uniformly distributed.
 - (c) With 1 ton per foot extending from one end to the centre.
2. Discuss the distribution of Bending Moment and Shear in a continuous girder of two equal spans under a uniformly distributed load.

3. A beam carrying a uniformly distributed load is supported at two points. Find the position of those points in order that the greatest strength may be realized, and compare the result with that obtained when the beam is supported at the ends.
4. Make an outline sketch of a Pratt truss of nine panels, and show how to find the stresses in the various members when each bottom joint is loaded with a dead load of 5 tons and a live load of 10 tons.

Which of the panels need counterbracing, and why?
Explain how you would design the counterbraces.

5. Sketch the funicular polygon and reciprocal figure for any common form of roof principal, assuming vertical loads on all top joints and also normal wind loads on one side; assume that the roof is anchored at the side towards which the wind blows.
6. A pontoon, 40 feet long, 20 wide, and 5 feet deep, weighs 20 tons. Find the position of its water line with a weight of 10 tons at one end.
7. A reservoir wall is 2 feet thick at the top, and is subjected to a head of water of 20 feet. Find its thickness at the base, also the intensities of pressure on the inner and outer edges—
 - (a) On a rock foundation.
 - (b) On a clay foundation.
8. Investigate the equations of bending moments, shearing stresses, slope and deflection in a beam supported at both ends and loaded uniformly.
9. Make sketches showing how you would design the cross and longitudinal girder of a single line railway bridge, having panels 25 feet long. Assuming all necessary data in your calculations on flange areas, riveting, and web thicknesses.
10. Make sketches showing how you would design a concrete arch and abutments of a railway bridge. Show how to draw the line of resistance through the arched ring, and investigate the stability of the abutments, assuming all necessary data.

11. Write a specification of the tests which you would have made for the supply of the following materials—
- (a) Concrete for the arches and abutments of a railway bridge.
 - (b) Cement mortar for lining the inside of a concrete sewer.
 - (c) The stone for the pier of a bridge in Sydney Harbour.
-

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES II.

SECOND PAPER.

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS ONLY.

Only FIVE questions to be attempted.

1. Explain, by means of sketches, the construction of a viaduct to carry a sewer or water channel over a valley such as at Johnstone or White's Creek, Sydney. Explain fully the Monier principle of construction, and the precautions necessary in order to ensure good work.
2. Design a concrete retaining wall, 30 feet high, on a stiff clay foundation; making all necessary calculations as to stability and pressure on foundations. Make sketches showing how you would arrange the backing of the wall, drainage, and foundations, and write a specification for the mixing of the concrete.
3. Write down the theorem of three moments for uniformly distributed loads, and apply it to determine the equations of bending moments and shearing stresses in a bridge of two spans of 100 feet, having given the dead load half-a-ton per foot run, and live load 1 ton per foot run.
4. Show how to design one span of a timber viaduct to carry a single line of railway in New South Wales. Assuming all necessary data.
5. Show how to design completely a plate web girder bridge for a single line of railway in New South Wales, having given span 40 feet, live load 2 tons per foot run, dead load 0.4 tons per foot run.

6. Show how you would design one of the following bridges—
 - (a) A suspension or arch bridge over Long Cove, North Sydney.
 - (b) A suspension bridge to cross the harbour.
 - (c) A cantilever bridge to cross the harbour.
 - (d) A bridge similar to the Indooroopilly in Queensland.
7. Make sketches showing plan, elevation and end view of an ordinary Pratt Truss, suitable for a railway bridge for a double line of way, and show how to determine the stresses, and design the top and bottom lateral systems, the sway and portal bracing.
8. Make sketches showing how you would determine the stresses, and design the various members of a crescent shaped roof of 100 feet span. Assuming all necessary data.
9. Write an Essay on one of the following subjects—
 - (a) The manufacture and testing of Portland Cement.
 - (b) The design of high masonry dams.
 - (c) The design of long columns.
10. Make an outline sketch of an American Truss bridge, and show how you would determine the stresses in one panel by Mr. Theodore Cooper's Concentrated Load System. Assuming all necessary data.
11. Make a sketch of a braced pier of a railway viaduct 100 feet high, supporting spans of 60 and 40 feet alternately. Show how to determine the stresses in the various members for dead and live load, also for wind pressure, and the details of some of the most important joints.

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES III.

HONOURS.

Only four questions to be attempted.

1. A double line of railway passes longitudinally under an important thoroughfare, at a depth varying from 20 to 30 feet. Give sketches, with dimensions, showing the designs you would adopt for carrying out different sections of this

railway. Describe the methods to be adopted for excavation in soft material, and to provide for drainage, ventilation, &c.

2. A watercourse, requiring 50 feet width of waterway, can be suitably crossed either by a timber bridge on piles, an iron bridge with brick or concrete abutments, or by a brick arch. Give an example of each with the cost estimated roughly, and compare the relative advantage of each method, money being obtainable at 4 per cent.
3. Describe in detail the most modern methods with which you are acquainted for sinking bridge foundations to great depths.
4. State what you know with regard to the application of concrete to sub-aqueous foundations. Write a specification for the mixing of the concrete to fill a hundred ton bag.
5. Supply complete sketches, giving dimensions, and write a specification of one of the following—
 - (a) Brick retaining wall for a clay embankment 10 feet high—foundations on stiff clay. The wall to be surmounted by a parapet of safe height, having a neatly dressed bluestone coping.
 - (b) One truss of a timber road bridge, of 70 feet span, to carry a deck 20 feet wide subject to heavy traffic.
 - (c) A cast-iron cylinder pier for a single line railway bridge consisting of a series of spans of 60 feet each. The heights being as follows—
 - From rock foundation to surface of alluvium, 20 feet.
 - From rock foundation to ordinary water level, 30 feet.
 - From rock foundation to seat of girder, 50 feet.
6. Write an essay on one of the following subjects—
 - (a) The design of steel arch ribs for roofs and bridges, explaining clearly the effect of partial loading, changes of temperature, and the presence or absence of hinges at the springing or crown. Give all necessary equations and sketches.
 - (b) The design of long span bridges, with especial reference to a bridge over Sydney Harbour for road, railway and tramway traffic.

SURVEYING.

Six questions to be attempted.

(Students in Mining Engineering must include the three questions of Section II.)

I.

1. What are the fundamental assumptions of the theory of thermometric and barometric hypsometry? Explain the deviation of the actual from the assumed conditions; and, in general, why observations of differences of pressure do not immediately furnish complete data for determinations of differences of altitude.
2. Shew that on a spheroid the trace by a theodolite of the line AB is different from the trace of the line BA, and how this fact affects the rigorous computation of "back bearing."
3. Shew that the observed azimuth of an elevated station requires correction, and also that theoretically its latitude, astronomically determined, also requires correction.
4. Shew how a triangulation over a large extent of country may be carried out. What systems of development in the primary triangulation would be employed under various circumstances?
5. Briefly explain the calculation of "convergence" and difference of latitude and longitude for short lines, also the coordinate reduction of a triangulation.
6. Explain in detail the method of finding the meridian by solar observation. Shew how you would obtain the best possible results.
7. How would you prepare an observing programme of latitude stars? What advantage has the method of circum-meridian altitudes?
8. How may longitude be determined with great accuracy?
9. Write an essay on hydrographic surveying.
10. How would you effect a rapid topographic survey?

II.

11. Write an essay upon accurate mining surveying, touching especially on means by which the meridian of the surface survey can be preserved throughout.

12. Explain the system of representing in plans the workings of a mine in different types of cases. Give rough illustrative diagrams.
 13. Shew how to graphically determine the line of intersection and its dip of two intersecting veins; also, how the deviation of a bore from the perpendicular can be ascertained.
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MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Third Year in the Faculty of Arts.

*MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

LATIN.

PASS.

1. Translate extracts from Cicero, Pro Sestio.
2. Translate and explain the allusions in the following—
 - (a) *Tribunatus totus P. Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit.*
 - (b) *Frumentariam legem C. Gracchus ferebat; repugnabant boni, quod ab industria plebem ad desidiam avocari putabant.*
 - (c) *Caedem vero tantam, nisi forte illo Cinnano atque Octaviano die quis unquam in foro vidit?*
3. Translate—

Postero anno in Hispania terra marique coeptum bellum est. Hasdrubal ad eum navium numerum, quem a fratre instructum paratumque acceperat, decem adiecit; quadraginta navium classem Himilconi tradit, atque ita Carthagine profectus naves prope terram, exercitum in litore ducebat, paratus configere, quacunque parte copiarum hostis occurrisset. Cn. Scipio postquam movisse ex hibernis hostem audivit, primo idem consilium habuit; deinde minus terra propter ingentem famam novorum auxiliorum concurrere ausus, delecto milite navibus imposito, quinque et triginta navium classe ire obviam hosti pergit.
4. Translate into Latin—
 - (a) He asked Cicero why he had been so foolish as to put his trust in Pompey.
 - (b) The great orator declared that he was unwilling, being but a private citizen, to contend in arms against a tribune of the people.
 - (c) They went, armed with swords, into the market place, before daylight, to prevent a bill being proposed for Cicero's restoration.

*NOTE.—The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated. ;

- (d) The Romans were conscious that they were not strong enough to capture Tarentum, that the city could neither be forced nor starved into a surrender, and that the attempt would only cause the Tarentines to summon Pyrrhus to their aid, the thing which they feared most. But it was still possible that they might be induced to acknowledge Rome's supremacy rather than undergo the hardships of war. The consul, therefore, was ordered again to offer the same terms, but to begin hostilities at once, if satisfaction were again refused.

GREEK.

PASS.

Candidates must answer either A and C, or B and C. No candidate is to answer both A and B.

A.—Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I.

1. Translate extracts from Xenophon, Anabasis, Book I.
2. καὶ πάντες δ' οἱ τῶν βαρβάρων ἄρχοντες μέσον ἔχοντες τὸ αὐτῶν ἡγοῦνται, νομίζοντες οὕτω καὶ ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ εἶναι, ἣν ἢ ἡ ἰσχὺς αὐτῶν ἐκατέρωθεν, καὶ εἴ τι παραγγείλαι χρήζοιεν, ἡμῖσι ἀν' χρόνῳ αἰσθάνεσθαι τὸ στράτευμα.

Translate this into English; and rewrite the Greek, from οὕτω καὶ ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ to the end, in Oratio Recta (that is, as an independent sentence, in the form in which a Persian commander himself would say it).

3. Draw a map showing the route of Cyrus from Sardis to the field of battle with Artaxerxes. How were the Greeks induced to take part in the expedition?
4. Translate into Greek—
 - (a) I advise you to put this man to death, in order that there may no longer be need to fear him.
 - (b) While still a boy, he was thought superior to all those about him.

B.—Demosthenes, Philippic I. and Olynthiacs I., II., III.

1. Translate extracts from Demosthenes.

2. What steps did Demosthenes urge the Athenians to take in order to conduct the war against Philip more successfully?
3. Translate into Greek—
 - (a) I say nothing about the rest, though I should have much to say.
 - (b) Who is so foolish as not to know that Philip will invade our land if we delay?

C.

1. Translate into Greek—
 - (a) When the commanders heard this they thought it best to depart as quickly as possible.
 - (b) Many men think they know something when they know nothing.
 - (c) If he had been here this would not have happened, and I am afraid it will happen again unless he comes back.
2. Translate into English—

A SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

Αἰθίοπες (πρόσοικοι δ' εἰσὶ τοῖς Αἰγυπτίοις) ἐμβαλόντες εἰς τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν ἔφερον καὶ ἦγον τὰ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων. συμβουλευσάντος δὲ τοῖς Αἰγυπτίοις τοῦ θεοῦ συμμάχῳ χρῆσασθαι τῷ Ἑβραίῳ, προσλαμβάνει ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸν Μωυσῆν στρατηγόν. Μωυσῆς δὲ τὸν στράτον ἀναλαβὼν ἦγεν, καὶ συμβαλὼν τοῖς Αἰθίοψι κρατεῖ τῇ μάχῃ· καὶ συνελαθέντες εἰς Μερὸν πόλιν, βασιλείον οὖσαν τῆς Αἰθιοπίας, ἐπολιορκούντο. ἦν δὲ Θάρβις θυγάτηρ τοῦ Αἰθίοπων βασιλέως· αὕτη τὸν Μωυσῆν πλησίον τοῖς τείχεσι προσάγοντα τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ μαχόμενον γενναίως ἀποσκοποῦσα, εἰς ἔρωτα δεινὸν ἔπεσεν αὐτοῦ· καὶ πέμπει πρὸς αὐτὸν τῶν δούλων τοὺς πιστοτάτους, διαλεγομένη περὶ γάμου. προσδεξαμένου δ' αὐτοῦ τὸν λόγον ἐπὶ τῷ παραδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν, ἀποτελείται τὸ ἔργον· καὶ οὕτω τὴν πόλιν ἔλων ὁ Μωυσῆς τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους ἀπήγαγεν εἰς τὴν ἐαυτῶν γῆν.

FRENCH.

The answers are to be given up in two separate bundles, and marked clearly A and B. Answers given up in the wrong bundle will receive no marks. Each sheet must be clearly marked with the letter A or B.

A.

1. Translate into English extracts from Corneille, Polyeucte.

2. (a) Write down the present indicative and past definite of *vu, couvert, voudras, dit, jeté, recevoir, naître, rejoindre*.
- (b) In the italicised line 1 (b), why is *pût* in the subjunctive?
- (c) Give the ordinal numbers corresponding to 88, 96, 200, 313, 31.
- (d) Translate—As soon as he left he became ill. When you are old, you will be feeble. Will you have some meat?

B.

3. Translate into French—

- (a) When Cortez returned to Spain he was coldly received by the Emperor Charles V. One day he suddenly presented himself to the monarch. "Who are you?" said the Emperor, haughtily. "The man," said Cortez, as haughtily, "who has given you more provinces than your ancestors left you cities."
- (b) For many years English soldiers were stationed in Scotland, who, by their presence, kept alive the old national jealousy. Even the friends of the Protector could not calmly submit to the sight of these troops in their midst. Besides this, the nobles were discontented, as they were of little account in the government of the land. They were poor owing to the late war; they had no longer a master to serve, and they were kept from the influence associated with their station.

4. Translate (at sight)—

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Devant l'église, sur la place d'armes, stationnaient quinze ou vingt charrettes de blessés, arrivant de Leipzig et de Hanau. Ces malheureux, pâles, hâves (*emaciated*), l'oeil sombre, les uns déjà amputés, les autres n'ayant pas même été pansés, attendaient tranquillement la mort. On frissonnait à voir ces groupes d'hommes mornes, avec leurs grandes capotes grises, entassés sur la paille sanglante, l'un portant son bras cassé sur ses genoux, l'autre la tête bandée d'un vieux mouchoir, un troisième, déjà mort servant de siège aux vivants. Hullin en face de ce lugubre spectacle, resta cloué au sol. Il ne pouvait en détacher ses yeux. Les grandes douleurs humaines ont

ce pouvoir étrange de nous fasciner; nous voulons voir comment les hommes péricassent, comment ils regardent la mort: les meilleurs ne sont pas exempts de cette affreuse curiosité. Il semble que l'éternité va nous livrer son secret!

GERMAN.

1. Translate extracts from Freytag, Soll und Haben.
2. (a) Write down the principal parts of *ansah*, *empfaß*, *saß*, *entschieden*, *stieß*, *jagen*.
 (b) Give the plural of *Advocat*, *General*, *Art*, *Mrt*, *Mut*, *Geist*.
 (c) Translate—A friend of mine. I have broken my leg. The city of London. What o'clock is it? What day of the month is it? It is half-past two. It is Wednesday. third of January, 1897.
3. Translate—
 (a) A gentleman asked a little girl why she was crying. "I have lost a penny my mother gave me," she answered. "Never mind," said he, "here is another one for you." But she continued to cry. "What troubles you now?" he asked. "I was thinking," she replied, "that if I had not lost the first one, I should now have two pence."
 (b) In the Middle Ages warriors were distinguished from each other by the marks painted on their shields, or the crests on their helmets. These signs—crosses, lions, spots in memory of wounds, and the like—descended from father to son, and were regarded with great pride as honourable distinctions. Families were known by them; and the king alone had the right to change the mark on the shield, the crest on the helmet, or the device on the banner. To know and remember the various arms became a difficult task, and it was left to a class of men called heralds. They were very important persons at a court, since they knew the exact rights and the whole genealogy of every noble.
4. Translate (at sight)—

(a) MEERES STILLE.

Tiefe Stille herrscht im Wasser,
 Ohne Regung ruht das Meer,

Und bekümmert sieht der Schiffer
 Glatte Fläche rings umher.
 Keine Luft von keiner Seite!
 Todesstille fürchterlich!
 In der ungeheuern Weite
 Reget keine Welle sich.

- (b) Byron wandte mit aller Kraft seine Aufmerksamkeit der Aufgabe zu, die er sich gestellt hatte. Er wollte in eigener Person den Befehl über die Truppen übernehmen, und hoffte durch Muth und Thatkraft zu ersetzen, was ihm an militärischer Erfahrung abging. Er fand hier Anlass, über die mächtige Wirkung zu erstaunen, welche persönliche Unerschrockenheit und persönliche Vorzüge auf halbwilde Leute machen: durch nichts imponirte er den Griechen so sehr, wie durch seine Gleichgültigkeit gegen Gefahren.

ARITHMETIC.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

- Find the least sum of money which can be paid with an exact number of either rupees worth 1s. 2d. each, francs worth 10d. each, dollars worth 4s. 2d. each, or sovereigns.
- Divide £500 into four parts in the ratio of 5:7:9:11.
- Subtract $\frac{1\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{11}{7}}$ of £6 7s. 5d. from $2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{7}{15}$ of £7 0s. 2d, and express the remainder as a fraction of £5 10s. 3d.
- Convert $\frac{17}{22}$, $\frac{62}{175}$ and $\frac{35}{97}$ into decimals, and add the results.
- Express 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs. 9 oz. as a decimal of 2 tons 3 qrs. 13 lbs., correct to 4 places of decimals.
- The circumference of the earth measures 40,000,000 metres, find its measure in miles, &c., given that 1 metre = 39·37079 inches.
- Find the present value on March 8th of a bill at four months for £175 drawn on January 15th, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent. per annum.

8. If 7 men or 21 boys can do a piece of work in 5 days, find how long it will take 4 men and 5 boys to complete the work, after 3 men and 7 boys have been engaged on it for 4 days.
9. A tradesman bought 8 dozen pairs of gloves at 15 shillings per dozen, 4 dozen at 17 shillings per dozen, and 3 dozen at 19 shillings per dozen. He sold 50 pairs of the first-mentioned quality at 1s. 6d. each, 35 pairs of the second quality at 2s. each, and 10 pairs of the third quality at 2s. 6d. each, and disposed of the whole of the rest of his stock at his clearing sale at 1s. 4d. per pair. Find his profit on the transaction, and the rate per cent. on his outlay.
10. A man has £10,000 invested at 3 per cent. Every year he saves one-third of his income, which he invests at the end of the year at three per cent. What will be his income during the third year?
11. A man invests half his capital at 3 per cent., one-third at 4 per cent., and the rest at 5 per cent. His income, after paying an income tax of 6d. in the £ on his gross income, is £193 1s. What is the amount of his capital?

ALGEBRA.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

PASS.

1. Divide $a^3 + 8b^3 - 27c^3 + 18abc$ by $a + 2b - 3c$.
2. Simplify
 - (i.) $\frac{1}{(x+y)^2} - \frac{1}{y^2 - x^2} - \frac{1}{(x-y)^2}$
 - (ii.) $\frac{(b-c)^2}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{(c-a)^2}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{(a-b)^2}{(c-a)(c-b)}$
3. Find the H.C.F. and L.C.M. (in factorial form) of the expressions

$$x^4y - 12x^2y^3 - 5xy^4 + 42y^5$$
 and $x^5 + x^4y - 21x^3y^2 + 21x^2y^3 + 18xy^4$.
4. Given $x+y=p$ and $xy=q$, express x^3+y^3 and x^4+y^4 in terms of p and q .

5. Factorise (i.) $18x^2 - 9xy - 44y^2$
 (ii.) $6bx(a^2 + 1) - a(4x^2 + 9b^2)$
 (iii.) $(x^2 + 8x)^2 - 26(x^2 + 8x) - 231$.
6. Solve the equations

$$(i.) \frac{x-2}{3} + \frac{4x+5}{6} - \frac{7x-8}{9} = 0$$

$$(ii.) \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x+y}{2} + \frac{x-y}{3} &= 11 \\ \frac{x}{4} - \frac{x+y}{9} &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(iii.) 1000(x^3 - 6x + 11) = 0.$$

7. A rectangle, whose length is twice its breadth, contains 16 square feet less than the square having the same perimeter: find the length and breadth of the rectangle.
8. Shew that a term can be shifted from one side of an equation to the other, provided its sign be changed.
9. Dividends are paid as a percentage on the face value of shares. A man buys shares at a premium of £5 above the face value, and finds that his actual return per cent. is $\frac{4}{5}$ of the quoted rate of dividend. Find how much he gave for each share.

GEOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

- What is the method of proof called the "Reductio ad absurdum?"
 Explain the words axiom, corollary, scalene, complement, hypotenuse, gnomon.
- If from the ends of the base of a triangle two straight lines be drawn, etc. Enunciate fully, and prove this theorem.
- How many sides has a rectilineal figure, every angle of which $= 1.9375$ right angles?
- The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram, etc. Complete an enunciation which commences thus, and prove the theorem.

5. Enunciate and prove a theorem concerning the squares on the sides of a right-angled triangle.
6. ABCD is a quadrilateral figure, having right angles at A and C; also the sides AB and CD are together equal to the sides AD and BC. Prove that $AB=CB$ and $AD=CD$.
7. Enunciate (without proof) two theorems of the Second Book which deal with a line divided equally and unequally. Also shew how these propositions correspond to two algebraical formulæ.
8. The angle ABC is half a right angle. Prove that the area of the triangle ABC is $\frac{1}{4}(AB^2+BC^2-CA^2)$.
9. Find the centre of a given circle.
10. Two opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.
11. ABCD is a parallelogram, and a circle through the points A, B, C cuts AD in E; DC is produced to meet the circle again in F, and the lines AF, CE are drawn. Prove that $AF=AD$ and $CE=CD$.

[The four Honour papers which follow were set in March, 1896, in addition to those set for the Senior Public Examination and Matriculation Honour Examination conjointly.]

GENERAL PAPER—LATIN.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

1. "The heroic hexameter was a metre much harder to reproduce in Latin than the trochaic and iambic metres of the Greek drama."—*Mackail*.
Comment on this statement.
2. Give a brief account of the life and works of Horace.
3. "Satira quidem tota nostra est."—*Quintilian*.
Comment on this.
4. "To me the speech [Cicero pro Sestio], tried by the standard of English forensic eloquence, seems very bad."—*Macaulay*.
Discuss this.

5. Scan the following lines, and comment on any metrical peculiarities—

(a) O et praesidium et dulce decus meum.

(b) Et Lycum nigris oculis nigroque
Crine decorum.

(c) Antehac nefas depromere Caecubum
Cellis avitis, dum Capitolio.

(d) Urgent impavidi te Salaminus
Teucer et Sthenelus sciens.

GENERAL QUESTIONS—GREEK.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

1. Describe and discuss the character of Admetus in the *Alcestis*.
2. What were the chief causes of the failure of Athens to stop the advance of Philip?
3. In what respects does the ancient Athenian drama differ from the modern drama? Illustrate by a comparison between the *Alcestis* and some one play of Shakespeare.
4. What reasons are there for holding that the story of Homer's *Iliad* is, or is not, based on historical events?
5. Give an account of the trial and death of Socrates.

FRENCH II.

1. Translate into French—

The last resource of the Romans was in the clemency, or at least in the moderation, of the King of the Goths. The Senate, who in this emergency assumed the supreme powers of government, appointed two ambassadors to negotiate with the enemy. When they were introduced into the presence of the Gothic Prince they declared, perhaps in a more lofty style than became their abject condition, that the Romans were resolved to maintain their dignity, either in peace or war; and that, if Alaric refused them a fair and honourable capitulation, he might sound his trumpets and prepare to give battle to an innumerable people, exercised in arms, and animated by

despair. "The thicker the hay the easier it is mowed," was the concise reply of the barbarian: and this rustic metaphor was accompanied by a loud and insulting laugh, expressive of his contempt for the menaces of an unwarlike populace, enervated by luxury before they were emaciated by famine.

2. Translate at sight—

Trois fois par semaine, nous nous levons à trois heures du matin. Le sac sur le dos, les pans de la capote relevés, le pantalon dans les guêtres de coutil, on part en chantant. Le soleil se lève. La grande route blanche s'étend à perte de vue; tout est inondé de lumière; les paysans, appuyés sur leur faux, les paysannes, une gerbe à la main, nous regardent passer. Au bout de trois heures de marche, halte d'une demi-heure. On dresse les tentes sur le bord de la route, et libre à nous de nous étendre à l'ombre enveloppés dans une couverture, ou de courir à la ferme boire une tasse de lait. La fermière ouvre son armoire de noyer d'où sort une bonne odeur de linge blanc, et prend les soucoupes dorées. On aperçoit sur une pile de draps un livre de messe, une croix d'or et un bouquet de fleurs d'oranger tout jauni. Sur la vieille table de chêne, la fermière apporte du pain bis, du lait chaud et du vin suret. Le clairon nous rappelle; on écourte le lunch, et, le sac sur le dos, la chanson sur les lèvres, on repart. Mais le soleil nous brûle, le sac nous accable, les ampoules s'enflent et crèvent, et nous revenons séparés les uns des autres de 10, 12 ou 15 mètres. Les bras vous tomberaient si on n'avait pas un fusil dans la main. Notre capitaine et nos sergents pressent le pas pour que nous sentions moins la fatigue, et nous apercevons enfin les toits rogues du camp. Un dernier coup de sac, un dernier coup de collier, et nous arrivons suant, soufflant, les pieds meurtris.

3. (a) "Il rappelle un amour à *grand'peine* banni." Remark upon the words *grand'peine*. Compare the genders of the words *main*, *odeur*, *lèvre* with the gender of the Latin words from which they come, and show which have changed their gender, and why they have changed.

- (b) Discuss the etymologies of *perte*, *soleil*, *tente*, *linge*, *toit*, *libre*, *livre*.

- (c) Is the *Polyeucte* a free invention, or has it any historical foundation? Tell what you know of its origin.
- (d) Mention some of the principal French writers of fiction of this century; indicate in a few words the subjects of any of their works that you are acquainted with.
- (e) Estimate the influence that Richelieu has had upon French literature.

GERMAN II.

1. Translate—

Klopstock thought that Voss, in his translation of the *Iliad*, had done violence to the idiom of the German, and had sacrificed it to the Greek, not remembering sufficiently that each language has its particular spirit and genius. He said Lessing was the first of their dramatic writers. I complained of *Nathan* as tedious. He answered that there was not enough of action in it, but that Lessing was the chastest of their writers. He spoke favourably of Goethe, but said that his *Sorrows of Werter* was his best work, better than any of his dramas: Schiller's *Robbers* he found so extravagant that he could not read it. Bürger, he said, was a true poet and would live. He spoke very slightly of Kotzebue, as an immoral writer in the first place, and next as deficient in power. "At Vienna," he said, "they are transported with him; but we do not reckon the people of Vienna either the wisest or the wittiest people of Germany." He said Wieland was a charming author and a sovereign master of his own language: that in this respect Goethe could not be compared to him, nor indeed could anybody else.—*Coleridge's Biographia Litueraria*.

2. Translate—

Nicht allein aus antiken, sondern auch aus mittelalterlichen Stoffen bildeten sich ihn (*Schiller*) rasch und leicht eine Anzahl von Balladen, in denen er sehr verschiedene Stimmungen und eine oft ergreifende Schicksalsverkettung ausdrückte. Die Sentimentalität des Ritters Toggenburg gelang ihm so gut wie der "Kampf mit dem Drachen." Die griechische Vorstellung vom Neide der Götter wusste er im "Ring des Polykrates" ebenso ernst zu vergegenwärtigen wie mittelalterliche Frömmigkeit im "Gang

nach dem Eisenhammer." Welcher tiefsinnige Zusammenhang zwischen Schuld und Strafe in den "Kranichen des Ibykus." In welche athemlose Spannung reisst uns die "Bürgschaft" hinein! Wiederholt gab Schiller solchen Erzählungen die Einheit der dramatischen Scene. Aber sein episches Vermögen entfaltete sich glänzend in der homerischen Ausführlichkeit der Darstellung; eine verschwindend geringe Naturbeobachtung wusste er durch Studium und Kraft der Phantasie zu ersetzen. Für die Schilderung der Charybdis im "Taucher" stand ihm höchstens das Rauschen und Brausen einer Mühle zu Gebote. . . . Und wie charakteristisch hat er im "Handschuh" die wilden Thiere abgemalt.—Scherer, *Geschichte der deutschen Literatur*.

3. (a) Give a brief explanation of the literary allusions in the passage quoted above from Coleridge. (Question 1.)
- (b) Tell shortly what you know of the ballads mentioned by Scherer. (Question 2.)
- (c) How did the Thirty Years' War and the Peace of Westphalia affect German Literature?
- (d) State and illustrate Grimm's Law in so far as it refers to English and German. When did the consonantal change begin, and what districts have been most affected by it?
- (e) "Ich habe es nicht thun können." "Ich habe mich an viel gewöhnen lernen."

Explain and illustrate from the history of the language the use of the forms *können* and *lernen* in the above sentences.

* ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

FOR THE

FACULTIES OF LAW, MEDICINE AND SCIENCE.

LATIN.

1. Translate an extract from Cicero, pro Sestio.
2. Translate and write short explanatory notes on—
 - (a) L. Cotta dixit de capite non modo ferri sed ne judicari quidem posse nisi comitiis centuriatis.
 - (b) Productus est ab eo [P. Lentulo] Cn. Pompeius, qui se non solum auctorem meae salutis sed etiam supplicem populo Romano praeiuit.
 - (c) Consule me M. Cato, cum esset designatus tribunus plebis, obtulit in discrimen vitam suam.
3. Translate—

Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem
 Vates? quid orat de patera novum
 Fundens liquorem? Non opimae
 Sardiniae segetes feraces,
 Non aestuosae grata Calabriae
 Armenta, non aurum aut ebur Indicum,
 Non rura quae Liris quieta
 Mordet aqua taciturnus amnis.
 Premant Calena falce quibus dedit
 Fortuna vitem, dives et aureis
 Mercator exsiccat culullis
 Vina Syra reparata merce,
 Dis carus ipsis, quippe ter et quater
 Anno revisens aequor Atlanticum
 Impune. Me pascunt olivae,
 Me cichorea levesque malvae.

4. Translate and write short notes on—
 - (a) Mala ducis avi domum
 Quam multo repetet Graecia milite.

* NOTE.—The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

- (b) Saëvis Liburnis scilicet invidens
Privata deduci superbo
Non humilis mulier triumpho.
(c) Scriberis Vario, fortis et hostium
Victor, Maeonii carminis alite.

5. Translate—

Inde quaestor cum praesidio ad Nasum et ad accipiendam pecuniam regiam custodiendamque missus. Urbs diripienda militi data est custodibus divisim per domos eorum, qui intra praesidia Romana fuerunt. Archimeden memoriae proditum est in tanto tumultu, quantum capta urbs in discursu diripientium militum cedere poterat, intentum formis, quas in pulvere descripserat, ab ignaro milite quis esset interfectum; aegre id Marcellum tulisse sepulturamque curavisse, et propinquis etiam inquisitis honori praesidioque nomen et memoriam ejus fuisse. Hoc maxime modo Syracusae captae in quibus praedae tantum fuit, quantum vix capta Carthagine tum fuisset, cum qua viribus aequis certabatur.

6. Translate into Latin—

There was a certain day on which the house of the Fabii were accustomed to meet together to offer a sacrifice in the home of their fathers on the Quirinal. And as they went joyfully towards Rome, thinking that none would attack men bound on a sacred errand, the Veientes laid an ambush before them, and pursued with a great host behind them. So the Fabii were compassed about, and set upon on all sides, and fell beneath a shower of darts and arrows, for none of the Etruscans dared come within reach of their spears and swords. So the whole house of the Fabii was cut off, for there was not one full-grown man left, but only a boy, who, on account of his youth, had been left behind in Rome.

FRENCH.

The answers are to be given up in two separate bundles, and marked clearly A and B. Answers given up in the wrong bundle will receive no marks. Each sheet must be clearly marked with the letter A or B.

A.

- 1 and 2 Translate into English extracts from Corneille, Polyeucte and H. Greville, Le Moulin Frappier.

3. Translate into French—

- (a) When Cortez returned to Spain he was coldly received by the Emperor Charles V. One day he suddenly presented himself to the monarch. "Who are you?" said the Emperor, haughtily. "The man," said Cortez, as haughtily, "who has given you more provinces than your ancestors left you cities."
- (b) For many years English soldiers were stationed in Scotland, who, by their presence, kept alive the old national jealousy. Even the friends of the Protector could not calmly submit to the sight of these troops in their midst. Besides this, the nobles were discontented, as they were of little account in the government of the land. They were poor owing to the late war; they had no longer a master to serve, and they were kept from the influence associated with their station.

4. Translate (at sight)—

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Devant l'église, sur la place d'armes, stationnaient quinze ou vingt charrettes de blessés, arrivant de Leipzig et de Hanau. Ces malheureux, pâles, hâves (*emaciated*), l'œil sombre, les uns déjà amputés, les autres n'ayant pas même été pansés, attendaient tranquillement la mort. On frissonnait à voir ces groupes d'hommes mornes, avec leurs grande, capotes grises, entassés sur la paille sanglante, l'un portant son bras cassé sur ses genoux, l'autre la tête bandée d'un vieux mouchoir, un troisième, déjà mort servant de siège aux vivants. Hulin en face de ce lugubre spectacle, resta cloué au sol. Il ne pouvait en détacher ses yeux. Les grandes douleurs humaines ont ce pouvoir étrange de nous fascier; nous voulons voir comment les hommes périssent, comment ils regardent la mort: les meilleurs ne sont pas exempts de cette affreuse curiosité. Il semble que l'éternité va nous livrer son secret!

ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION.

1. Three men rent a field for £19 10s., and put into it 17 cows for 5 months, 11 cows for 7 months, and 9 cows for 8 months respectively, how much of the rent ought each to pay?

2. If the land tax is at the rate of 1d. in the £1 on the excess of the capital value of land over £240, and if the income tax is at the rate of 6d. in the £1 on the excess over £200 of all income not derived from land, and, if land is let at a rent returning 5 per cent. on its capital value, find the income from all sources of a man who pays £20 in land tax, and £30 in income tax.
3. Divide 26·739 by ·0845 correct to five places of decimals, and write down the remainder correctly pointed.
4. Find the square root of ·17361 as a recurring decimal.
5. At what rate per cent. compound interest must £100 be invested in order to amount to £130 at the end of 4 years?
6. A person shooting at a target at a range of 700 yards hears the bullet strike the target 5 seconds after he fires. The marker hears the report of the rifle 1 second before the bullet strikes. Find the velocity of sound.
7. A rectangular field has an area of 6 acres, and each diagonal measures 13 chains, find the length and the breadth.
8. Find the volume of metal employed in constructing a water pipe 40 feet long, whose external diameter is 3 feet, and its internal diameter 2 feet 10 inches.
9. If the manufacturer makes a profit of 5 per cent., the warehouseman of 10 per cent., and the storekeeper of 15 per cent., fractions of pence being counted by them as pence, find the cost of manufacturing an article bought at a store for £5.
10. Cask A contains 40 gallons of wine and water mixed in the proportion of 4 of wine to 1 of water; cask B contains 30 gallons of water. Ten gallons are taken from A and placed in B, and, after stirring, 10 gallons are taken from B and placed in A. This process is repeated 3 times. Find what will then be the proportion of wine to water in A and in B.
11. A man sells 166 £12 10s. shares in a bank at £24½, and invests the proceeds in government 4 per cent. funded stock at £112. If the bank paid dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, how much was his income affected by the process?

ALGEBRA.

1. Reduce
$$\frac{(x-a)^3 - 3(x-a) + 2}{(x-a)^2 - 4(x-a) + 3}.$$
2. Given $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1,$
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1,$
 $ax + by + cz = 0,$
 prove that

$$(bz - cy)^2 + (cx - az)^2 + (ay - bx)^2 = 1.$$
3. Solve the equations
 (i.) $(\sqrt{x-1})^2 - 2(\sqrt{x-2})^2 + 3(\sqrt{x-3})^2 = 6\frac{1}{2}.$
 (ii.) $\begin{cases} ax + by = a^2b^{-1} + b^2a^{-1}, \\ xy = 1. \end{cases}$
 (iii.) $\begin{cases} 2x + 3y + 4z = 1, \\ 3x + 4y + 5z = 3, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 22. \end{cases}$
4. A man invests part of his capital at 5 per cent., and the rest of it at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the two investments together bringing him in 6 per cent. on his whole capital. In what ratio was the capital divided between the two investments?
5. Express the sum of the roots, the sum of their squares and the sum of their cubes in terms of the coefficients of a quadratic equation.
 If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has r, s for roots, form a new equation of which the roots shall be

$$r^2 + rs, s^2 + rs.$$
6. If $\frac{x}{b+c} = \frac{y}{c+a} = \frac{z}{a+b}$ express $\frac{ax+by+cz}{x+y+z}$ in terms of $a, b, c.$
7. a and l are the first and last of n terms in G.P. Prove that the sum S is

$$\left(\frac{n}{l^{n-1}} - a^{\frac{n}{n-1}} \right) \div \left(\frac{1}{l^{n-1}} - a^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \right);$$

and shew that the sum of the even terms is

$$\frac{S-a}{1+r} \text{ or } \frac{rS}{1+r},$$

according as n is odd or even.

8. Simplify

$$\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}} + \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}+1}}$$

- 9 Find the sum of the coefficients in the expansion of $(a+b)^n$, and prove that the number of even combinations of any n things is equal to the number of odd combinations.
10. Find the logarithm of a product, and of a power.
 Given $\log_{10}24=a$, $\log_{10}25=b$, express in terms of a and b
 $\log_{10}18$, $\log_{10}32$ and $\log_{10}\sqrt[3]{12}$.

GEOMETRY.

1. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and the angles opposite to a pair of equal sides equal, then if the angles opposite to the other pair of equal sides be both acute, or both obtuse, or if one of them be a right angle, the triangles are equal in all respects.
2. If the sum of the squares on the lines drawn from any point P to the ends of one diagonal of a parallelogram is equal to the sum of the squares on the lines drawn from P to the ends of the other diagonal, then the parallelogram must be a rectangle.
3. Divide a straight line into two parts such that the rectangle contained by the whole and one part is equal to the square on the other part.
4. ABC is a triangle, and G is the intersection of the three medians, prove that if P is any other point

$$PA^2+PB^2+PC^2 > GA^2+GB^2+GC^2 \text{ by } 3 \text{ } PG^2.$$
5. Draw a tangent to a circle from a given external point. Shew that two such tangents can be drawn, and that they are equal.
6. Describe a circle to touch one side of a triangle, and the other two sides produced.

If the diameter of such a circle is equal to the perimeter of the triangle, then the triangle must be right-angled.

7. If two chords of a circle intersect, the rectangle contained by the segments of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

If AD be drawn perpendicular to the side BC of a triangle, and P is the orthocentre, shew that the rect. AD.DP=rect. BD.DC.

8. If a straight line be drawn parallel to one side of a triangle, it cuts the other sides, or the other sides produced, proportionally.

TRIGONOMETRY.

1. Prove the following formulæ directly from figures

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(A-B) &= \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B, \\ \sin A + \sin B &= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B).\end{aligned}$$

2. Shew that the primary definitions do not immediately apply to $\sin 0^\circ$, $\cos 90^\circ$, $\tan 180^\circ$, $\sin 270^\circ$, $\cot 360^\circ$.

What meanings are assigned to these expressions, and for what reasons?

3. Simplify $\frac{\sin A + \sin 2A + \sin 3A}{\sin 3A + \sin 4A + \sin 5A}$.

4. Find $\tan 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, $\tan 67\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, $\sin 75^\circ$, $\sin 285^\circ$.

5. The sines of the angles of a triangle are proportional to the lengths of the opposite sides.

ABC is a triangle, AD a median, and AL a symmedian (*i.e.* the angles BAL and CAD are equal). Prove that $BL:LC=AB^2:AC^2$.

6. Prove a formula suitable for calculating A and B by logarithms, having given a , b , C.

Also prove that

$$\frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}C - \sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B)}{\cos \frac{1}{2}C + \sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B)} = \frac{s-a}{s-b}.$$

7. Each of three circles, of radius r_1, r_2, r_3 respectively, touches the other two externally. Prove that a fourth circle through the three points of contact cuts them all at right angles, and shew that its radius is

$$\sqrt{r_1 \cdot r_2 \cdot r_3 \div (r_1 + r_2 + r_3)}.$$

8. AB is N. 30° E., 5 chains; BC is N.E., 6 chains; CD is S., 4 chains. Find the tangent of the bearing of AD, and the area of ABCD.
9. The tangent of the angular elevation of a mountain peak, as observed from A, is $\cdot 142$; and on moving to B, in the same horizontal, one mile directly towards the mountain, the tangent of the elevation becomes $\cdot 166$. Find the height of the peak.