CALENDAR

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

FOR THE YEAR

1901

SYDNEY

ANGUS AND ROBERTSON

PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY

1901

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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 an 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 1900-1901 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.

The various Acts of Parliament relating to the University and Colleges have been superseded by the Consolidating Act 64 Victoria, No. 22.

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 Modern Literature, Chemistry, Physiology, and Law are 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 English, Latin, Greek, French and German Languages, Ancient and Modern History, Mental Philosophy and Logic, Mathematics, 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. 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 and Electrical Engineering, and Mining and Metallurgy. The course for the Degree of B.Sc. extends over a period of three years, during which the subjects of study are Mathematics, 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.

A School of Dentistry has been established, and a license is given after a three years' curriculum.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge extend certain privileges to students who have completed two years' study in the University of Sydney and who desire to compete in the Examinations for Honours. 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 placse 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 the fee prescribed 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, and to a Military Cadetship at Sandhurst.

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

1901-1902

Sydney University Calendar.

1901.

MARCH XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1901.

APRIL XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1901.

MAY XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1901.

JUNE XXX.

1	S	LENT TERM ends.
2	**S**	Trinity Sunday.
3	M	Senate Meets.
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	**S**	First Sunday after Trinity.
10	M	JUNIOR PUBLIC Examination begins.
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	**S**	Second Sunday after Trinity.
17	M	TRINITY TERM begins.
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	[MATRICULATION Examination on July 1st.
22	S	Last day for receiving applications for the LAW
23	**S**	Third Sunday after Trinity.
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	**S**	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.

Sydney University Calendar.

1901.

JULY XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1901.

AUGUST XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1901.

SEPTEMBER XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1901.

OCTOBER XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1901.

NOVEMBER XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1901.

DECEMBER XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

JANUARY XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

FEBRUARY XXVIII.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

MARCH XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

APRIL XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

MAY XXXI.

1	Th	Last day for receiving applications for LOCAL JUNIOR
2	F	[PUBLIC Examinations on June 10th.
3	S	
4	**S**	Fifth Sunday after Easter.
5	M	Senate Meets.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	Ascension Day.
9	F	
10	S	
11	**S**	Sunday after Ascension Day.
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	Last day for receiving entries for the JUNIOR PUBLIC
17	S	[Examinations on June 9th.
18	**S**	Whit Sunday.
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	**S**	Trinity Sunday.
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	LENT TERM ends.

Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

JUNE XXX.

1	**S**	First Sunday after Trinity.
2	M	Senate Meets.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	**S**	Second Sunday after Trinity.
9	M	JUNIOR PUBLIC Examination begins.
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	**S**	Third Sunday after Trinity.
16	M	TRINITY TERM begins.
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	**S**	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	[MATRICULATION Examination on July 7th.
28	S	Last day for receiving applications for the LAW
29	**S**	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
30	M	

Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

JULY XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

AUGUST XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

SEPTEMBER XXX.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

OCTOBER XXXI.

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

Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

NOVEMBER XXX.

1	S	
2	**S**	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
3	M	Senate Meets.
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	[MATRICULATION Examination on November 17th.
8	S	Last day for receiving applications for the LAW.
9	**S**	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. King's
10	M	[Birthday.
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	**S**	Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
17	M	SENIOR PUBLIC Examination and MATRICULATION
18	Tu	[HONOUR and SCHOLARSHIP Examinations begin.
19	W	[LAW MATRICULATION Examination.
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	**S**	Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	**S**	First Sunday in Advent.

Sydney University Calendar.

1902.

DECEMBER XXXI.

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

ROYAL CHARTER

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY,

FEBRUARY 27TH, 1858.

Recites Act of Incorporation.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come Greeting: WHEREAS under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of our Colony of New South Wales, passed in the fourteenth year of our reign, No. 31, intituled "An Act to Incorporate and Endow the University of Sydney," and to which our Royal Assent was granted on the 9th day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one, a Senate, consisting of Sixteen Fellows, was incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession, under the name of the University of Sydney, with power to grant, after Examination, the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, and to examine for Medical Degrees in the four Branches of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy. AND whereas our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight Commander of our most honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief

Petition of Senate.

in and over our said Colony, has transmitted to us the humble Petition of the Senate of the said University of Sydney under their common seal, dated the 9th of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven, wherein is set forth a statement of the establishment of the said University, the appointment of learned Professors of the Faculty of Arts, and the provisions adopted and to be adopted in respect of the faculties of Laws and Medicine, and the course of Education and discipline for the Scholars, Undergraduates, and Graduates of the said University, and in which it is humbly submitted that the standard of acquirements which must be attained by Graduates in the University of Sydney is not below that prescribed by the most learned Universities of the United Kingdom, and the direction of the studies in the said University has been committed to Professors who have highly distinguished themselves in British Universities, that the rules under which the high standard in the University has been fixed cannot be altered without the approval of our representative in the Colony, and that there is invested in him the power of interference should the rules laid down be unduly relaxed in practice, and that, therefore, the Memorialists confidently hope that the Graduates of the University of Sydney will not be inferior in scholastic requirements to the majority of Graduates of British Universities, and that it is desirable to have the degrees of the University of Sydney generally recognised throughout our dominions; and it is also humbly submitted that although our Royal Assent to the Act of Legislature of New South Wales hereinbefore recited fully satisfies the principle of our law that the power of granting degrees should flow from the Crown, yet that as that assent was conveyed through an Act which has effect only in the territory of New South Wales, the *Memorialists believe that the degrees granted by the said University under the authority of the said act, are not legally entitled to recognition beyond the limits of New South Wales;* and the Memorialists are in consequence most desirous to obtain a grant from us of Letters Patent requiring all our subjects to recognise the degrees given under the Act of the Local Legislature in the same manner as if the said University of Sydney had been an

Soliciting recognition of Degrees conferred by the University.

University established within the United Kingdom under a Royal Charter or an Imperial enactment; and the Memorialists therefore hereby most humbly pray that we will be pleased to take the premises into our gracious consideration and grant to the University of Sydney Letters Patent effective of the object therein set forth. NOW KNOW YE that we, taking the premises into consideration, and deeming it to be the duty of our Royal office, for the advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of our faithful subjects, without any distinction whatsoever, throughout our dominions *encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education*, and considering that many persons do prosecute and complete their studies in the Colony of New South Wales, on whom it is just to confer such distinctions and rewards as may induce them to persevere in their laudable pursuits; do, by virtue of our Prerogative Royal and our especial Grace and certain knowledge and mere motion, by these presents of us, our heirs and successors, will, grant, and declare that the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, already granted or conferred or hereafter to be granted or conferred by the Senate of the said University of Sydney shall be recognised as Academic distinctions and rewards of merit, *and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration* in our United Kingdom and in our Colonies and possessions throughout the world *as fully as if the said Degree had been granted by any University of our said United Kingdom.* And we further will and ordain that *any variation of the Constitution of the said University* which may at any time or from time to time be made by an Act of the said Governor and Legislature shall not, *so long as the same or a like standard of knowledge is in the opinion of the said Governor preserved as a necessary condition for obtaining the aforesaid degrees therein*, in any manner annul, abrogate, circumscribe, or diminish the privileges conferred on the said University by these our Royal Letters Patent, nor the ranks, rights, privileges, and consideration conferred by such degrees. And, lastly, we do hereby for us, our

Such recognition granted.

heirs, and successors, grant and declare that these our Letters Patent or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things valid and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense to the best advantage of the said University, as well in all our courts as elsewhere, notwithstanding any non-recital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these our Letters Patent. IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

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

By WARRANT under the Queen's sign manual.

C. ROMILLY.

THE UNIVERSITY

AND

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES ACT, 1900.

An Act to consolidate the Acts relating to the University of Sydney and Colleges within the University of Sydney.

[Assented to 22nd September, 1900.]

WHEREAS it is expedient for the better advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's subjects resident in New South Wales, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education; and to ascertain by means of examination the persons who acquire proficiency in literature, science, and art, and to reward them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments and by marks of honour proportioned thereto; and to encourage and assist the establishment of colleges within the University of Sydney, in which colleges systematic religious instruction and domestic supervision, with efficient assistance in preparing for the University lectures and examinations, shall be provided for students of the University: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as the "University and University Colleges Act, 1900," and is divided into Parts and Divisions, as follows:—

PART I.—*Preliminary.—ss.* 1-5.

PART II.—*Incorporation and constitution of the University and provisions relating to the Senate.—ss.* 6-18.

PART III.—*Examinations and degrees.—ss.* 19-23.

PART IV.—*Endowment and finance.—ss.* 24-29.

PART V.—*Students, licensed masters, and privileged officers.—ss.* 30-32.

PART VI.—*Colleges within the University—*

Division 1.—*Interpretation.—s.* 33.

Division 2.—*Endowment and subscribed fund—*

(i.) *Conditions of endowment.—ss.* 34, 35.

(ii.) *Endowment for building.—s.* 36.

(iii.) *Endowment for principal.—ss.* 37-39.

(iv.) *Interest on subscribed fund.—s.* 40.

Division 3.—*Government of students.—s.* 41.

Repeal Schedule.

2. (1) The Acts mentioned in the Schedule to this Act are, to the extent therein expressed, hereby repealed.

Officers under Acts hereby repealed.

(2) All persons elected or appointed under the Acts hereby repealed, and holding office at the time of the passing of this Act, shall continue in office as if this Act had been in force at the time they were appointed, and they had been appointed hereunder.

Regulations or by-laws under Acts hereby repealed.

(3) All regulations or by-laws made under the authority of any Act hereby repealed, and being in force at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been made under the authority of this Act, and references in such regulations to the provisions of any Act hereby repealed shall be deemed to be references to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

Interpretation.

3. In this Act, unless the context or subject-matter otherwise indicates or requires,—

"Bachelor" means any person upon whom the degree of Bachelor has been conferred by the University.

"Doctor" means any person upon whom the degree of Doctor has been conferred by the University.

"Fellow" means a member of the Senate.

"Master" means any person upon whom the degree of Master has been conferred by the University.

"University" means the University of Sydney.

Act not to interfere with rights of Her Majesty. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 24.

4. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect or interfere with any right, title, or interest of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, or in any way to limit the Royal Prerogative.

Women to be admitted to University privileges. 47 Vic. No. 17, s. 3.

5. The benefits and advantages of the University, and the provisions of this and any other Act relating thereto, shall be deemed to extend in all respects to women equally with men.

PART II.

Incorporation and constitution of the University and provisions relating to the Senate.

The University of Sydney. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 1.

6. The University of Sydney is the body politic and corporate incorporated by that name under the Act fourteenth Victoria number thirty-one, and shall, by that name, have a perpetual succession and a common seal and power to sue and be sued, and to take, purchase, and hold all real and personal property whatsoever, whether the same is situate in New South Wales or elsewhere, and to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of the same, and also to do all other matters and things incidental or appertaining to a body politic.

Proviso. *Ibid.* s. 2.

Provided that the University shall not, unless with the approval of the Governor, alienate, mortgage, charge, or demise any of its lands, except by way of lease for any term not exceeding thirty-one years from the making thereof, by which lease there shall be reserved and made payable during the whole of the term the best yearly rent that can reasonably be obtained without any fine or foregift.

University to consist of a Senate. *Ibid.* s. 4. 24 Vic. No. 13, s. 2.

7. The said body politic and corporate shall consist of a Senate which shall be constituted by—

(*a*) sixteen elective Fellows, who shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and of whom at least twelve shall be laymen; and

(*b*) not fewer than three nor more than six *ex officio* Fellows, who shall be Professors of the said University in such branches of learning as the Senate shall from time to time by any by-law select.

Elections of Fellows. *Ibid.* s. 4. 44 Vic. No. 22, s. 3.

8. Every vacancy occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise among the elective Fellows shall be filled up as it occurs by the election, at a meeting duly convened for the purpose, of such other fit and proper person as may be elected to fill such vacancy by the majority of the following persons present at such meetings, that is to say,—

(*a*) Fellows;

(*b*) Officials declared by this Act to have the same rights and privileges within the University as Masters and Doctors;

(*c*) Graduates keeping their names in accordance with any by-law in that behalf on the register of the University who have taken within the University the degree of Master or of Doctor;

(*d*) Bachelors and all other persons who obtain any certificate which the Senate by by-law declares to be equivalent to the degree of Bachelor, if such Bachelors or other persons are of three years standing in the University, after obtaining such degree or certificate, and are of the age of twenty-one years.

Vacancies. 24 Vic. No. 13, s. 4.

9. Unless by death or resignation no vacancy among the elective Fellows shall occur for any cause not previously specified in some by-law of the University.

Chancellor. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 4. 24 Vic. No. 13, s. 5.

10. (1) The Senate shall elect out of their own body, by a majority of votes, a Chancellor of the University, who shall hold office for such period as the Senate shall from time to time appoint.

(2) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the said office by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Senate shall, in like manner, elect out of their own body, a person to fill that office.

Vacancies in office of Chancellor.

11. (1) The Senate shall annually, on a day of which due notice has been given, elect out of their own body a Vice-Chancellor of the University, who shall hold office for one year.

Vice-Chancellor. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 6. 24 Vic. No. 13, s. 5.

(2) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the said office by death, resignation, or otherwise before the expiration of the year of office, the Senate shall, as soon as conveniently may be, hold a meeting, of which due notice has been given, and at such meeting elect out of their own body some other person to be Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the year.

Vacancies in office of Vice-Chancellor.

(3) Any Vice-Chancellor shall be capable of re-election as often as is deemed meet.

Vice-Chancellor eligible for re-election.

12. (1) At every meeting of the Senate the Chancellor or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor shall preside as chairman, but if the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor are both absent, the Fellows present shall elect a chairman.

Chairman. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 10. 24 Vic. No. 13, s. 5.

13. (1) All questions which come before the Senate shall be decided at any meeting duly convened, at which a quorum is present, by a majority of the votes of the Fellows present.

Questions how decided 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 9.

(2) The chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes a second or casting-vote.

Chairman.

(3) At any such meeting—

(*a*) five Fellows of whom the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall be one; or

(*b*) in the absence of both the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, eight Fellows

shall form a quorum.

Quorum. *Ibid.* 16 Vic. No. 28, s. 1.

14. (1) The Senate shall have full power to appoint and dismiss all professors, tutors, officers, and servants of the University.

Senate may appoint and dismiss officers. 14 Vic, No. 31, s. 8.

(2) The Senate shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and

And to have entire management.

property of the University, and in all cases unprovided for by this Act the Senate may act in such manner as appears to them to be best calculated to promote the purposes of the University.

By-laws. *Ibid.* ss. 8, 15, 21. 44 Vic. No. 22, s. 2.

15. (1) The Senate may make by-laws and regulations relating to—

(*a*) the discipline of the University; and

(*b*) examinations for and the granting of scholarships, exhibitions, degrees, certificates, or honours; and

(*c*) the conferring of *ad eundem* degrees;

(*d*) the mode and time of convening meetings of the Senate; and

(*e*) all other matters whatsoever regarding the University:

Provided that no such by-law or regulation shall be repugnant to any existing law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act.

Approval of Governor.

(2) All such by-laws and regulations shall be reduced to writing and submitted for the consideration and approval of the Governor, and when approved shall be countersigned by him, and when so countersigned and sealed with the seal of the University shall be of full force and effect.

To be laid before the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

(3) The Colonial Secretary shall lay every such by-law and regulation before the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly during the session of Parliament in which it becomes in force or within six weeks after the beginning of the next ensuing session.

Evidence.

(4) Any such by-law or regulation may be proved in any Court by the production of a verified copy under the seal of the University.

University to report their proceedings to the Governor. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 22.

16. (1) The University shall once at least in every year, and also whenever the pleasure of the Governor may be signified in that behalf, report their proceedings to the Governor.

Copy of report to be laid before Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly.

(2) A copy of such report shall be laid before the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly within six weeks after it is made if Parliament is then in session, or, if not, then within six weeks after the beginning of the next ensuing session.

17. The Governor of New South Wales shall be the visitor of the University, with authority to do all things that pertain to visitors as often as he deems meet. Visitor. *Ibid.* s. 16.

18. No religious test shall be administered to any person in order to entitle him to be admitted as a student of the University, or to hold any office therein, or to partake of any advantage or privilege thereof. Religious tests. *Ibid.* s. 20.

Provided that this enactment shall not be deemed to prevent the making of regulations for securing the due attendance of the students for divine worship at such church or chapel as their parents or guardians may approve.

PART III.

Examinations and degrees.

19. (1) The Senate may give such instruction as it thinks fit, and may, after examination, confer the several degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor, and such other degrees and such certificates in the nature of degrees as it thinks fit in all branches of knowledge, except theology and divinity. Degrees. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 13. 47 Vic. No. 17, s. 1.

Provided that no student in the University shall be compelled to attend lectures upon or pass examinations in any of the following subjects, namely:—Ethics, metaphysics, and modern history.

(2) All persons who obtain any certificate or qualification which the Senate by by-law declares to be of equivalent rank to the degree of Bachelor shall have the same rights and privileges within the University as Bachelors. Status of holders of certificates. *Ibid.* s. 2.

20. (1) At the conclusion of every examination of candidates the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they deem entitled to any degree, and also— Examiners to declare results of examinations. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 14.

(*a*) the departments of knowledge in which his proficiency has been evinced; and

(*b*) his proficiency in relation to that of other candidates.

Certificates.

(2) The Chancellor shall give every such candidate a certificate under the seal of the University and signed by such Chancellor, in which the particulars so declared shall be stated.

Ad eundem degrees. 44 Vic. No. 22, s. 1.

21. (1) When any person has obtained in any University, recognised by the by-laws of the University in force for the time being, any degree corresponding or equivalent to any degree which the Senate is now or may hereafter be empowered to confer after examination, the Senate may confer such latter degree upon such persons without examination.

Rights of holders.

(2) The persons upon whom degrees are conferred, under the provisions of the preceding subsection, shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as appertain to those who have taken the same degrees in the ordinary course in the University.

Senate may authorise educational establishments to issue certificates. 4 Vic. No. 31, s. 11.

22. (1) The Senate may authorise any college or educational establishment, whether incorporated or not, instituted for the promotion of literature, science, or art, to issue to candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Doctor of Laws certificates to the effect that the candidate for any such degree has completed such course of instruction therefor as the Senate by regulation prescribes.

Upon which degrees may be granted.

(2) Any person who presents to the Senate any such certificate may be admitted as a candidate for the degree to which it has reference.

Report on medical establishments by Senate. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 12.

23. (1) For the purpose of granting the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, and for the improvement of medical education in all its branches, as well in medicine as in surgery, midwifery, and pharmacy, the Senate may report to the Governor the medical institutions and schools, whether incorporated or not, in the city of Sydney, from which, either singly or jointly with other medical institutions and schools in New South Wales or in foreign parts, it appears to the Senate fit and expedient to admit candidates for medical degrees.

Candidates from such establishments may be admitted to degrees.

(2) On approval of such report by the Governor, the Senate shall admit as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Doctor of Medicine any person

who presents to the Senate a certificate from any such institution or school to the effect that such person has completed the course of instruction therefor which the Senate by regulation prescribes.

PART IV.

Endowment and finance.

Permanent endowment. *Ibid.* s. 3.

24. (1) By way of permanent endowment for the University the Governor is hereby empowered by warrant, under his hand, to direct to be issued and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of five thousand pounds in every year as a fund for building, and for defraying the several stipends appointed to be paid to the several professors or teachers of literature, science, and art, and to such necessary officers and servants as are from time to time appointed by the Senate, and for defraying the expense of such prizes, scholarships, and exhibitions as are awarded for the encouragement of students in the University, and for providing gradually a library for the same, and for discharging all incidental and necessary charges connected with the current expenditure thereof.

Proviso. *Ibid.* s. 11.

Provided that the Senate may apply any portion of the said endowment fund to the establishment and maintenance of a college in connection with and under the provisions of the University.

To be paid in quarterly instalments.

(2) The said sum shall be paid in four equal quarterly instalments, on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October, in every year.

Fees for degrees. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 13.

25. The Senate may charge such reasonable fees for the respective degrees conferred as they with the approbation of the Governor direct. Such fees shall be carried to one general fee fund for the payment of the expenses of the University.

Fees to professors and teachers. *Ibid.* s.

26. The Senate may by any by-laws or regulations provide for payment by the students of the University of reasonable fees to the professors or teachers for

attendance on their lectures. Such professors or teachers may, in addition to their stipends, demand and receive such fees from the students.

Fees for entrance, &c. *Ibid.* s. 17.

27. The Senate may in like manner provide for payment by such students of reasonable fees for entrance, degrees, certificates, and other University charges. The Treasurer of the University shall, on behalf of the University, collect such fees from the students.

Powers of the Senate in respect of Levey's legacy. 17 Vic. No. 18, s. 5.

28. The securities representing the investments of the sum of money bequeathed by the late Solomon Levey, Esquire, to the Sydney College, with the interest thereon, shall be held by the Senate upon trust to continue to hold the same, or to alter them from time to time in favour of other investments at interest upon such security and in such manner in all respects as the Senate in their absolute discretion think fit, and the clear or net interest or income arising therefrom shall be applied in or towards the endowment of a scholarship in the University under such regulations as the Senate, in their absolute and uncontrolled discretion in respect of making and altering the same, deem to be as nearly as circumstances permit in accordance with the intention of the said Solomon Levey in making the aforesaid bequest.

Accounts of annual income and expenditure to be laid before the Legislative Council and Assembly. 14 Vic. No, 31, s. 13.

29. The Senate shall once in every year transmit a full account of the whole income and expenditure of the University to the Colonial Secretary, who shall submit the same to the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly to be subjected to such examination and audit as such Council and Assembly may direct.

Part V.

Students, licensed masters, and privileged officials.

Residence of students. *Ibid.* s. 18.

30. No student shall be allowed to attend the lectures or classes of the University unless he dwells—

(*a*) with his parents or guardian; or

(*b*) with some relative or friend selected by his parents or guardian and approved by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor; or

(*c*) in some collegiate or other educational establishment; or

(*d*) with a tutor or master of a boarding-house licensed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor as hereinafter mentioned.

Licensing persons with whom students may reside. 14 Vic. No. 31, s. 19.

31. (1) Every person desirous of being licensed as a tutor or master of a boarding-house in connection with the University shall apply for his license to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in writing under his hand specifying the house or houses belonging to or occupied by the applicant and intended by him for the reception of students, and the number of students who may be conveniently lodged and boarded therein.

Powers of Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

(2) Such Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may require of any such applicant testimonials of character and fitness for the office, and thereupon may grant or withhold the license for the academical year then current or then next ensuing.

License to be registered.

(3) Every such license shall be registered in the archives of the University and shall lapse at the end of the academical year in which it was registered, but may be renewed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and re-registered.

Revocation of license.

(4) Every such license shall be revocable at any time, and the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may forthwith revoke the same in case of any misbehaviour of such tutor or master of a boarding-house or of the students under his care which, in the opinion of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and a majority of the professors of the University, ought to be punished by immediate revocation of such license.

Members of the University. 24 Vic. No. 13, s. 3.

32. Each and every of the following officials, that is to say—

(*a*) every professor and other public teacher and examiner in the schools of the University; and

(*b*) every principal of any incorporated college within the University; and

(*c*) every superior officer of the University declared to be such by any by-law

shall, during his tenure of office, but no longer, have the same rights and privileges within the University as are enjoyed by Masters and Doctors.

PART VI.

Colleges within the University.

Division 1.—*Interpretation.*

Interpretation. 18 Vic. No. 37, s. 10.

33. In this part of this Act, unless the context or subject-matter otherwise indicates or requires,—

"College" means a college within the University.

"Principal" includes the master, warden, rector, or any other head of a college.

Division 2.—*Endowment and subscribed fund.*

(i) *Conditions of endowment.*

Endowment of colleges. 18 Vic. No. 37, s. 1.

34. Whenever—

(*a*) any college has been established and incorporated by any Act; and

(*b*) the founders of or subscribers to such college have complied with the conditions mentioned in the next section,

such college shall be entitled to the endowments hereinafter severally mentioned, which said endowments shall be paid by the Treasurer under warrants signed by the Governor.

Conditions of endowment. *Ibid.* s. 2.

35. No such college although incorporated shall be entitled to such endowments unless and until the sum of ten thousand pounds at the least has been subscribed by its founders, and of that sum not less than four thousand pounds has been paid and invested in such manner as the Governor approves, and the residue has been to his satisfaction secured to be paid within three years next following; nor unless

(*a*) the whole of the said ten thousand pounds is to be devoted exclusively to the erection of college buildings on land granted for that purpose by Her Majesty to the University in trust for such

college, if any is so granted, and if not then upon land otherwise conveyed to and accepted by the University in such trust; and

(*b*) it has been agreed by the founders that the entire amount shall be so expended, if the University so requires, within five years next after the first payment on account of either of such endowments.

(ii) *Endowment for building.*

Endowment for building. *Ibid* s. 3.

36. There shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue, in aid of the building fund of every college so incorporated, a sum or sums not exceeding in the whole twenty thousand pounds, nor more than has been from time to time actually expended by the college out of its subscribed funds for the purpose of building.

(iii) *Endowment for principal.*

Endowment for principal's salary. *Ibid.* s. 4.

37. There shall be paid out of the said Consolidated Revenue annually, to such incorporated college in perpetuity, a sum of five hundred pounds for the use of and as a salary to the principal of such college or in aid of such salary.

Conditions as to such endowment. *Ibid.* s. 5.

38. Every such principal shall be entitled to the annual salary hereby provided for on the production of his own certificate at the time of each payment that he has during the period to which it relates performed the duties of his office.

Provided that he shall transmit to the Colonial Secretary once in each year a certificate to the like effect under the hands of such persons as are for that purpose appointed by the constitution or rules of the particular college.

Provision where selected principal is out of New South Wales. 18 Vic. No. 37, s. 6.

39. Where any person selected to be the principal of any such college is out of New South Wales at the time of his appointment no such certificate shall be required until after he has actually entered on his duties, but he shall be entitled to the salary, and the college to which has been appointed may receive the same accordingly for his use from the day of his embarkation for New South Wales.

Provided that every principal shall actually enter on his duties within six months after such embarkation unless the Governor, upon being satisfied that unavoidable obstacles have intervened, thinks fit to extend that term to nine months.

(iv) *Interest on subscribed fund.*

Accruing proceeds of subscribed fund until expended in building. *Ibid.* s. 7.

40. Until the subscribed fund is required for the erection of college buildings as aforesaid, the interest or other proceeds accruing from the investment thereof, or of the portion remaining unexpended from time to time, may be applied to the general purposes of the college as the governing body of such college may determine.

Division 3.—*Government of students.*

Students of Colleges to be members of University and attend lectures. *Ibid.* s. 8.

41. All students in any such college shall immediately upon entering therein matriculate in the University, and shall thereafter submit and be subject to the discipline thereof, and shall be required duly and regularly to attend the lectures of the University on those subjects an examination and proficiency in which are required for honours and degrees, with the exception, if thought fit by any such college, of lectures on ethics, metaphysics and modern history.

SCHEDULE.

Reference to Act.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of repeal.
14 Vic. No. 31..	An Act to incorporate and endow the University of Sydney.	The whole.
16 Vic. No. 28..	An Act to amend an Act intituled an Act to incorporate and endow the University of Sydney.	The whole.
17 Vic. No. 18..	An Act to enable the University of Sydney to purchase the Sydney College with the land attached thereto.	The whole.
18 Vic. No. 37..	An Act to provide for the establishment and endowment of colleges within the University of Sydney.	The whole.
22 Vic. No. 8..	An Act to amend an Act intituled an Act to provide for the establishment and endowment of colleges within the University of Sydney.	The whole.
24 Vic. No. 13..	An Act to amend the Sydney University Incorporation Act.	The whole.
44 Vic. No. 22..	"Ad eundem Degrees Act of 1881."	The whole.
47 Vic. No. 17..	"University Extension Act of 1884."	The whole.

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. 5-7-87

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. 5-7-87

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. 5-7-87

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. 5-7-87 64 V. s. 11.

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. 6-5-90

NOTE.—The dates in the margin are the dates of the approval of the various By-laws by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

CHAPTER II.—SENATE.

MEETINGS AND RULES OF PROCEDURE.

7-11-93 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.

5-7-87 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.

5-7-87 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.

5-7-87 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.

5-7-87 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 special one; and such summons, except in any case of emergency, as aforesaid, shall be issued at least three days previous to such meeting.

5-7-87 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.

5-7-87 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.

18-7-93 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. 5-7-87

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. 5-7-87

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:— 5-7-87

(*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.

† 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.

5-7-87 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.

5-7-87 13.—None but legally qualified voters shall be allowed to be present during the taking of a ballot.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

(64 Victoria, No. 22, Sec. 11.)

3-10-00 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, Modern Literature, 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.

25-11-87 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 at least twenty members of

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. 25-11-87

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. 25-11-87

4.—At all meetings of Convocation the Registrar shall act as Secretary, and keep the minutes of all proceedings. 25-11-87

5.—Every meeting may be adjourned by the President to such day and hour as may be fixed by resolution. 25-11-87

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. 25-11-87

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. 25-11-87

8.—All members of Convocation attending any such meeting shall appear in the habit of their Degree. 25-11-87

Chapter IV.—SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

(64 Victoria, No. 22, Sec. 32.)

1.—The Registrar and the Solicitor to the University are hereby declared to be Superior Officers of the University, entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861." 5-7-87

CHAPTER V.—THE REGISTRAR.

5-7-87 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.

5-7-87 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.

5-7-87 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.

5-7-87 1.—There shall be four Faculties in the University, viz. :—

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

DEANS OF FACULTIES.

9-2-92 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.

6-9-92 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.

5-7-87 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.

27-9-92 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. 27-9-92

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. 10-7-94

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. 27-9-92

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. 27-9-92

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. 27-9-92

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. 18-7-93

CONVENING AND QUORUM OF BOARDS.

8.—Every meeting of any Board or 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 18-7-93

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.

5-7-87 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.

7-10-94 1.—Candidates for any of the Degrees granted by the University shall be required to Matriculate before entering upon the prescribed course.

7-10-94 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.*

27-9-92 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.

5-7-87 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.

5-7-87 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. 5-7-87

2.—Lectures of an hour each shall be given by the Professors and other teachers at such times and in such order as the Senate may from time to time direct. 5-7-87

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. 5-7-87

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. 5-7-87

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. 18-7-93

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. 27-9-92 64 V., 22, Pt. vi.

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. 27-9-92

1-10-88 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.

5-7-87 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.

9-10-94 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.

11-9-93 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.

10-7-94 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.

18-7-93 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. 5-7-87

7.—The names of those candidates who obtain honours shall be arranged in order of merit. 5-7-8

8.—Examiners shall be appointed from time to time by the Senate to conduct the examinations provided for under these By-laws. 5-7-87

CHAPTER XIV.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

1.—Scholarships shall be awarded after examination as the Senate may from time to time appoint. 5-7-87

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. 18-7-93

3.—The examination for Scholarships shall be concurrent with the Matriculation and Yearly Examinations, additional papers and questions being set when required. 5-7-87

4.—No student of the University shall be allowed to hold more than two Scholarships at one time.

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. 6-5-90

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. 27-9-92

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. 5-7-87

5-7-87 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.

5-7-87 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.

9-10-94 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.

5-7-87 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.

5-7-87 8.—The examination shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers, but the examiners shall not be precluded from putting *vivâ voce* questions.

27-9-92 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.

12-4-98 10.—Any person who shall have passed one of the qualifying Examinations and shall have paid a fee of two pounds to the Registrar, may be admitted as a matriculated student.

The qualifying examinations are:—

(*a*) The Matriculation Examination.

(*b*) The Entrance Examination for the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Science.

(*c*) The Senior Public Examination, provided that the candidate shall have passed at one Examination in the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation Examination.

(*d*) The Junior Public Examination, provided that the candidate shall have passed at one Examination in the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation Examination, and shall have been placed in the first or second class in Latin and one of the three languages —Greek, French, German; or in the first or second class in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.

11.—The Matriculation Examination shall be in the following subjects:— 20-9-98

I. 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, 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:— 21-12-87

I. English.

II. Latin.

III. One of the following languages:—
Greek, French, German.

IV. Mathematics.

V. Elementary Physics
VI. Elementary Chemistry } In successive Terms.
VII. Physiography

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 Examination in these subjects. 28-12-87

14.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, during their Second Year, attend the University lectures upon the following subjects:— 23-1-00

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. This proviso shall not apply to any student who shall have obtained First or Second Class Honours in both French and German at the First Year Examination.

28-12-87 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.

12-4-98 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.

Provided that those students who take Jurisprudence and Roman Law, and Constitutional Law and International Law, may take History, Mathematics, or Logic and Mental Philosophy instead of a language.

28-12-87 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.

12-4-98 18.—The work of students attending lectures shall be tested by means of written and oral class examinations, class exercises, or essays, and the results of such tests shall be reported to the Senate.

12-4-98 19.—In determining the results of the Annual Examinations, the Examiners shall take into 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. 18-4-94

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. 5-7-87

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. 21-4-96

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. 21-4-96

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. 11-9-93

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. 5-7-87

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. 5-7-87

5-7-87 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.

11-9-93 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.

5-7-87 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.

26-4-97 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.

26-4-97 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. 26-4-97

4.—There shall be two Degrees granted in the Faculty of Law, viz.:—Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) and Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) 26-4-97

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. 26-4-97

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. 26-4-97

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. 26-4-97

8.—There shall be two examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, called respectively the Intermediate and the Final LL.B. Examinations. The Intermediate and Final LL.B. 26-4-97

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.

26-4-97 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.

26-4-97 10.—At the Intermediate Examination candidates shall be examined in—

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

26-4-97 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.

26-4-97 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. 26-4-97

14.—Candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Laws shall be examined in the following subjects:— 26-4-97

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. 26-4-97

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. 26-4-97

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. 26-4-97

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. 26-4-97

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, and the Professors and Lecturers in the subjects of the Medical curriculum shall constitute the Faculty of Medicine. 29-1-01

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 19-3-89

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 among 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.

19-3-89 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.

19-3-89 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.

26-4-97 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.

19-3-89 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.).

18-7-93 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:— 28-8-00

I. In the First Year—

Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic, 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—

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 upon 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. 28-8-00

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

The examination at the end of the Second Year shall be 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.

6-9-92 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.

19-3-89 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.

19-3-89 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.

11-9-93 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.

19-3-89 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.

19-3-89 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. 19-3-89

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. 19-3-89

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.:— 9-10-94

(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 inches and three-quarters 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. 11-9-93

20.—The Degree of Master of Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who has not already been admitted a Bachelor of Medicine. 19-3-89

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. 19-3-89

22.—Candidates who fail to pass the Examination for any Degree shall be allowed to present themselves for a second 19-3-89

examination for the same Degree without fee; but for every further examination that may be required they shall pay the sum of five pounds.

6-9-92 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.

8-10-89 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.

8-10-89 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 de 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 record the proceedings.

8-10-89 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.

8-10-89 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.).

26-4-97 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.:— 8-10-89

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 two of the following subjects:— 12-4-98

I. Biology. II. Chemistry. III. Geology.

IV. Mathematics. V. Physics. VI. Physiology.

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.

11-9-93 8.—The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal.

8-10-89 9.—The examination for the Degree of B.Sc. shall take place once a year.

8-10-89 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.

18-4-94 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.

18-7-93 12.—The Annual Examinations shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, practical exercises, and reference to specimens when necessary; and at the termination of such examinations each candidate shall undergo a *vivâ voce* examination if the Examiners think fit. 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.

8-10-89 13.—At the Annual Examinations honour papers shall be set where necessary. Students may elect to take up any one or more subjects.

8-10-89 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. 8-10-89

16.—The candidate who shall at this examination most distinguish himself shall, if of sufficient merit, receive a bronze medal. 11-9-93

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. 8-10-89

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

18.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering shall, before admission to the curriculum of Engineering, produce evidence of having complied with one of the following conditions:— 23-1-00

(1) Of having graduated in Arts or in Science.
(2) Of having, after matriculation, attended the lectures of the First Year of the Arts course, and passed the First Year Examination in Arts.
(3) Of having passed the Senior Public Examination, or 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 subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.

Provided 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 Degree 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 the four subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.

23-1-00 19.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering shall, during the First Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the Examinations in, the following subjects:—

I. Chemistry, Inorganic, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
II. Descriptive Geometry and Drawing.
III. Mathematics.
IV. Applied Mechanics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
V. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
VI. Physical Geography and Geology.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

23-1-00 20.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Civil 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 as prescribed by regulation.
II. Civil Engineering.
III. Mechanical Drawing.
IV. Geology, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
V. Mathematics.
VI. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
VII. Surveying.

23-1-00 21.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Civil 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 as prescribed by regulation.
III. Mathematics.
IV. Surveying.
V. Civil Engineering.
VI. Architecture.

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.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

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:— 23-1-00

I. Applied Mechanics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
II. Chemistry, including Quantitative analysis.
III. Geology, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
IV. Mineralogy, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.
V. Surveying.
VI. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

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:— 23-1-00

I. Metallurgy and Assaying.
II. Mining.
III. Mining and Metallurgical Design.
IV. Materials and Structures.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

24.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering shall, during the Second 1-5-00

Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the Examinations in, the following subjects :—

I. Applied Mechanics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

II. Mechanical Drawing.

III. Mathematics.

IV. Mechanical Workshop Practice.

V. Chemistry, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

VI. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

1-5-00 25A.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering shall, during the Third Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the Examinations in, the following subjects :—

I. Materials and Structures.

II. Transmission of Power.

III. Design and Drawing of Prime Movers.

IV. Surveying.

V. Mechanical Workshop Practice.

VI. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

VII. Mathematics.

25B.—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering shall, during the Fourth Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the Examinations in, the following subjects :—

I. Electrical Engineering, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

II. Design and Preparation of Working Drawings of Generators and Motors.

III. Physics, with laboratory practice as prescribed by regulation.

IV. Railway Engineering.

8-10-89 26.—At the Annual Examinations 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. 8-10-89

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. 11-9-93

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. 8-10-89

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. 9-2-92

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:— 13-12-92

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.

8-10-89 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.

8-10-89 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.

8-10-89 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.

8-10-89 35.—The fee for such additional examination for the Degrees of Bachelor and of Master of Engineering shall be ten pounds.

11-9-93 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.*

5-7-87 1.—Admission *ad eundem gradum* in the University may, at the discretion of the Senate, be granted without examination to Graduates of 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. 5-7-87

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. 5-7-87

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. 5-7-87

Chapter XXII.—ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1.—The Academic Costume shall be for— 12-9-92

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.

5-7-87 2.—Members of the University shall on all public occasions, when convened for Academic purposes, appear in their Academic costume.

5-7-87 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
6-5-90 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. 5-7-87

2.—The Public Examinations shall be held at such times and at such places as the Senate may from time to time appoint. 5-7-87

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. 5-7-87

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. 5-7-87

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. 5-7-87

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. 5-7-87

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. 18-7-93

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. 27-9-92

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. 5-7-87

CHAPTER XXIV.—EVENING LECTURES.

30-7-94 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 direct.

30-7-94 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.

30-7-94 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.

30-7-94 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.

18-4-94 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. 12-9-92

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 12-9-92

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. 12-9-92

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. 12-9-92

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. 12-9-92

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. 12-9-92

12-9-92 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.

12-9-92 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.

12-9-92 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.

29-6-91 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. This By-law shall not apply to any case in which the Senate shall direct that the appointment shall be for a limited period.

9-10-94 2.—Any salaried officer of the University becoming a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly shall thereby vacate his office.

Chapter XXVII.—FINANCE.

11-9-93 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.

7-6-92 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 direction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. 7-6-92

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. 7-6-92

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. 7-6-92

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. 7-6-92

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 the preceding day. 7-6-92

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. 7-6-92

7-6-92 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.

7-6-92 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.

7-6-92 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.

20-9-98 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 Bank, signed by two members of the Senate and countersigned by the Registrar.

20-9-98 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 investment under this sub-section shall be made without the special authority after special notice of a meeting of the Senate.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL STUDIES.

1.—The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, the Medical Members of the Senate, the Professors and Lecturers in the subjects of the Dental Curriculum, and the Members of the Honorary Dental Staff at the Sydney Hospital, shall constitute the Board of Dental Studies.

2.—The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine shall exercise a general superintendence over the administrative business connected with the Board, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to summon meetings of the Board at such times as may be required by the Dean, provided that upon the written requisition of any three Members of the Board the Dean, or in his absence, the Registrar, shall convene a special meeting. No question shall be decided at any meeting of the Board unless there shall be present at least five members. In the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of the Faculty shall preside at meetings of the Board, 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 of the Board and to record its proceedings.

3.—The Board shall meet for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Senate upon such subjects as have relation to the Studies, Lectures and Examinations in Dentistry, and upon such questions as may be referred to it by the Senate.

4.—There shall be a License in Dentistry granted after Examination in the subjects of the Curriculum in Dentistry.

5.—Candidates for the License in Dentistry, before commencing their studies, shall pass the Matriculation or an equivalent examination in the University, or shall produce satisfactory evidence of having passed an equivalent examination elsewhere.

Provided that persons who have been *bonâ-fide* engaged as apprentices to a Dental Practitioner in New South Wales for a period of not less than twelve months before the 31st of December, 1900, or have studied Dentistry for a like period before the same date in an Hospital with a special Dental Department, may be admitted to the curriculum without passing the preliminary Examination, provided that they enter upon the University curriculum not later than March, 1902.

6.—Candidates for the License in Dentistry shall, during the First Year, attend the following courses of instruction :—

1. Physics and Practical Physics
2. Chemistry, Introductory and Metals
3. Practical Chemistry and Metallurgy as applied to Dentistry.
4. Descriptive Anatomy
5. Dissections
6. Anatomy of the Teeth
7. Introductory Surgical Dentistry
8. Introductory Mechanical Dentistry.
9. Hospital and Laboratory Practice in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

7.—Candidates for the License in Dentistry shall, during the Second Year, attend the following courses of instruction :—

1. Physiology and Practical Physiology
2. Dissections
3. Surgery and Special Dental Surgery
4. Surgical Dentistry
5. Mechanical Dentistry
6. Hospital and Laboratory Practice in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

8.—Candidates for the License in Dentistry shall, during the Third Year, attend the following courses of instruction :—

1. Physiology, including Special Dental Physiology and Practical Physiology
2. Regional Anatomy
3. Materia Medica and Therapeutics
4. Pathology and Bacteriology with special reference to the mouth and teeth
5. Hospital and Laboratory Practice in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

9.—For the License in Dentistry an examination shall be held at the end of each year in the subjects of the Curriculum for that year.

10.—The fee for the License in Dentistry shall be ten pounds. This fee shall be paid to the Registrar before the final examination, and shall not, in any case, be returned to the Candidate. A Candidate who fails to pass the Examination may be allowed to present himselffora second examination without fee, but for every further Examination that may be required he shall pay the sum of five pounds.

11.—At each Yearly Examination the Candidates shall be required to give proof of their knowledge by written answers to the questions set, and also by a practical or *vivâ voce* examination in all the subjects.

12.—Before admission to the final Yearly Examination, each Candidate shall furnish a declaration of having completed his twenty-first year, and also a certificate of good fame and character, to the satisfaction of the Senate.

13.—Candidates who have passed all the examinations to the satisfaction of the Board may be recommended to the Senate for the License in Dentistry.

14.—Accredited certificates of attendance on courses of instruction from other Universities or Schools of Medicine or of Dentistry may, on the report of the Dean, be accepted *pro tanto* by the Senate as proof of the attendance on courses of instruction required by these By-Laws. Provided always that no person shall be recommended to the Senate for the License in Dentistry unless he shall have attended, within the University

of Sydney, during each of at least five terms, not less than two courses of instruction in subjects included in the Dental Curriculum of the University, but in all such cases some certificate of general education satisfactory to the Senate will be required.

15.—A Graduate in Medicine of the University may be admitted to examination for the License in Dentistry on presenting satisfactory evidence that after graduation in Medicine he has devoted at least three terms to the study of Dentistry, and that he has attended the following courses of instruction prescribed for Students in Dentistry, viz. :—1. The Special Course of Lectures on the Anatomy of the teeth. 2. Practical Metallurgy. 3. The Lectures in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry. 4. Hospital attendance during one year in the Dental Department, with Practical Instruction in Surgical and in Mechanical Dentistry. The examination in such cases shall be confined to the Anatomy of the Teeth, to Practical Metallurgy, and to Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

16.—Persons who have been in active practice as Dentists for a period of at least two years may be allowed to proceed to the License in Dental Surgery without attending the practical and hospital work in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry prescribed by these By-laws ; but they shall be required to comply with the provisions of these By-laws in all other respects, and no person shall be permitted to enter upon the Curriculum under this By-law after Lent Term, 1904.

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.

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

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

REGULATIONS.

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 countersigned 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 someone 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. 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, 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 Butler, B.A.; Professor Wood, M.A.; and Professor Woodhouse, M.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 its 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 collection is now in 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. JAMIESON, 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.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION BOARD, 1901.—Members of the Senate: His Honor Judge Backhouse, M.A.; H. C. L. Anderson, M.A.; the Hon. W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.; R. Teece. Members of the Teaching Staff: Professors M. W. MacCallum, M.A. (Chairman); T. W. E. David, B.A.; J. T. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M.; G. Arnold Wood, M.A.; F. Anderson, M.A. Unofficial Members: H. Goodere, F. S. Robinson, E. B. Taylor; Hon. Secretary, Professor Wood, M.A.

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 £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, 1902, will begin on Monday, MARCH 10th, 1902. The Examination for Matriculation Honours and Scholarships will commence on NOVEMBER 18th, 1901.

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. Candidates are expected to show an accurate knowledge of Latin accidence. Subject set for March, 1902: Cicero pro Milone (Reid, Cambridge), and pro Archia (Reid, Cambridge). March, 1903: Livy, Book XXII. (Capes, Macmillan or Tatham, Oxford).

2.—*Arithmetic.*

3.—*Algebra*—To quadratic equations involving one unknown quantity.

4.—*Geometry*—Euclid, Books I., II. and III.

OPTIONAL SUBJECT—PASS.

(*a*)—*Greek*—For the Examinations in March, 1902, and March, 1903, no special Greek book will be set. Candidates will be required to translate passages of Greek at sight, and to translate simple English sentences into Greek. The knowledge of Greek required will be such as may be gained in the course of reading a book of Xenophon or some other writer of simple Attic prose.

(*b*)—*French*—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for March, 1902: Sandeau, Sacs et Parchemins (Macmillan). March, 1903: H. Gréville, Perdue (Ed. Arnold).

(*c*)—*German*—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subject set for March, 1902: Goethe, Hermann and Dorothea (Cambridge University Press). March, 1903: Halm, Griseldis (Clarendon 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.

THE Examination for Matriculation Scholarships and Honours, for candidates intending to enter the University in March, takes place in the previous NOVEMBER, 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.

Latin—Translation from specified books, with questions on language and subject matter. Translation at sight from Latin into English, and from English into Latin. The Examination will include questions on Roman History; and questions may be asked on any subject included under the study of the Latin language and literature.

Nov. 1901—Cicero pro Milone (Reid, Cambridge); Cicero pro Archia (Reid, Cambridge); Virgil, Æneid I. (Sidgwick, Cambridge); History of Rome, from the Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus to the Battle of Actium (B.C. 133 to 31).

Nov. 1902—Livy, Book XXII. (Capes, Macmillan or Tatham, Oxford); Horace, Odes, Book III. (Wickham, Clarendon Press, or Page, Macmillan); History of Rome, from the Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus to the Battle of Actium (B.C. 133 to 31).

Greek. Nov., 1901, and Nov., 1902—For these Examinations no special Greek books will be set. Candidates will be required to translate passages of Greek into English and passages of English into Greek. The Examination will include questions in Greek History; and questions may be asked on any subject included under the study of the Greek language and literature.

History of Greece, from the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ to the end of the Peloponnesian War (B.C. 510 to 404).

FRENCH AND GERMAN.—Translation from specified books, with questions on language and subject matter. Translation at sight from French and German into English, and from English into French and German. The Examination will include questions on Grammar, Philology, Literature, or other subjects connected with the study of Modern Languages.

French. Nov., 1901.—Corneille, Le Cid (Hachette), Sandeau, Sacs et Parchemins (Macmillan).

Nov., 1902.—F. Coppée, Le Luthier de Crémone (Hachette) and Le Passant (Hachette); H. Gréville, Perdue (Ed. Arnold).

German. Nov., 1901.—Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea (Cambridge University Press), Fontane, Vor dem Sturm (Macmillan).

Nov., 1902.—Schiller, Der Geisterseher (Heath's M.L.S., Isbister); Halm, Griseldis (Clarendon Press).

MATHEMATICS.—The Honour papers in Mathematics will be (i.) Algebra: (ii.) Geometry; (iii.) Trigonometry.

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 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, including the elements of Mensuration.
   (*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.

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, 1902: Cicero pro Milone (Reid, Cambridge); Cicero pro Archia (Reid, Cambridge); Virgil, Æneid I. (Sidgwick, Cambridge). March, 1903: Livy, Book XXII. (Capes, Macmillan or Tatham, Oxford); Horace, Odes, Book III. (Wickham, Oxford, or Page, Macmillan).

Greek.—March, 1902, and March, 1903: For this examination no special books will be set. Candidates will be required to translate passages of Greek into English, and passages of English into Greek; and questions may be asked on any subject included under the study of Greek. Candidates

are recommended to read a book, or selected passages equivalent to a considerable part of a book, of at least one Greek prose author, and a corresponding portion of at least one Greek poet.

French.—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1902: Corneille, Le Cid (Hachette); Sandeau, Sacs et Parchemins (Macmillan). March, 1903: F. Coppée, Le Luthier de Crémone (Hachette) and Le Passant (Hachette); H. Gréville, Perdue (Ed. Arnold).

German.—An examination similar to that in Latin. Subjects for March, 1902: Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea (Cambridge University Press); Fontane, Vor dem Sturm (Macmillan). March, 1903: Schiller, Der Geisterseher (Heath's M.L.S., Isbister); Halm, Griseldis (Clarendon Press).

Arithmetic.—Including the Elements of Mensuration.

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

Geometry.—The first four books of Euclid, and easy deductions.

Trigonometry.—Including Solution of Triangles, Heights and Distances, and Properties of Triangles.

Copies of the papers set in the ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 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	¶11	11	..	9A	11B
1	§Latin	9	..	9	..	9
4	Greek (Preliminary)	..	9	..	9	..
14	Mathematics	10	10	10	10	10
9	German (Junior)	¶3	..	3	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)	¶2,3	..	9	11	..
20	*Physics	..	10	..	10	..
12	English	..	10	..	¶9,1	10
17	History	10	..	10	10	..
2	Latin	11	¶11	11	..	11
5	Greek (Junior)	..	11	..	11	..
32	‡Geology	..	11	..	11	..
34-40	‖ Biology, with Laboratory Practice	11	11	11	11	11
24	Chemistry (Metals), with one term Practical	..	..	..	..	..
8	French (Senior)	12	..	12	¶3	12
15	Logic and Mental Philosophy	..	12	..	12	9
44-46	Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
	THIRD YEAR.					
33	‡Geology	..	9	..	9	..
10	German (Senior)	¶2,3	..	9	11	..
13	English	9	9	¶9	..	9
3	§Latin	10	..	10	10	10
6	Greek (Senior)	..	10	..	2	..
16	Logic and Mental Philosophy	..	11	..	9	11
14	Mathematics	11	11	11	11	11
18	History	11	..	11	11	..
34-40	Biology, with Laboratory Practice	11	11	11	11	11
24-25	Chemistry, with one term Practical	..	..	..	..	..
8	French (Senior)	12	..	12	¶3	12
44-46	Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
21	*Physics	..	12	..	12	..

* Or at times to be arranged. † Laboratory practice. ‡ Practical work each week as arranged. Excursions every third or fourth Saturday as arranged. ¶ Honours Lecture. § One Hour additional for Honours. ‖ See page 129. (A) Class A. (B) Class B.

OF ARTS.

FOR 1901.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 99-165.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
7	¶11	..	12	9A	11B	¶11	..	12	9A	11B
1	9	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	9
4	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
9	¶3	..	3	11	..	¶3	..	3	11	..
11	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
23	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	.	..		..
31	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	¶2, 3	..	9	11	..	¶2, 3	..	9	11	
20	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..
12	..	10	..	¶9,1	10	..	10	..	¶9,1	10
17	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	10	10	..
2	11	¶11	11	..	11	11	¶11	11		11
5	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
32	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
34-40	..	9	12	9	..	11	..	§11	..	§11
24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
8	12	..	12	¶3	12	12	..	12	¶3	12
15	..	12		12	9	..	12	..	12	9
44-46	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
33	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
10	¶2, 3	..	9	11	..	¶2, 3	..	9	11	..
13	9	9	¶9	..	9	9	9	¶9	..	9
3	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	10	10	10
6	..	10	.	2	9	..	10	..	2	9
16	..	11	..	9	11	..	11	..	9	11
14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
18	11	..	11	11	..	11	..	11	11	..
34-40	..	9	12	9	..	§11	..	§11	..	§11
24-25	‡11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12
8	12	..	12	¶3	12	12	..	12	¶3	12
44-46	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	12	..	12	..	..	12	..	12	..

† Laboratory Practice. ‡ Students of the third year can take either the Trinity or Michaelmas Term Course. ¶ Honours Lecture. § Until the course is finished.

FACULTY

TIME TABLE

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

Reference Number.	Subject.	Lent Term.				
		M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	*** THIRD YEAR.**					
68	(*a*) Jurisprudence & Roman Law	12–30	..	12–30	..	1–30
69	(*a*) Constitutional Law and International Law	..	12–30	..	12–30	12–30
	FOURTH YEAR.					
70	(*a*) Law of Status, Civil Obligations and Crimes	5–15	..	..	..	5–15
71	(*b*) Law of Procedure, Evidence, and Pleading	4–15	..	4–15	..	4–15
	FIFTH YEAR.					
72	(*b*) The Law of Property, & Principles of Conveyancing† ..	..	5–15	..	5–15	..
73	(*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.

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

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.

OF LAW.

FOR 1901.

refer to the Synopsis of Lectures on pp. 99-165.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
68	12–30	..	12–30	..	1–30	12–30	..	12–30	..	1–30
69	..	12–30	..	12–30	12–30	..	12–30	..	12–30	12–30
70	5–15	..	5–15	..	5–15	5–15	..	5–15	..	5–15
71	4–15	..	..	..	4–15	4–15	..	4–15	..	4–15
72	..	5–15	..	5–15	..	..	5–15	..	5–15	..
73	..	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.	F.
	FIRST YEAR.					
34	Biology (Zoology)	11	11	11	11	11
35	Biology (Botany)..	..	..	..	..	..
23–24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	12	12	12
25	Chemistry (Organic)	..	..	..	..	..
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
39–40	‖ Practical Biology	2–4	9–11	2–4	9–11	2–4
28	Practical Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..
22	Practical Physics..	..	..	..	..	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
41	Descriptive Anatomy	9	9	9	9	9
45	*Practical Physiology	..	..	..	..	..
44	Physiology (Junior)	12	12	12	12	12
	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	12-15	12-15	12-15	12-15	12-15
54	§ Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ..	2	..	2	..	..
53	§ Psychological Medicine	..	..	..	..	..
16A	§ Applied Logic	..	..	11	..	..
	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.

‖ Divided in Lent and Trinity Terms into two classes, A and B, which meet alternately.

MEDICINE.

FOR 1901.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 99-165.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
34	..	..	..	..	..	¶11	..	¶11	..	¶11
35	..	9	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
23–24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
39–40	9–11	..	9–11	..	9–11	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
28	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
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	..	..	..	..	..
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	12–15	12–15	12–15	12–15	12–15	..	..	..	..	..
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

¶ Until the course is completed.

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..	9	..	9	..	9
34	Biology (Zoology)	11	11	11	11	11
35	Biology (Botany)	..	..	..	..	..
23-24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	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 Palæontology ..	..	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	..	..	..	..	..
21-22	† Physics	..	2	..	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. † Practical work at times to be arranged, but with a minimum of 15 hours per week.
§ Honour Class, 10 a.m. daily.

OF SCIENCE.

LECTURES FOR 1901.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 99–165.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
14	9	..	9	..	9	10	..	10	..	10
34	..	..	..	..	..	§11	..	§11	..	§11
35	..	9	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
23–24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
39–40	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
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	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12
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	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	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
21–22	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	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. § Until the course is completed.

DEPARTMENT OF

CIVIL

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	9	..	9	..	9
56	Descriptive Geometry & Drawing	..	11	..	11	..
55	Applied Mechanics	11	..	11	..	11
23–24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	12	12	12
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
31	Physiography	..	..	..	..	..
28	Practical Chemistry	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
22	Practical Physics	..	..	..	..	..
62	Mechanical Drawing**	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
14	¶ Mathematics	..	9	..	9	9
57	Applied Mechanics	10	..	10	..	10
20–22	Physics and Practical Physics ..	*2–5	10	..	10	*2–5
32	† Geology	..	11	..	11	..
63	Surveying	11	..	11	..	..
58	Civil Engineering	..	12	..	12	..
62	Mechanical Drawing**	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
	THIRD YEAR.					
14	‡ Mathematics	..	11	..	11	..
59	Civil Engineering—Materials and Structures	9	..	9	..	9
58	Civil Engineering	..	12	..	12	..
62	Drawing and Design	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
64	Architecture—Building Construction	..	..	..	..	..
64	Architecture—History of	..	..	..	..	..
63	Surveying	..	..	..	..	..

† Practical work each week, as arranged. Excursions every third or fourth Saturday, as arranged. * Laboratory practice. ** Also Saturdays from 9.30 to 12.30.
§ Honour Class, 10 a.m. daily. ¶ Honour Class, 9 a.m. daily. ‡ Honour Class, 11 a.m. daily.

ENGINEERING.

ENGINEERING.

FOR 1901.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 99-165.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
14	9	..	9	..	9	10	..	10	..	10
56	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
23–24	11	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	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	2–5	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
14	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	9	9
57	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
20–22	..	10	..	10	..	*2–5	10	..	10	*2–5
32	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
63	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	12	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
62	2–5	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	..
59	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	12	..
58	..	12	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
62	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
64	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
64	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
63	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	9

DEPARTMENT OF
MINING AND
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	9	..	9	..	9
56	Descriptive Geometry and Drawing ..	..	11	..	11	..
55	Applied Mechanics	11	..	11	..	11
23–24	Chemistry (Inorganic)	12	12	12	12	12
31	Physiography	..	..	..	..	..
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
28	Practical Chemistry	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
22	Practical Physics	..	..	..	..	..
62	*Mechanical Drawing	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
20–22	Physics and Practical Physics ..	..	10	..	10	..
32	†Geology, &c.	..	11	..	11	..
57	Applied Mechanics	10	..	¶9, 10	..	10
62	‡Mechanical Drawing	..	..	..	..	..
63	Surveying..	11	..	11	..	..
30	Mineralogy	..	..	..	..	..
28	Chemistry (Quantitative Analysis) ..	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	2–5
	THIRD YEAR.					
	Materials and Structures	9	..	9	..	9
27	Metallurgy	..	9	..	9	..
28	Assaying	10–4	10–4	10–4	10–4	10–4
65	Mining	4	4	4	4	4
62	‡Mechanical Drawing	..	..	..	..	..

* Also on Saturdays from 9.30 to 12.30. † 60 hours practical work as arranged.
‡ On Saturdays from 9.30 to 12.30. ¶ Laboratory practice. § Honour Class, 10 a.m. daily.

ENGINEERING.

METALLURGY.

FOR 1901.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 99-165.

REFERENCE NUMBER.	TRINITY TERM.					MICHAELMAS TERM.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
14	9	..	9	..	9	10	..	10	..	10
56	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
23-24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	12	12
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
28	..	..	..	..	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
22	..	2-5	..	2-5	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	..	..			..	..	2-5	..	2-5	..
20-22	..	*9-11	..	*9-11	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	11	..
57	11	..	11	..	11	*9-11	..	*9-11	..	*9-11
62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	†10	..	†10	..	†10	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	12	..	12	..	*11-1	..	*11-1	..	*11-1
28	2-5	2-5	..	2-5	2-5	2-5	..	2-5	..	2-5
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	9	9	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
28	10-4	10-4	9-4	10-4	10-4	9-4	9-1	..	9-4	9-4
65	4	4	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Laboratory practice. † For five weeks only.

DEPARTMENT OF
MECHANICAL AND
TIME TABLE

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

Reference Number.	Subject.	Lent Term.				
		Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	FIRST YEAR.					
14	*a* * Mathematics	9	..	9	..	9
56	Descriptive Geometry, &c.	..	11	..	11	..
55	Applied Mechanics	11	..	11	..	11
23–4	Chemistry	12	12	12	12	12
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
31	Physiography	..	..	..	..	..
28	Practical Chemistry	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5
22	Practical Physics	..	..	..	..	..
62	† Mechanical Drawing	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
14	*b* ‡ Mathematics	..	9	..	9	9
57	Applied Mechanics	10	..	10	..	10
20	Physics	..	10	..	10	..
22	Practical Physics	2–5	..	..	..	2–5
28	Practical Chemistry	..	..	..	..	..
57	Practical Applied Mechanics	..	..	..	..	..
62	†Mechanical Drawing	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
	Mechanical Workshop	11–1	11–1	11–1	11–1	11–1
	THIRD YEAR.					
14	¶ Mathematics	..	*c*11	..	*c*11	..
59	Materials and Structures	9	..	9	..	9
63	Surveying	11	..	11	..	..
	Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction	..	9	..	9	..
	Transmission of Power	..	10	..	..	..
21	Physics	..	12	..	12	..
22	Practical Physics	2–5	..	..	..	2–5
	Mechanical Workshop	..	2–5	2–5	2–5	..
	Drawing, &c., of Prime Movers	..	..	..	..	10–1
	FOURTH YEAR.					
61	Electrical Engineering	..	9	..	9	..
	Railway Engineering	..	12	..	12	..
22	Practical Physics	9–12	..	9–12	..	9–12
	Electrical Engineering Laboratory	..	..	2–5	..	..
	Design of Motors, &c.	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	2–5

a Mathematics Pass—Logarithms, Statics and Dynamics, Analytical Geometry.
* Honours, 10 a.m. daily. † Also on Saturdays, 9.30 to 12.30.
b Statics and Dynamics, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus. ‡ Honours, 9 a.m. daily.
c Integral Calculus and Differential Equations. ¶ Honours, 11 a.m. daily.

ENGINEERING.

ELECTRICAL.

FOR 1901.

refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 99-165

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
14	9	..	9	..	9	10	..	10	..	10
56	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
23–4	11	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	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	..	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	2–5	..
14	..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	9	9
57	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	..	..	2–5
28	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	2–5	..	2–5	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	..
62	12	..	12	..	12	9–11	11–1	9–11	..	..
	9–11	11–1	9–11	11–1	..	11–1	..	11–1	11–1	10–1
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	*d*11	..	*d*11	..
59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	10	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	..	12	..	12	..	..	9	..	9	..
	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
21	..	9	..	9	..	..	12	..	12	..
22	2–5	..	..	..	2–5	2–5	..	..	..	2–5
	..	2–5	2–5	2–5	..	.	2–5	2–5	2–5	..
	11–1	..	11–1	10–12	11–1	9–1	..	9–1	..	9–1
61	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	9	..
	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	9–12	..	9–12	..	9–12	9–12	..	9–12	..	9–12
	..	..	2–5	..	..	..	..	2–5	..	..
	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	..	2–5	2–5

d Analytical Geometry.

DEPARTMENT

TIME TABLE OF

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

Reference Number.	Subject.	Lent Term. M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	FIRST YEAR.					
41	Anatomy (Descriptive)	9	9	9	9	9
28	Practical Chemistry	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12
23	Chemistry	12	12	12	12	12
19	Physics	..	..	..	..	..
43	Dissections	..	..	..	..	..
22	Practical Physics	..	..	..	..	..
	Practical Metallurgy	..	..	..	..	..
41A	Anatomy of Teeth	..	..	..	..	..
67	Mechanical Dentistry (15 lectures) ..	..	5	..	5	..
66	Surgical Dentistry (Introductory, 5 lects.)	..	..	..	..	..
	Mechanical Laboratory and Hospital ..	2	2	2	2	2
	SECOND YEAR.					
45	Physiology—Practical	..	..	..	..	..
44	Physiology	12	12	12	12	12
49	Surgery	1–15	1–15	1–15	1–15	1–15
67	Mechanical Dentistry	..	..	..	..	..
66	Surgical Dentistry	..	..	5	..	5
	Surgical Dentistry—Clinical .. }	9–12	9–12	9–12	9–12	9–12
	Mechanical Dentistry .. .. }	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5
	Dissections, etc.	..	..	..	..	..
	THIRD YEAR.					
47A	Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics	9	9	9	9	9
44	Physiology	..	..	..	..	..
46A	Physiology—Dental	..	..	..	..	..
45	Physiology—Practical	10–12	..	10–12	..	10–12
	Surgical Dentistry—Clinical .. }	..	10–1	..	10–1	..
	Mechanical Dentistry .. .. }	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
42	Regional Anatomy	..	..	..	..	..
51A	Pathology and Bacteriology with special reference to the Mouth and Teeth ..	..	..	..	..	..

TIME TABLE FOR

47	Materia Medica	9	9	9	9	9
28	Practical Chemistry	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12	10–12
23	Chemistry (Introductory)	12	12	12	12	12
35	Botany	..	..	..	..	..
24	Chemistry (Metals)	..	..	..	..	..
25	Chemistry (Organic)	..	..	..	..	..

OF DENTISTRY.

LECTURES, &c., FOR 1901.

refer to the Synopsis of Lectures on pp. 99-165.

Reference Number.	Trinity Term.					Michaelmas Term.				
	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
19	12	12	..	12	12	..	11	..	11	..
43	9–11	9–11	9–11	9–11	9–11	9–10	12–1	9–10	12–1	11–1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	9–11	..	9–11	9–11
	..	..	..	..	..	10–1	..	10–1	..	
41A	..	..	12	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
45	10–12	..	10–12	..	10–12	..	9–11	..	9–11	..
44	12	12	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dental. 1–15	..	..	..
67	5	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	5
66	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	5	..
	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2 5	2–5	2–5
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	9–12	..	9–12	..	9–12	..	9–12	..	9–12
47A	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	..
44	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12
46A	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10–5	10–5	10–5	10–5	10–5	9–11	9–11	9–11	9–11	9–11
	..	..	..	..	..	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5
42	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
51A	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..

PHARMACY STUDENTS.

	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	..	9	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	11	11	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	12	12	12

FACULTY OF ARTS.—EVENING LECTURES.

* TIME TABLE FOR 1901.

N.B.—The numbers in the left-hand column refer to the Synopses of Lectures on pp. 69-165.

Reference Number.	Subject.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
	FIRST YEAR.					
1	Latin	7	..	..	8	8
4	Greek, as arranged	8	..	..	..	..
7	French (Junior)	..	8	8	..	..
14	Mathematics	..	7	..	..	7
11	English	9	..	..	..	..
23	† Chemistry	..	6	..	..	..
19	† Physics	..	6	..	..	..
21	† Physiography	..	..	..	6	..
	SECOND YEAR.					
16	Logic and Mental Philosophy ..		7	8	7	..
2	Latin	8	..	..	..	7 & 9
5	Greek, as arranged	..	..	..	..	..
17	History	7	8	..	8	..
8	French (Senior)	..	9	7	..	8
14	Mathematics, as arranged	..	..	..	..	..
12	English	7	..	9	9	..
	THIRD YEAR.					
3	Latin	9	..	..	9	9
6	Greek as arranged	..	..	..	..	..
14	Mathematics, as arranged	..	..	..	..	..
8	French (Senior)	..	9	7	..	8
13	English	8	..	9	..	7
16	Logic and Mental Philosophy ..	..	7	8	7	..
17	History	7	8	..	8	..

* This time table is subject to alteration.

† Chemistry and Physics and Physiography are taken in alternate years. In 1901 Lectures are given in Chemistry; in 1902, in Physics and Physiography.

LECTURE SUBJECTS FOR 1901.

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 82-97.

CLASSICS AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Subjects selected for Lectures and Examinations :—

LATIN—1901.

1. *First Year, Pass.*—Cicero pro Murena and Pro lege Manilia; Virgil, Æneid III. and IV. *Add. for Honours.*—Cicero de Oratore, Book I.; Virgil, Æneid I., II., V., VI. Roman History to the Tribunate of Tib. Gracchus.

2. *Second Year, Pass.*—Cicero in his Letters (Tyrrell); Horace, Satires (selections). *Add. for Honours.*—Sallust,

Jugurtha; Cicero, II. Philippic; Plautus, Captivi and Trinummus. *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History from the Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus to the battle of Actium.

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

LATIN—1902.

First Year, Pass.—Livy, Book XXI.; Virgil, Georgics, II. and IV. *Add. for Honours.*—Cicero, Brutus; Virgil, III., IV., V., VI. Roman History to the Tribunate of Tib. Gracchus.

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

Third Year, Pass.—Tacitus, Annals I., II.; Juvenal (selections); Horace, Epistles. *Add. for Honours.*—Tacitus, Annals III. to VI.; Lucretius (selections); Martial, select Epigrams (Stephenson), Books I. to VIII. *Pass and Honours.*—Roman History from the battle of Actium to the death of Marcus Aurelius.

GREEK.

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.

GREEK—1901.

4. *Preliminary Class.*—Demosthenes, First Philippic, and Olynthiacs I., II., III.; Euripides, Hercules Furens.

5. *Junior Class.*—Thucydides, Books I. and II.; Sophocles, Œdipus Tyrannus, Aristophanes, Acharnians; Greek History to B.C. 404.

6. *Senior Class.*—Plato, Republic, Books I. to IV.; Aristotle, Poetics; Homer, Iliad (selections); History of Greek Literature.

Additional for Third Year Honours.—Plato, Republic, to end of Book IX.; Sophocles, Œdipus Tyrannus, Euripides, Hippolytus.

GREEK—1902.

Preliminary Class.—Demosthenes, De Pace, Second and Third Philippics, and De Chersoneso (*Abbott & Matheson*); Homer, Odyssey, Books IX., X., XI.

Junior Class.—Thucydides, Books III. and IV.; Sophocles, Electra and Ajax. Greek History to B.C. 404.

Senior Class.—Aristotle, Ethics (selections); Æschylus, Agamemnon, Sophocles, Ajax. An additional subject to be prescribed.

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

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; or, Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology for Classical Students (Macmillan).
Rutherford's First Greek Grammar.
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).

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

ANCIENT HISTORY—

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

ANCIENT ATLAS—

Atlas Antiquus, *Kiepert* (Berlin).

GREEK AND ROMAN LITERATURE—

Teuffel's History of Roman Literature, translated by *Warre* (Bell).
History of Roman Literature, *Cruttwell*, or History of Latin Literature, *Simcox*.
Roman Poets of the Republic, *Sellar*.
Roman Poets of the Augustan Age, *Sellar*.
Virgil, *Sellar*.
Mackail's Latin Literature.
History of Ancient Greek Literature, *Murray* or *Mahaffy*.
Studies of the Greek Poets, first and second series, *Symonds*.
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), or *Peskett* (Cambridge); 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* (Oxford), or *Page* (Macmillan); Satires, *Palmer* (Macmillan); Epistles, *Wilkins* (Macmillan).
Juvenal, *Pearson & Strong* (Oxford), or *Hardy* (Macmillan), or *Duff* (Cambridge).
Livy (text, in 8 parts, sold separately) *Madvig*; Books XXI., XXII. (text and notes), *Capes* (Macmillan); Book XXI. (Bell); Book XXVI., *Nicholls* (Angus & Robertson, Sydney); Book XXVII., *Stephenson* (Pitt Press).

Lucretius, Book I.-III., Lee (Macmillan).
Lucretius, Book V., *Duff* (Cambridge).
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., and Books III., IV., V., *Godley* (Macmillan); or *Simcox* (Rivington).
Virgil, *Sidgwick* (each book sold separately, Cambridge), or Georgics, *Page* (Macmillan) and Æneid, I.-VI., *Page* (Macmillan).

For Students Reading for Honours—

Cicero, de Finibus (Critical edition, Latin Notes), *Madvig*; Letters (select), *Watson* (Oxford); Letters, *Tyrrell* (Longmans); 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, *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 *Grey* (Cambridge.
Quintilian, Book X., *Peterson* (Clarendon Press).
Tacitus, Annals, I.-VI., *Furneaux*, larger edition (Oxford); Histories, *Spooner* (Macmillan); Germania and Agricola, *Furneaux* (Oxford), or *Church & Brodribb* (Macmillan); Dialogus de Oratoribus, *Gudeman* (Ginn & Co.), or *Peterson* (Oxford).
Terence, *Wagner* (Bell); Phormio, *Bond & Walpole* (Macmillan).
Virgil, *Conington* (Bell).

Editions of Greek Authors.

Æschylus, Agamemnon, Choephori and Eumenides, *Sidgwick* (Oxford); Prometheus Vinctus, *Prickard* (Oxford), or *Glazebrook* (Longmans), or *Sikes & Willson* (Macmillan).
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), or *Welldon* (Macmillan); (text and notes, Books I. to V.), *Susemihl & Hicks* (Macmillan); (text and translation of Books I., III. and IV.), *Bolland & Lang* (Longmans).
Aristotle, Poetics, text, translation and essays, *Butcher* (Macmillan), or smaller edition by *Butcher*, text alone; *Bywater* (Oxford).
Demosthenes, Orations against Philip, *Abbott & 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* (Rivington), or *Drake-Shuckburgh* (Macmillan); De Falsa Legatione, *Shilleto* (Cambridge).

Euripides, Helena, Iph. in Taur., Heracleidæ, *Jerram* (Oxford); Iph. in Aul., *Headlam* (Combridge); Hippolytus, *Hadley* (Cambridge); Medea, *Heberden* (Oxford), or *Glazebrook* (Rivington), or *Verrall* (Macmillan); Alcestis, *Jerram* (Oxford), or *Earle* (Macmillan); Bacchae, *Tyrrell* (Macmillan); Hecuba, *Hadley* (Cambridge); Orestes, *Wedd* (Cambridge); Troades, *Tyrrell* (Dublin); Phoenissae, *Paley* (Bell); Ion, *Jerram* (Oxford), or *Bayfield* (Macmillan), or *Verrall* (Cambridge); Hercules Furens, *Gray & Hutchinson* (Cambridge).

Herodotus (text), *Dietsch* (Trubner); (with notes) Book III., *Macaulay* (Macmillan); Book V., VI., VIII., IX., *Shuckburgh* (Cambridge); VI., *Strachan* (Macmillan); VII., *Butler* (Macmillan); IX., *Abbott* (Oxford). Translation and notes. *Rawlinson* (Murray).

Homer, Iliad, *Monro* (Oxford); or *Leaf & Bayfield* (Macmillan); The Story of Achilles from Homer's Iliad (Iliad Books 1, 9, 11 and 16 to 24), by *Pratt & 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).

Plato, Protagoras, *Wayte* (Bell), or *Adam* (Cambridge); Gorgias, *Thompson* (Bell), or *Lodge* (Ginn); Apologia, Meno, *St. George Stock* (Oxford); Apologia, Crito, Euthyphro, *Adam* (Cambridge); Laches, *Tatham* (Macmillan); Phædo *Archer-Hind* (Macmillan); Republic (text), *Adam* (Cambridge); Companion to Plato's Republic, *Bosanquet* (Rivington and Percival); Theaetetus, *Campbell;* Ion and Hippias Minor, *G. Smith* (Rivington); Hippias Major, *G. Smith* (Rivington). Translations of, and introductions to, all the Dialogues, *Jowett* (Oxford).

Sophocles, in single plays, *Jebb* (Rivington), or *Campbell & Abbott* (Oxford).

Thucydides (text), *Stahl* (Tauchnitz); (text and notes), *Classen* (German), or *Poppo* (Ed. Minor, Latin); Book I., *Forbes* (Oxford); II., *Marchant* (Macmillan), or *Shilleto* (Bell); III., *Spratt* (Cambridge); IV. and V., *Graves* (Macmillan); VI., VII., *Marchant* (Macmillan); VII., *Holden* (Cambridge); VIII., *Tucker* (Macmillan). (Translation and Notes), *Jowett* (Oxford).

Lyric and Elegiac Poets, *Anthologia Lyrica* (Trubner).

FRENCH.

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.

FRENCH—1901.

7. *Junior Course, Pass.*—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Ponsard, Charlotte Corday (*Hachette*); De Vigny, Cinq-mars (*Macmillan*); Labiche, La Grammaire (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours.*—French Historical Grammar; Pages choisies de Chateaubriand (*A. Colin et Cie.*); Berthon, Specimens of Modern French Verse (*Macmillan*).

8. *Senior Course, Pass.*—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Literature of the 19th Century till the close of the Romantic Movement; Pages choisies de Chateaubriand (*A. Colin et Cie*); Berthon, Specimens of Modern French Verse (*Macmillan*); Sainte-Beuve, Portraits de Femmes (*Garnier*); Labiche, La Grammaire (*Hachette*); Hugo, Ruy Blas (*Longmans*). *Add. for Third Year Students.*—Pages choisies de Mignet (*A. Colin et Cie*). *Add. for Honours.*—Early French Literature; Toynbee, Specimens of Old French (*Clarendon Press*).

FRENCH—1902.

Junior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Berthon, Specimens of Modern French Prose (*Macmillan*); Boileau, Le Lutrin (*Hachette*); Molière, L'Avare (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours.*—French Historical Grammar; Pages choisies des Mémoires de Saint-Simon (*Ginn & Co.*); La Fontaine, Fables (*Hachette*).

Senior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Literature of the 17th Century; Pages choisies de Saint-Simon (*Ginn & Co.*); Boileau, L'Art Poétique (*Hachette*); La Rochefoucauld, Reflexions (*Garnier*); Corneille, Rodogune (Bibliothèque Nationale); Molière, L'Impromptu de Versailles (Bibl. Nat.). *Add. for Third Year Students.*—La Bruyère, Caractères (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours.*—Literature of the 16th Century; Brachet, Grands Ecrivains du XVIme Siècle (*Hachette*); Pages choisies de Rabelais, (*Colin et Cie*).

GERMAN.

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.

GERMAN—1901.

9. *Junior Course, Pass.*—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Grillparzer, Sappho (*Macmillan*); Heine, Prose selections (*Macmillan*). *Add. for Honours.*—Historical German Grammar; Goethe, Iphigenie auf Tauris (*Macmillan, Siepmann Series*); Herder, Der Cid (*Grote, Berlin.*)

10. *Senior Course, Pass.*—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); History of Literature in the lifetime of Goethe; Herder, Der Cid (*Grote, Berlin*); Wieland, Oberon (*Brockhaus*); Goethe, Iphigenie auf Tauris (*Macmillan*); Lessing, Literaturbriefe (*Hachette*). *Add. for Third Year Students.*—Schiller, Wallenstein, all three parts (*Whittaker*). *Add. for Honours.*—Early German Literature; Bachmann, Mittelhochdeutsches Lesebuch (*Höhr, Zurich*).

GERMAN—1902.

Junior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Halm, Der Sohn der Wildnis (Vienna, *C. Gerold's Sohn*); Schiller's Prosa, ed. Buchheim (*Hachette*). *Add. for Honours.*—Historical German Grammar; Goethe, Gedichte (*Cotta*); R. Stratz, Der Weisse Tod (*Cotta*).

Senior Course, Pass.—Composition: Passages for Translation (*Angus & Robertson*); Literature in the lifetime of Heine; Heine, Die Romantische Schule (any edition); Grillparzer, Die Ahnfrau (*Cotta*); Kleist, Der Zerbrochene Krug (*Brockhaus*, Bibl. d. deut. Nat. Lit.); J. P. F. Richter, Dr. Katzenberger's Badereise (*Reklam* or *Brockhaus*); Scheffel, Der Trompeter von Säckingen (*Bons & Co.*, Stuttgart). *Add. for Third Year Students.*—Buchheim, Balladen und Romanzen (*Macmillan*); R. Stratz, Der Weisse Tod (*Cotta*). *Add. for Honours.*—Literature of the Reformation Period to Klopstock; J. C. Guenther, Gedichte (*Brockhaus*); Seb. Brant, Hans Sachs, Luther, Fischart (Leipzig, Sammlung *Göschen*, No. 24).

ENGLISH—1901.

11. *First Year.*—Lectures on English Language, Composition, and Style. Selections from Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, ed. Corson (*Macmillan*); Henry IV., Part 1 (*Macmillan*).

12. *Second Year.*—Lectures on the chief writers from Chaucer to Milton; special subject, the Narrative Poetry of the Period. Prescribed works: Chaucer, Vol. III. (*Clarendon Press Series*); Spenser, Faery Queene, Book I. (*Clarendon Press Series*); Milton, Paradise Lost (*Milton's Poetical Works; Globe Edition*); Shakespeare,

Richard II. (*Clarendon Press*); Henry IV., 1 and 2 (*Macmillan*); Henry V. (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—Cook, First Book of Old English (*Ginn & Co.*); Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (*Early English Text Society*); Selections from Malory (*Macmillan*).

13. *Third Year.*—Lectures on Shakespeare's English Histories. Lectures on the History of English Literature in the 19th Century. Special books to be named hereafter. *Add. for Honours.*—Beowulf (*Ginn & Co.*); Maclean, Old and Middle English Reader (*Macmillan*).

ENGLISH—1902.

First Year.—Lectures on English Language, Composition and Style. Chaucer, Minor Poems (*Bell*); Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar (*Clarendon Press*).

Second Year.—Lectures on the chief writers from Chaucer to Milton. Special subject, History of the Drama. Prescribed Books: Chaucer (*Globe Edition*), Kyd, Spanish Tragedy (*Temple Dramatists*). Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet (*Macmillan*); Othello, (*Macmillan*); Lear (*Clarendon Press*). Webster, Duchess of Malfi (*Temple Dramatis*); Surrey's Sonnets (*Surrey, Aldine Edition*). *Add. for Honours.*—Sweet, Anglo-Saxon Reader (*Clarendon Press*); Pollard Miracle Plays (*Clarendon Press*); Eyre-Todd, Medieval Scottish Poetry (*Hodge & Co.*).

Third Year.—Lectures on the Literature of the 18th Century. Lectures on Shakespeare's Tragedies. Set Books: Shakespeare (*Globe Edition*); Dryden, Essay on Dramatic Poetry (*Blackie*); Pope, Essay on Criticism (*Blackie*); Swift, Prose Selections (*Walter Scott*); Thomson, Castle of Indolence (*Clarendon Press*); Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield; Gray, selected Poems (*Clarendon Press*). *Add. for Honours.*—Christ (ed. *Cook, Albion Edition, Ginn & Co.*); Andreas, ed. Baskerville (*Ginn & Co.*); Maclean, Old and Middle English Reader (*Macmillan*).

14. MATHEMATICS.*

CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

All students attending lectures, except the Third Year A lectures, must present themselves at the class examinations held at the end of the classes they have been attending.

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

Such class examinations will be held as under :—

AT THE END OF LENT TERM.

First Year in Arts	Geometry.
Second Year in Arts	Analytical Geometry and Differential Calculus
Second Year in Science	Differential Calculus.
Third Year in Art	(i.) Differential Calculus. (ii.) Spherical Trigonometry.
First Year in Science and Engineering	Analytical Geometry.
Second Year in Science and Engineering	Differential Calculus.
Third Year in Science	(i.) Differential Calculus. (ii.) Spherical Trigonometry.
Third Year in Civil Engineering	Spherical Trigonometry.
Third Year in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	Integral Calculus and Differential Equations

AT THE END OF TRINITY TERM.

First Year in Arts ..	Algebra.
Second Year in Arts	Statics or Integral Calculus.
Third Year in Arts	(i.) Integral Calculus. (ii.) Astronomy.
First Year in Science and Engineering ..	Statics.
Second Year in Science and Engineering	Integral Calculus.
Third Year in Science	(i.) Integral Calculus. (ii.) Astronomy.

Students who pass in a class examination will not be re-examined in the same subject at the Yearly Examination in December. Those who fail to pass will be re-examined, except in cases of bad failure, when the Faculty may refuse the student permission to present himself in December.

YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.

The Yearly Examinations are held in December, and include all the subjects upon which Lectures have been delivered during the year, except the subjects of the A Lectures (which form an Honour course).

All Students attending Mathematical Lectures (except Third Year A Lectures) must present themselves at the Yearly Examination, but not in subjects which they have passed at a Class Examination.

HONOUR EXAMINATIONS.

These are specially adapted to the A Lectures, and are held in March. It is optional for the Student to attend these examinations. Honours and Scholarships are awarded on the result of the Honour Examination only.

FIRST YEAR IN ARTS LECTURES.

The students of the First Year in Arts must attend one of the three courses specified below:—

First Year in Arts—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, 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 in Arts—Class B.

Three days a week, 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*—Measure-

ment 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.*, *F.*)—With Class C. (*See hereunder.*)

FIRST YEAR IN ARTS—CLASS C.

Three days a week, at 10 a.m., throughout the year, as follows:—

LENT TERM.—*Geometry* (*M. W.*)—Euclid, Book IV., with definitions of Books V. and VI., and propositions 1-4, 7-13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 33 of Book VI., easy exercises, geometrical constructions, and mensuration of lines, surfaces and solids. *Algebra* (*F.*)—Up to quadratic equations of two and three unknown quantities, and corresponding problems.

TRINITY TERM.—*Algebra* (*M. W.*)—Surds, fractional indices, ratio, proportion, variation, the three progressions. *Trigonometry* (*F.*)—Measurement of angles, trigonometrical ratios, formulæ for one and two angles, easy equations and identities.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Trigonometry* (*Tu. Th.*, *F.*)—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 IN ARTS—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, change of variables, maxima and minima, elimination of functions, curves, tangents, asymptotes, curvature, evolutes, involutes, singular points, curve tracing.

TRINITY TERM.—*Integral Calculus* (*M.*, *W.*)—Integration, reduction formulæ, lengths of curves, areas of curves, volumes of solids, involutes, evolutes, definite integrals, differentiation

of an integral, mean values and probability. *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. *Cacullus of Finite Differences* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)

SECOND YEAR IN ARTS—CLASS B.

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

LENT TERM.—*Differential Calculus* (*Tu.*, *Th.*, *F.*)—Limits, differentiation, Taylor's theorem, maxima and minima, curve tracing.

TRINITY TERM.—*Integral Calculus* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Integration, areas, lengths of curves, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

TRINITY TERM (*F.*), and MICHAELMAS TERM (*Tu.*, *Th.*, *F.*)—*Statics and Dynamics*—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.

SECOND YEAR IN ARTS—CLASS C.

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

LENT TERM.—*Analytical Geometry* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Coordinates, rectilinear and polar, straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, tangent, normal.

TRINITY TERM.—*Statics* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Components and resultants, moments, couples, centre of gravity, elementary machines.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Logarithms and Trigonometry* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*)—Preliminary theorems, use of tables, arithmetical applications, interest, discount, annuities, 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 in Arts—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.—*Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Formulæ, properties of triangles, 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. Velocity and acceleration along and perpendicular to the tangent and the radius vector, moving axes, 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 in Arts—Class B.

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

The course consists of at least four of the following six subjects:—

Lent Term.—*Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—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, latitude, longitude, time, parallax, aberration, refraction.

MICHAELMAS TERM. — *Analytical Geometry* (*Tu.*, *Th.*)—Coordinates, rectilinear and polar, the straight line, circle parabola, elipse, 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.

FIRST YEAR IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

Students must attend one of the two following courses:—

LENT TERM.—*Analytical Geometry*, as in the Second Year of Arts, Class C.

TRINITY TERM.—*Statics*, as in the Second Year of Arts, Class C.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Logarithms and Dynamics* (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*, 10-11 *a.m.*)—Use of logarithmic tables in Arithmetic and Trigonometry. Uniform velocity and acceleration, the laws of motion, projectiles, collision.

OTHERWISE.—The subjects prescribed for the First Year of Arts, Class A, throughout the year.

SECOND YEAR IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

Students in Science who select Mathematics, and all Students in Engineering, must attend the lectures prescribed for the Second Year of Arts, Class B or Class A.

THIRD YEAR IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

Students in Science who select Mathematics must attend the Lectures prescribed for the Third Year of Arts, Class B or Class A.

Students in Engineering must attend one of the two following courses:—

LENT TERM, for Students in Civil Engineering.—*Spherical Trigonometry*, as in the Third year of Arts, Class B.

LENT TERM, for Students in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.—*Integral Calculus and Differential Equations*, as in the Third Year of Arts, Class A.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—*Analytical Geometry*, as in the Third Year of Arts, Class B.

OTHERWISE.—The subjects prescribed for the Third Year of Arts, Class A, throughout the year.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR ARTS STUDENTS.

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 Higher Algebra; Todhunter's Trigonometry, or Lock's Trigonometry.

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

(C) Lock's Elementary Trigonometry or Hall and Knight's Elementary Trigonometry.

(B) Taylor's Geometry of Conics.

(A) Smith's Conic Sections; Edwards' Differential Calculus.

FOR SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

(C) Loney's Elements of Statics; C. Smith's Conic Sections.

(B) Edwards' Differential Calculus for Beginners; Edwards' Integral Calculus for Beginners; Loney's Elements of Dynamics; Roberts' Dynamics, Worthington's Dynamics of Rotation.

(A) Boole's *Finite Differences;* Loney's Elementary Dynamics.

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; Murray's Introductory Course in Differential Equations (*Longmans*); Aldis's Solid Geometry; Smith's Solid Geometry; Aldis's Rigid Dynamics.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

The course of study for 1901 will be as follows:—

FACULTY OF ARTS—SECOND YEAR.

15. LENT TERM.—The principles of logic, inductive and deductive, with a general account of the various methods of scientific investigation and proof.

TRINITY TERM.—Psychology. The methods of psychology. Analysis of the various modes and stages of mental activity.

MICHAELMAS TERM.—Introduction to the study of the history of philosophy, with special reference to Greek philosophy.

FACULTY OF ARTS—THIRD YEAR.

16. The course for 1901 will consist of lectures on ethics and politics. An historical and critical account will be given of the development of ethical theory, followed by a discussion of the nature and functions of the State.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

A post graduate course of lectures on ethics will be delivered during 1901.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

16A. During Lent and Trinity Terms, a course of lectures on Logic and Mental Philosophy will be delivered to medical students.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

Logic—Jevons' or Minto's Logic. *Add. for Honours*—Bosanquet's Essentials of Logic; Mill's Logic. *Recommended for reference*—Fowler's Inductive Logic, Keyne's Formal Logic, Bosanquet's Logic.

Psychology—Clark Murray's, Höffding's, or Baldwin's Handbook of Pyschology. *Add. for Honours*—The larger works of Baldwin, James, Sully, Stout, or Ladd. Article, "Psychology," *Encycl. Britt.*

Ethics and Politics—MacKenzie's Manual of Ethics. *Add. for Honours*—Green's Prolegomena to Ethics, Spencer's Principles of Ethics. *Recommended for reference*—D'Arcy's Study of Ethics, Watson's Outline of Philosophy, Royce's Spirit of Modern Philosophy, MacCunn's Ethics of Citizenship, Green's Grounds of Political Obligation, Bosanquet's Philosophical Theory of the State.

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); Simon de Montfort and his cause (English History from contemporary writers); Fortescue's Governance of England; More's Utopia; Gibbins's Industry in England; Beesley's Queen Elizabeth; 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; Stubbs's Select Charters; 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; Tout's The Empire and the Papacy.

(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 Industry in 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; Cesareso's Liberation of Italy; Mazzini's Essays.

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

PHYSICS.

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

19.—An introductory course of about thirty lectures in Trinity Term on the Elementary Principles of Mechanics, Properties of Matter, Sound, Heat, Light, and Electricity and Magnetism.

Text Book.—"Physics," by C. G. Knott (W. and R. Chambers).

The Smith Prize for Physics is awarded on the result of the Class Examination at the end of this course of lectures.

19A.—A course of twenty lectures in Michaelmas Term, consisting generally of the more precise treatment of the subjects of the previous Term's lectures, chiefly in Heat, Light, and Electricity and Magnetism.

Candidates for Honours and Scholarships are required to attend courses 19 and 19A and the First Year Practical Class for one Term.

For Second Year Students.

20.—Honour course of sixty lectures.

Lent Term—Principles of Electric and Magnetic Theory and Electric and Magnetic Measurements.

Trinity Term—Properties of Matter, Elementary Theory of Elasticity.

Michaelmas Term—Experimental Basis of the Theory of Heat, Elementary Principles of Thermodynamics.

20A.—Pass course. An experimental course of sixty lectures on Properties of Matter, Sound and Heat.

For Third Year Students.

21.—Honour course of sixty lectures on Physical Optics, Acoustics, and Electricity and Magnetism.

The examination will include the subjects of the Second Year.

21A.—Pass course of sixty lectures on Light and Electricity and Magnetism.

Physical Laboratory.

The Physical Laboratory was designed by Richard Threlfall, M.A., F.R.S., then Professor of Physics in the University, and was built under his supervision. The building was commenced in 1886, and completed early in 1888. Considerable additional laboratory accommodation has been provided during the past year by an extension of one side of the building. The building now includes large Junior and Senior Laboratories, special rooms for advanced work, lecture and instrument rooms, dynamo room, and a well equipped workshop. The plant includes dynamos and motors, and a large installation of storage cells for lighting and for the supply of electric energy for experimental purposes.

The Laboratory was founded for the encouragement of the study of Physical Science and its object is not only to afford facilities for imparting instruction but also for aiding research.

Senior students are encouraged as much as possible in the pursuit of original investigation, as it is believed that this supplies the best training, and every facility will be given to persons wishing to undertake research.

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.—"Physics," C. G. Knott (W. and R. Chambers).

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 Ltd., Bridge Street. These note books form the basis on which marks are allotted for Practical Physics at 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:—

Explansion 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 is held in Lent Term. 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.

Knott's Physics.

FOR SECOND AND THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

General Physics.—Maxwell's Matter and Motion. Worthington's Dynamics and Rotation. Tait's Properties of Matter. Lord Kelvin's Article on Elasticity in the Encyclopædia Britannica. Todhunter's History of Elasticity. Kelvin and Tait's Natural Philosophy. J. J. Thomson's Application of Dynamics to Physics and Chemistry.

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

Light.—Lewis Wright's Light. Glazebrook's Physical Optics. Preston's Theory of Light. Verdet's Optique. Mascart's Optique.

Sound.—Poynting and Thomson's Sound. Tyndall's Treatise on Sound. Lord Rayleigh's Sound. Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone.

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. J. J. Thomson's Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism. Gordon's Electricity. Articles on Electricity and Magnetism in the Encyclopædia Britannica. Ewing's Magnetic Induction in Iron and other Metals. Fleming's Alternate Current Transformer.

CHEMISTRY.*

INTRODUCTORY.

23.—This course is on the general principles of elementary chemistry; the non-metallic elements and their principal compounds; certain of the common carbon compounds of everyday

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

life; and such processes as combustion, respiration and fermentation. The metals as a class, and their chief compounds with the non-metals.

The course is delivered in Lent Term, and is intended for students of all Faculties.

Students in the Faculties of Medicine and Science and candidates for honours are also required to attend the Tutorial Class, which meets once a week.

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

Text Books.—Roscoe's Elementary Chemistry, Tilden's Inorganic Chemistry, Thorpe's Non-metals, or other similar text book.

THE METALS.

24.—*Second Course* of fifty lectures upon the Metals and their principal compounds and alloys. Compulsory for students in the Faculties of Medicine and Science and the Departments of Engineering, Pharmacy and Dentistry. During Trinity Term.

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

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

25.—*Third Course* of fifty lectures 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, or Tilden's Organic Chemistry and Streatfeild's Organic Chemistry (Spon).

TUTORIAL CLASS IN CHEMISTRY.

A Class for Calculations and similar exercises will meet once a week during term. Attendance is compulsory for students in the Faculties of Medicine and Science and Departments of Engineering, Pharmacy and Dentistry.

CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY.

26.—*Fourth Course* compulsory for Students of the Third Year in the Faculty of Science, and Undergraduates in Medicine 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.), or Meyer's Modern Theories of Chemistry (Longmans & Co.), or Ostwald's Outlines of General Chemistry, Ostwald's Solutions (McM. & Co.) and History of Chemistry, E. von Meyer (McM. & Co.), Van't Hoff's Physical Chemistry (Arnold).

GENERAL BOOKS OF REFERENCE.—Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Treatise on Chemistry, Mendeleef's Principles of Chemistry, Morley & Muir's Dictionary of Chemistry, Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry.

Arts students of the Second or Third Years may take up Course No. 24 or 25 as a voluntary subject, provided that such students have passed or pass the Annual Examination upon the Introductory Course (see No. 23); 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.

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.

METALLURGY.

27.—A course of about sixty 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. Students will be expected to make full notes at the lectures, and will be referred to the literature of the subject immediately under discussion.

Excursions will be arranged to metallurgical works.

Every student is required to prepare a written description of either a mine or metallurgical plant, and to prepare drawings and specifications for the erection of metallurgical works, as part of his final examination for the Third Year.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Roberts-Austen's Introduction to the Study of Metallurgy; Grüner's Traité de Metallurgie; Percy's Metallurgy; Egleston's Metallurgy in the United States; Schnabel's Handbook of Metallurgy, translated by H. Louis, M.A.; Rose's Gold; Richards' Stamp Milling of

Gold Ores; Eissler's Treatises on Gold, Silver, Silver Lead, and the Cyanide Process; Scheidel's Cyanide Process; Hoffmann's Lead; Hixon's Lead and Copper Smelting; Peters' Modern Copper Smelting; Lang's Matte Smelting; Howe's Iron and Steel; Lowthian Bell's Chemical Phenomena of the Blast Furnace; Rowan and Mill's Fuel; Sexton's Fuel and Refractory Materials; Richards' Aluminium; and papers by various authors in the *Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Engineers, Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute, Engineering and Mining Journal of New York,* &c.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.

The Chemical Laboratory was built in 1889. The building is a plain rectangular structure, about 170 feet long by 86 feet wide. A new Assay Laboratory, 55 by 44 feet, and a Milling and Leaching Room, 35 by 100 feet, will be ready for use in Lent Term, 1901. There are also open and covered yards for out-door operations.

The small lecture room will seat 120, and the larger one about 200 students.

The Junior Laboratory contains 40 benches, and the Senior Laboratory will take about 60 advanced students. There are also separate rooms for spectroscopic and gas analysis for photography and for research work respectively. A room is set apart for Chemical Collections, and for old forms of apparatus, &c., which may be of historical interest.

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.

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. A number of larger hoods and draught cupboards for combustions, sulphuretted hydrogen gas, water baths, and ovens are also provided. There are three balance rooms, each 21 by 16 feet, provided with balances for different purposes, which, to prevent vibration, rest on slate benches, supported upon stone brackets.

The Metallurgical Laboratory contains 44 fusion and muffle assay furnaces, and an experimental reverberatory furnace with a bed 6 feet by 4 feet.

The plant for the concentration and treatment of metalliferous ores includes a set of stamps, Gates' rock breaker, Rogers' crushing rolls, Chilian mill, Carter's disintegrator; elevator; trommels, samplers, amalgamating plates and pans; a Frue vanner, plunger jigs, settling tanks, &c. Also vats and the necessary appliances for the extraction of gold and silver ores by chlorine, cyanide, hyposulphite, and other similar leaching processes.

28.—PRACTICAL COURSES.

A.—Introductory 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 property 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 reactions; use of blowpipe; reduction of metals on charcoal; incrustations; flame and film tests; borax and microcosmic salt beads.

4. Use of the Spectroscope.

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.

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

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.

Students *require* one of the following books—Qualitative Analysis (*Thorpe and Muir*), Qualitative Analysis (*W. Valentin, F.C.S.*), Qualitative Analysis (*Fresenius*), Tables for Qualitative Analysis (*A. Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S.*). Ostwald's Foundations of Analytical Chemistry and Menschutkin's Analytical Chemistry (*Macmillan*) are also recommended for further study.

B.—Quantitative Courses.

Candidates for the B.Sc. degree in Chemistry, and B.E. degree in Mining and Metallurgy, are required to make correct determinations of the following substances:—

Part I.—1. Verification of weights. 2. Determination of ash in filter paper. 3. Copper Sulphate. 4. Potassium dichromate. 5. Calcite. 6. Sodium chloride. 7. Rochelle Salt. 8. Ammonio-ferrous Sulphate. 9. Lead Nitrate. 10. Siderite. 11. Dolomite. 12. Apatite. 13. Orthoclase. 14. Niccolite (kupfernickel). 15. Smaltite (Co. Ni. and As.). 16. Copper pyrites. 17. Topaz.

Part II.—And certain of the following:—18. Blende. 19. Zinc Silicate. 20. Pyrolusite. 21. Chromite. 22. Wolfram. 23. Mispickel. 24. Fahlore. 25. Petalite. 26. Beryl. 27. Strontianite. 28. Cinnabar. 29. Coinage-bronze. 30. Lead, tin, bismuth, cadmium alloy. 31. Ilmenite. White lead and pigments. Cements. Iron Ores. Iron and Steel. Fireclay. Oils. Mineral Oils—including flashing points. Coal Gas. Furnace Gases. Coal, including ash and calorific power. Coke. Water for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

Part III.—Volumetric Analysis:—1. Chlorine. 2. Silver. 3. Potassium and sodium. 4. Sodium hydroxide. 5. Iron by permanganate and dichromate solutions. 6. Bleaching powder. 7. Nitric acid. 8. Chloric acid. 9. Ammonia.

Part IV.—Organic Chemistry, &c.:—1. Exercises in the purification of substances, including fractional crystallisation and distillation. 2. Boiling and melting points 3. specific gravities. 4. Ultimate analyses. 5. Vapour density. 6. Molecular weights. 7. Use of polariscope. 8. Preparation of carbon compounds.

Text Books.—Quantitative Analysis, by Clowes and Coleman; Fresenius' Quantitative Analysis; Sutton's Volumetric Analysis; Phillips' Engineering Chemistry; Wöhler's Mineral Analysis.

C.—Assaying Courses.

Candidates for the B.E. Degree in Mining and Metallurgy are required to take the following courses:—

I. Technical examination of fuels and fire clays; dry assay of lead, silver, gold, copper, and tin ores; gold and silver assaying by mint methods; vanning of gold and tin ores; volumetric and electrolytic assay of copper, iron, and zinc; analysis of furnace gases, slags, fluxes, mattes, and other furnace products.

And certain of the following, according to the requirements of the student:—

II. Additional methods for the estimation of zinc, lead, manganese, calcium and copper; detailed examination of gold ores; preparation and examination of certain metals and alloys; ultimate analysis of fuel; leaching assays of gold and silver ores by chlorine, cyanide, and other processes; assay of antimony, bismuth, mercury, nickel, and platinum ores; further analysis of gases.

NOTE.—Students are required to preserve and label their metallurgical preparations, alloys, slags, and metallic buttons for the inspection of the Examiners at the end of the course.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Beringer's Text Book of Assaying; or one of the following:—Hiorn's Metallurgy and Assaying; Guide Pratique du Chemiste, Métallurgiste et de l'Essayeur par L. Campredon. Bauary et Cie. Editeurs.

D.—COURSE OF PRACTICAL METALLURGY FOR DENTISTS.

This will be a short course of sixty hours upon Elementary Practical Metallurgy, to be taken at times to be arranged.

29. REGULATIONS FOR THE CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.

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

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.

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.

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

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.

The Fees for instruction in the Laboratory in the case of students who have already attended the introductory practical course, No. 28A, will be found on page 171.

30.—MINERALOGY.

Compulsory for Students in Mining Engineering in their Second Year.

A course of about twenty Lectures upon Mineralogy will be delivered during Trinity Term. These lectures are illustrated by a series of over 2000 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.

PRACTICAL MINERALOGY.

During Michaelmas Term exercises will be given in the Geological Laboratory upon the characteristic physical and chemical properties of minerals; with practical blowpipe work upon the determination and description of mineral specimens. Especial stress will be laid upon tests useful to the miner, geologist and explorer.

Each student has to provide himself with the following apparatus, viz., a blowpipe, pair of platinum pointed forceps, pestle and mortar, platinum wire and foil, magnet, duster, test tubes, glass tubing, etc. The most important parts of this apparatus may be purchased at the Geological Laboratory.

Text Books.—Dana's Manual of Mineralogy and Petrography; Mineralogy, Crystallography and Blowpipe Analysis, Moses and Parsons, 1895; Elements of Mineralogy, Rutley; Minerals of New South Wales, A. Liversidge, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. The Mineral Resources of New South Wales, by E. F. Pittman, Assoc. R.S.M.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

31.—Physiography.

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

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 various Glacial Phenomena, 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, with outlines of the theories of Darwin and Weissmann. 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: Geology of Sydney and the Blue Mountains, by the Rev. J. M. Curran.

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, Material Geology, Elementary Mineralogy, Structural Geology, Stratigraphical Geology.

The Geological Laboratory is provided with four lapidary's lathes and all material necessary for the preparation of trans-

parent microscopic sections of rock, and fifteen petrological microscopes of the latest and most approved pattern, and with a large assortment of microscopic slices of rocks from Australia and other countries.* Each student is supplied with a diamond-armed lapidary's slitting disc, but must purchase the necessary glass slabs, micro-slides, cover glasses, etc.

The lectures will occasionally be illustrated by means of a lime-light lantern. Occasional Geological Excursions will be conducted during the Lent and Trinity Terms to localities of special geological interest in the neighbourhood, and, if possible, a week to ten days will be devoted to Field Work during one of the vacations.

Three type collections respectively of Minerals, Rocks and Fossils specially for the use of students have been arranged in the 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 Cole's Aids in Practical Geology.

For Reference and Further Study.—The Student's Handbook of Physical Geology, A. J. Jukes Browne; Physical Geology, A. H. Green; Petrology for Students, A. Harker; Earth Sculpture, by Prof. Geikie.

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.

As an alternative to Palæontology, students may attend an equivalent course of lectures and practical work in Petrology and Mineralogy.

Students attending these lectures will be encouraged to take up some original line of research either in Palæontology, Petrology, Mineralogy or Field Mapping, and will be credited for such original work, if satisfactory, at the Annual Examination.

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

* See Regulation in reference to Microscopes on page 173.

Text Books.—Grundzüge der Palæontologie, Zittel; or the English translation of Zittel by Eastman; Fossil Plants, Siward. Tables for the Determination of Rock-forming Minerals, by Professor F. Lœwinson Lessing, translated by J. W. Gregory, B.Sc., F.G.S.; London, Macmillan & Co., 1893; price, 4s. 6d. net. Textbook of Mineralogy, by E. S. Dana, 1898 Edit. Further reference will be given as required in the course of lectures.

BIOLOGY.*†

34.—Zoology.

A course of fifty lectures, illustrated by specimens and diagrams, and supplemented by occasional demonstrations.

I. Introduction to Biology. Main divisions of the science.

II. General structure and physiology of animals. *Amœba.* The cell: its structure and multiplication. The ovum and the sperm. Maturation and impregnation. Segmentation. Histology of animals. The various systems of organs, and their principal functions. Reproduction, asexual and sexual. Symmetry.

III. General account of the following phyla with descriptions of representative examples: Protozoa, Porifera, Cœlenterata, Platodes, Nemathelminthes, Echinodermata, Annulata, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Chordata.

35.—Botany.

A course of about thirty lectures.

I. General structure and physiology of plants. *Protococcus.* Unicellular and multicellular plants. The vegetable cell and its principal modifications. Systems of tissues. Histology of plants. Organs of plants.

II. General account of the following phyla of plants with descriptions of illustrative examples: Thallophyta, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, Spermaphyta.

III. Physiology of higher plants. Nutrition. Growth. Sources and transformations of energy. Reproduction.

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

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

† See Regulation in reference to Microscopes, page 173.

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 on the Physiology of Plants, with practical work, for Science students of the Second Year.

39.—Practical Botany.

A course of practical work on the Morphology of Plants.

The following are studied:—*Protococcus*, *Torula*, *Spirogyra*, *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus* or *Mucor*, *Agaricus*, *Bacterium*, *Desmids*, *Diatoms*, *Œdogonium*, *Vaucheria*, *Hormoseira*, *Nitella* or *Chara*, *Marchantia* or *Polytrichum*, *Pteris*, *Pinus*, *Ulmus*, *Zea*, the flowers of various Angiosperms.

40.—Practical Zoology—Elementary Course.*

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

The following animals are studied:—*Paramœcium*, *Vorticella*, *Obelia*, *Nereis*, *Asterina*, *Strongylocentrotus*, *Helix*, *Palinurus*, *Urolophus*, *Columba*, *Lepus*.

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. 35, 38 and 39, or Nos. 34 and 40, constitute the Biology for Arts students of the Second and Third Years. Pharmacy students attend No. 35.

Books Recommended:

FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

Zoology.—Thompson's "Outlines of Zoology" or Parker and Haswell's "Manual of Zoology." Reference should also be made to the larger works recommended below for the use of Second and Third Year students. For some parts of the Practical Zoology it will be useful to refer to Marshall and Hurst's "Practical Zoology" and T. J. and W. N. Parker's "Practical Zoology."

Botany.—Vines' "Elementary Botany." For reference, Strasburger's "Text-book of Botany." For the Practical Botany, Bower's "Practical Botany for Beginners."

FOR SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

Zoology.—Parker and Haswell's "Text-book of Zoology," Vol. I., or Sedgwick's "Text-book of Zoology," Vol. I. For reference, Korschelt and Heider's "Text-book of the Embryology of Invertebrates"; Ray Lankester's "Zoology."

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

BOTANY.—Vines' "Text-book of Botany." Darwin and Acton's "Practical Physiology of Plants" (2nd ed.).

FOR THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

Parker and Haswell's Text-book, Vol. II. Marshall's Embryology. Wallace's "Darwinism." Lloyd Morgan's "Animal Life and Intelligence."

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 of 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.

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).

41 (A).—DENTAL ANATOMY.

A course of ten lectures upon the Anatomy of the teeth, including their structure and development, will be given during Trinity Term to First Year Students in Dentistry.

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 *vivâ 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

* See Regulation in reference to Microscopes, page 173.

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 principa 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*.

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; Schäfer's Text Book of Physiology; Kirke's Handbook of Physiology; Waller's Human Physiology; G. N. Stewart's Manual of Physiology; Starling's Elements of Human Physiology; Halliburton's Essentials of Chemical Physiology; Brodie's Essentials of Experimental Physiology; Quain's Anatomy or Schäfer's Essentials of Histology.

46A.—Special Short Course of Physiology for Dental Students.

This will include a special description of the Physiology of the fifth cranial nerve and such other matters, about the mouth and teeth, as dentists require a more detailed treatment than is given in the general course of Physiology.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Thy 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.

MATERIA MEDICA.

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

This course will treat primarily of drugs officinal in the British Pharmacopœia, and secondarily of the more important non officinal, as regards nomenclature, source, chemical and physical properties, active principles, adulterations, means of recognising the latter, causes and means of prevention of deterioration.

The method of collection and the geographical distribution of the plants or animals yielding them will be described.

The course will be illustrated by diagrams, macroscopical and microscopical specimens, and such other means as may prove feasible.

Text Book.—*Squire's* Companion to the Pharmacopœia; *Greenish*, Materia Medica.

For Reference.—*Flückiger and Hanbury*, Pharmacographia; *Martindale and Westcott*, Extra Pharmacopœia.

THERAPEUTICS.

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, and so far as time permits, considered.

Microscopical preparations and other means will be employed where possible in illustrating the lectures.

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

Books of Reference.—Handbook of General Therapeutics, *Von Ziemssen* (7 vols). Guide to the Health Resorts of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, *Bruck*. Immunity and Serum Therapy, *Sternberg*.

FOR DENTAL STUDENTS.

47A. A series of 40 lectures upon the Materia Medica and Therapeutics of bodies employed by dentists, will be instituted in due course.

48.—PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

W. Camac Wilkinson, B.A., M.D., Lond.

General observations upon Symptoms, objective and subjective.—Variations of Temperature and of Pulse, and state of Tongue, Skin and Digestive Functions in Disease. Infection and Intoxication. Ptomaine Poisoning. Botulismus. Infection and Infectious Diseases.

A. Septicæmia. Sapræmia. Pyæmia. Erysipelas. Septic Endocarditis. Acute Rheumatism. Furunculosis. Carbuncle. Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. Influenza. Diphtheria. Tetanus. Typhoid Fever. Malta Fever. Relapsing Fever. Cholera. Plague. Tuberculosis. Leprosy. Acticomycosis and Madura Foot. Syphilis. Glanders. Anthrax. Malaria. Hæmoglobinuric Fever. Measles. Scarlet Fever. Typhus. Smallpox, Vaccinia. Chickenpox. Mumps. Whooping Cough. Dengue. Yellow Fever. Tropical Diseases. Rabies.

B. Parasitic Diseases. Hydatids. Intestinal and other Worms. General Diseases.

C. Diseases of Organs and Systems.

Text Books.—Osler's Medicine; Taylor's Medicine.

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, M.A.

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 Students' Guide to Diseases of Women; McNaughton-Jones' Manual of Gynæcology (6th edition). Hart and Barbour.

51.—PATHOLOGY.*

Dr. Sydney Jamieson.

A.—GENERAL PATHOLOGY.

1. PATHOLOGY OF NUTRITION :—
   (*a*) Atrophy, Degeneration, Necrosis, Organisation and Regeneration, Hypertrophy.
2. 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.

3. 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.
   (*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.
4. INFLAMMATION.—Phenomena, their nature and explanation. Signs. Classification of phenomena (*a*) histological,

* See Regulation in reference to Microscopes on page 173.

(*b*) aetiological. Role of micro-organisms. Special study of pathogenic organisms. Infectious diseases. Fever Immunity.

51A.—For Students of Dentistry.

PATHOLOGY.

1. Pathology of Nutrition:—
   Atrophy, Degeneration, Necrosis, Organisation and Regeneration, Hypertrophy.
2. Inflammation:—
   Phenomena, their nature and explanation. Signs.
   Classification of phenomena (*a*) Histological, (*b*) Aetiological.
   Role of organisms, with special reference to those concerned in disease of mouth and teeth.
3. Tumours:—
   With special reference to those of the mouth and teeth.
4. Developmental Errors in connection with mouth and teeth.
5. Special Pathology of the organs of mastication.

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 Micro-organisms. 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.

III. Practical demonstrations at the Hospital for the Insane of the various types of Mental Disease or Disorder.

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 the Eyelids and Lachrymal Apparatus.

Operations.

Books Recommended.—*Text Books*—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, 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.—Shelley'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. Constrainment of plane motion. Virtual motion in mechanisms. Relative velocities in mechanisms. Spur-wheel trains. Various profiles for wheel-teeth. Epicyclic gearing. Cam trains.

Machine Dynamics. Tangential and radial acceleration. Velocity and acceleration diagrams.

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 for Reference. — Kennedy's Mechanics of Machinery; Perry's Applied Mechanics; Unwin's Machine Design, Part I.

56.—DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY AND DRAWING.

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. Curved surfaces. Tangent planes. The projection of shadows. Principles of perspective projection. Principles of isometric projection.

For particulars of Engineering Drawing see section 62.

Books Recommended for Reference.—Descriptive Geometry, by A. E. Church; Descriptive Geometry, by J. Woolley; Practical Plane Geometry and Projection, by H. Angel; Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (Advanced), by Harrison & Baxandall; Elements of Practical Geometry, by T. Bradley.

57.—APPLIED MECHANICS.

SECOND YEAR.

57A. THE MECHANICS OF MACHINERY.—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 pantograph. Parallel or straight line motions. Altered mechanisms.

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

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

The design of lifting and hoisting machinery, cranes, winches, elevators, pumps, presses, accumulators, water wheels and turbines.

Pumping engines and machinery.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE.—Cotterill's Applied Mechanics; Kennedy's Mechanics of Machinery; Perry's Applied Mechanics; Worthington's Dynamics of Rotation; Church's Mechanics of Engineering.

57B. 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.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE.—Thurston's History of the Steam Engine; Ewing's Steam Engine; Perry's Steam Engine; The Steam Engine Problem, by S. H. Barraclough; Thurston's Manual of the Steam Engine; Boulvin's The Entropy Diagram and its Applications; Carpenter's Experimental Engineering; Unwin's Machine Design, Parts I. and II.; Whitham's Constructive Steam Engineering; D. K. Clarke's Tables and Memoranda; Trail on Boiler Construction.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

58.—Hydraulic and Railway Engineering.

(*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.

Harbour Engineering.—Description and classification of the principal harbours. The design and construction of break-waters 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.

59.—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, brickwork, 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 rail-

ways. 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; Johnson's Materials of Construction; 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.

60. 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.

61.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

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.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.—Silvanus Thompson's Dynamo Electric Machinery; Bell's Transmission of Power.

62.—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 Mechanical Drawing 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. Designs of bridges, roofs and buildings.

In their final 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 Buckton 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 Greenwood and Battey machine of 100,000 pounds capacity, both being connected to an accumulator, and provided with various descriptions of apparatus for measuring strains, autographic recording apparatus, micrometers, verniers, &c., including a complete outfit of Marten's mirror extensometers. Both machines are adapted for testing in tension, compression, crossbreaking and torsion. An impact testing machine and various pieces of apparatus for testing cements, wire, the lubricating values 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 efficiency 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.

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.

EXCURSIONS.

Excursions are made each year to works such as the Railway Workshops at Eveleigh, Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, and to the various works in progress in connection with railways, docks, water supply, and sewerage.

63.—SURVEYING.

THE COURSE CONSISTS OF LECTURES AND FIELD DEMONSTRATIONS.

1. GENERAL.—Historical sketch, definition, aim, scope and general theory of survey. Geometrical analysis of its methods. Conditions of precision. General applications of mathematics to the problems of survey. 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 inherent 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 given angles and 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, and of areas; the measurement of earthworks, and of volumes generally. 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: Integrating machines. The closure of survey. Distribution of residual error. Determination of missing elements. Localisation of error. Reduction to coordinate systems. Problems, arising in 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. Methods 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. HYPSOMETRY.—The theory of thermometric and barometric hypsometry: its application to the hypsometer, and to the aneroid and mercurial barometers. Schemes of hypsometric 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. Soundings. Tidal phænomena: their observation and systematic reduction, and their application to hydrographic survey. The harmonic analysis of tides. Hydrographic cartography.

10. ASTRONOMY.—The general mathematical theory of astronomy. Its geodetical applications. Systems of coordinates. Ephemerides. The apparent places of celestial objects. Interpolations in astronomical 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. Motion of the earth's axis, and consequent variation of latitudes and longitudes of points on earth's surface. 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 application to geodesy. Computation of triangulation. Convergency of meridians. The geodetic determination of latitudes and longitudes. Geodetical hypsometry. Terrestrial refraction. Attraction, and the connection between astronomical and geodetic coordinates 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. Graphic methods of solving problems as to the dip, strike and intersection of veins.

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; Jordan's Handbuch der Vermessungskunde; Wilson's Topographic Surveying; Downing'sHydraulics; Neville's Hydraulic Tables, Coefficients and Formulæ; Jackson's Hydraulic Manual; Ganguillet'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.

64.—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.

Books Recommended.—History of Architecture, by Fergusson (4 vols.); A History of Architecture, by Banister Fletcher (1 vol.)

Building Construction.—Description of the nature and proper utilisation of building materials, and of the modes of construction adopted in the various building trades.

Books Recommended.—Building Construction, Rivingtons (vols. 1, 2, 3).

65.—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; shoading; 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; dredging.

6. Illumination of mines. The different varieties of lamps used in metalliferous mining 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.—A treatise on Ore Deposits (J. A. Phillips and H. Louis), Colliery Manager's Handbook (Pamely). The following books may also be consulted:—Callon's Lectures on Mining (translated by Foster and Galloway); Ore and Stone Mining (Dr. C. Le Neve Foster); Mining and Ore-Dressing Machinery (C. G. Warnford Lock); The Mineral Resources of N.S. Wales (E. F. Pittman, 1901).

66.—SURGICAL DENTISTRY.

(*a*) Special Diseases of the Teeth.—Eighteen lectures.

Mr. R. Fairfax Reading, M.R.C.S., &c.

INTRODUCTORY—FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

1. Surgical Anatomy of the Teeth, Temporary and Permanent.

2. Extraction—Instruments to be used.

3. Accidents during and after extraction. Hæmorrhage. Position when under anæsthetics and special instruments required.

FOR SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

4. Condition of Teeth and Jaws at Birth.

5. Temporary Dentition and its Complications.

6. Permanent Dentition—Dates of eruption. General characters. Modifications.

7. Abnormalities—Syphilitic. Stomatitic. Supernumerary. Geminated. Dilacerated.

8. Caries—Definition. Literature. Etiology. Terminations. Complications. Sequelæ. Treatment, preventive and curative.

9. Diseases of the Pulp—Hyperæmia. Acute and Chronic Inflammation. Exposure. Gangrene. Polypus. Calcification.

10. Abscess—Position. Etiology. Varieties. Sequelæ.

11. Diseases of the Pericementum—Acute and Chronic Septic pericementitis. Non-septic pericementitis. Salivary Calculus.

12. Pyorrhœa Alveolaris—Etiology. Diagnosis. Prognosis. Literature.

13. Tumours—Dental Cyst. Odontome. Epulis.

14. Reflex Disorders of Dental Origin — Neuralgia. Trismus. Ophthalmic.

15. Injuries—Fracture of Alveolus. Dislocation. Accidental Extraction. Infection of Wound.

16. Replantation. Transplantation. Implantation.

17. Fracture of Jaw—Treatment of loose fragments and broken teeth. Splints. Operative treatment.

18. General Hygiene of the Mouth and Teeth in relation to Health.

(*b*) Clinical Dental Surgery.—Twenty-five lectures.

Mr. N. V. Pockley, D.D.S.

1. The Teeth—Definition, nomenclature, structure, form, surfaces, arrangement.

2. Sterilisation—Mouth, hands, instruments, &c.

3. Examination of the Teeth—Appliances, methods, removal of deposits, separating, records, &c.

4. Stages of Caries—Superficial, moderate, deep.

5. Exclusion of Moisture—Appliances, methods.

6. Preparation of Cavities—Opening, removing decay, shaping, sterilising.

7. Classification of Cavities—Simple cavities on exposed surfaces.

8. Classification of Cavities—Simple approximal cavities.

9. Classification of Cavities—Compound cavities.

10. Root Canals—Forms, treatment, filling.

11. Filling Materials—Gold, tin, amalgam, cement, gutta percha.

12. Cavity Linings—Indications for, materials.

13. Filling Cavities with gold and tin.

14. Filling Cavities with plastic materials.

15. Combination fillings.

16. Matrices—Forms, uses, dangers.

17. Porcelain inlays.

18. Bleaching of discoloured teeth.

19. Care and treatment of deciduous teeth.

(*e*) Crown and Bridge Work.—Seventeen lectures.

Mr. W. Septimus Hinder, D.D.S.

FOR SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

1. Application of crown and bridge work.
2. Materials and instruments required.
3. Selection of cases for crown work.
4. Treatment and preparation of roots for reception of the various forms of pivot crown.
5. Construction and mounting of porcelain and facing crowns.
6. Preparation of teeth for the adjustment of hollow metal crowns.
7. The hollow metal crown.
8. Porcelain faced hollow metal crown.
9. Seamless crowns.
10. Principles involved in the selection of cases for bridge work.
11. Construction and fitting of the various forms of fixed bridges.
12. Application to special cases.
13. Removable bridges.
14. Material and various methods employed in setting crown and bridge work.

67.—MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.

(*a*) Rubber and Cleft Palate Work.—Twenty lectures.

Mr. H. S. Du Vernet, D.D.S.

FOR FIRST AND SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

Vulcanite—

Preparation of the mouth.

Method of taking impressions, impression trays.

Materials used in taking impressions.

Models.

Articulators and Articulation.

Teeth for different temperaments.

Vulcanizable rubber and vulcanizing.

Repairing a vulcanite plate.

CELLULOID—

Description of celluloid, and the making of special models.
Method of flasking and heating.
Repairing a celluloid plate.

CLEFT PALATE—

Hare lip, cleft of hard palate, cleft of soft palate.
Treatment of mouth before taking the impression.
Models.
Simple obturators, vela.
Difficult cases and their treatment explained.

(*b*) METAL WORK.—Twenty lectures.

Mr. A. C. Nathan, D.D.S., D.M.D.

1. The Laboratory—The equipment and arrangement.
2. Moulding and carving porcelain teeth.
3. The making and preparation of plaster models.
4. Appliances and forces utilised as a means of attachment.
5. Metallic dies and counter dies, moulding.
6. Swaged metallic plates.
7. Combination dentures.
8. Cast metal dentures.
9. Continuous gum dentures.
10. Hygienic relations.

(*c*) IRREGULARITIES OF THE TEETH.—Twenty lectures.

Mr. A. H. McTaggart, D.D.S.

FOR SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

1. Regularity and Irregularity defined.
2. Etiology.
3. Evils associated with Irregularity.
4. Advisability of correction and age at which to begin.
5. Movements to be produced.
6. Physiology of tooth movement.

7. Materials and methods.

8. Appliances.

9. Simple forms of Irregularity and their treatment.

10. Complicated forms of Irregularity and their treatment.

11. Relating to the correction of Irregularities as between dentist and patient.

Text Books Recommended.—Essig's and Kirk's American Text Books; Tomes and Burchard; Richardson's Mechanical Dentistry; Kingsley's Oral Deformities; Evans' Crown and Bridge Work; Guildford's Orthodontia; Farrar's Irregularities; Dental Metallurgy, E. A. Smith (Churchill & Co.)

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.

68.—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.

69.—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 structure and working both of the Federal and State government in 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 Federal and State government in New South Wales.

Reference may also be made to Broom's Constitutional Law; Traill's Central Government; Cotton and Payne's Colonies and Dependencies; and Quick and Garran's Commentaries on the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.

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.

70.—THE LAW OF STATUS, CONTRACTS, TORTS, AND CRIMES.*

Students are required to read 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:—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. Wilcox; 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.

71.—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; Pilcher's Supreme Court Practice; Foster's District Court Practice; Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate, and Best 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.

* In this and other professional subjects students are of course required to make themselves acquainted with the law in force in New South Wales.

72.—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 Dissertations contained in Prideaux's Precedents in Conveyancing.

73.—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 (Salusbury); The Company Acts (Rolin and Rich); and the following cases with notes from White and Tudor's Leading Cases:—Fox v. Macreth, Ellison v. Ellison, Cuddee v. Rutter, Bassett v. Nosworthy, Townley v. Sherborne, Penn v. Lord Baltimore; together with the Statutes in Force in New South Wales relating to these subjects.

Reference may be made to other parts of White and Tudor's Leading Cases.

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.
6. Comparative Philology, with special application to the Greek and Latin languages. Books specially recommended: King and Cookson's Sounds and Inflections

* 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.

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 two of the following books:—

1. Lotze's Logic.
2. Mill's Logic.
3. Sigwart's Logic.
4. Bosanquet's Logic.
5. 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 two 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 two 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 two 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.

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 Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight will be required.

* Candidates who offer C 1 and D 1 (a) together must offer some other book or books equivalent to the Republic.

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 (Dichtungen, 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 Dramas and 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 Sainte-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.

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 may offer themselves for examination in accordance with the following scheme.

PASS.

Candidates will be required :—

(A) To write an essay on some subject to be suggested by themselves, and approved by the Professor of History.

The essay must be sent into the Registrar on or before the first day of the examination in March for the M.A. Degree.

(B) To offer themselves for examination in one of the following subjects, provided that they have not been examined in any part of the subject for the Degree of B.A.

(1) The History of England from 449 to the present time (*a*).

(2) The History of Continental Europe from 449 to the present time (*b*).

(3) The History of England from 449 to 1603, together with the History of Continental Europe during the same period.

(4) The History of England from 1603 to the present time, together with the History of Continental Europe during the same period.

Papers on the History of England will be set in December or March; other papers in March.

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.

HONOURS.

Candidates will be required :—

(A) To write an essay on some subject to be approved by the Professor of History.

The essay must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the first day of the examination in March for the M.A. Degree.

(B) To offer themselves for examination in the following subjects :—

(1) The History of England from 449 to the present time (*a*).

(2) The History of Europe from 449 to the present time (*b*).

(c) One of the following subjects:—

(i.) Political Philosophy as prescribed in the School of Philosophy, Section D 1 (*d*).

(ii.) Political Economy as prescribed in the School of Philosophy, Section D 2.

(iii.) The writings of Milton, Burke and Carlyle, to be studied in relation to the history of their times.

(iv.) The Application of the Federal Principle in Modern History (*e*).

Papers on the History of England will be set in December or March; other papers in March.

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.

(*a*) BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—Same as for B.A. Degree; *see* Calendar for 1901.

(*b*) BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR HISTORY OF EUROPE.—Same as recommended for B.A. Degree, *see* Calendar for 1901; and, in addition, the following:—*Church's* Beginning of the Middle Ages; Epochs of European History (*Rivington*); *Finlay's* History of Greece; *Lodge's* Modern Europe; *Dyer's* Modern Europe: *Creighton's* Papacy; *Ranke's* Popes; *Villari's* Savonarola; *Beard's* Hibbert Lectures; *Beard's* Luther; *Froude's* Council of Trent; *Froude's* Erasmus; *Motley's* Dutch Republic and United Netherlands: *Armstrong's* Religious Wars in France; Heroes of the Nations Series; *Gardiner's* Thirty Years' War; *Longman's* Seven Years' War; *Carlyle's* Frederick the Great, and the French Revolution; *De Tocqueville's* Ancien Regime.

(*c*) 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; *Munro'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; *Garran's* The Coming Commonwealth.

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the origin, development and present structure of the systems of Federal Governments 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 the present time.

(*d*) The following books are recommended for the History of Political Theories:—Essays on Plato and Aristotle in "Hellenica;" *Flint's* Philosophy of History; *Maine's* Ancient Law and Popular Government; *Bonar's* Philosophy and Economics; *Lecky's* Democracy and Liberty; *Hegel's* Introduction to Philosophy of History; *Graham's* Socialism; *Montague's* Limits of Individual Liberty; *Green's* Ground of Political Obligation.

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 *vivâ 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 law 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.*

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), 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:—

The degree of Bachelor of Laws of the University of Sydney obtained by an Articled Clerk who has attended the law lectures appointed by the

said University, shall exempt him from passing the Intermediate Law Examination and sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Final Examination: Provided, however, that he shall be required to pass section 4 of the Final Examination, and to give all notices and pay all fees as required by the existing Rules in the case of an Articled Clerk proceeding to Final Examination.

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 April and July, and the second Monday in November. 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, 1901, and April, 1902, will be the same as those prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of March, 1902, and so on in future years. (See page 76.)

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, 1901.—The Roman Law of Damage to Property. On this subject candidates are advised to refer to the following Title of the Digest: Ad legem Aquiliam (ix., 2).

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 *vivâ voce.*

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF M.B. & M.D.

See By-laws, Chap. XVII.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF D.Sc. & B.Sc.

See By-laws, Chap. XVIII.

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.

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 196.) The last award was made in March, 1900.

The BOWMAN-CAMERON Scholarship—Every third year, for general proficiency. £50 for three years. (See page 187.) The last award was made in March, 1899.

The COOPER Scholarship No. II.—Awarded to a student distinguished in Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 185.)

The BARKER Scholarship No. II.—Awarded to a student distinguished in Mathematics. £50 for one year. (See page 184.)

The LITHGOW Scholarship—Awarded to a student distinguished in modern languages (French and German). £50 for one year. (See page 186.)

The JAMES 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 188.)

The FREEMASONS Scholarship—For sons of Freemasons. Every third year. £50 for three years. (See page 187.) The last award was made in March, 1899.

THE HORNER Exhibition—For proficiency in Mathematics. £8 for one year. (See page 197.)

* Scholars are required to proceed with their studies in the respective Faculties in which their Scholarships are awarded.

BURSARIES of the annual value of £50 each are awarded from time to time. (See page 198.)

AWARDED AT THE FIRST YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

The COOPER Scholarship No. III.—For Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 186.)

The GEORGE ALLEN Scholarship—For Mathematics. £30 for one year. (See page 187.)

The *LEVEY Scholarship—Awarded in the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Science for Chemistry (theoretical and practical) and Physics (theoretical and practical). £30 for one year. (See page 183.)

The GARTON Scholarship No. I.—For French and German. £30 for one year. (See page 192.)

The *SMITH Prize—For Physics. £5. (See page 205.)

The SLADE Prizes—For Practical Chemistry and Practical Physics. £4 10s. each. (See page 206.)

The COLLIE Prize—For Botany. £3 10s. (See page 207.)

The STRUTH EXHIBITION—For General Proficiency. Awarded at the First Year Examination in Arts to a student entering the Faculty of Medicine. £40 for five years. (See page 196.) The last award was made in March, 1897.

The HENRY WAIT Bursary—For General Proficiency. Awarded at the First Year Examination in Arts to a student entering the Faculty of Medicine. £30 for five years. (See page 203.) The last award was made in March, 1901. This bursary does not exempt the holder from the payment of lecture fees.

AWARDED AT THE SECOND YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

The COOPER Scholarship No. I.—For Classics. £50 for one year. (See page 185.)

The BARKER Scholarship No. I.—For Mathematics—£50 for one year. (See page 184).

The GARTON Scholarship No. II.—For French and German. £30 for one year. (See page 192.)

The NORBERT QUIRK Prize—For Mathematics. £5. (See page 206.)

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

The DEAS-THOMSON Scholarship—Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Physics. £50 for one year. (See page 184.)

The DEAS-THOMSON Geology Scholarship—Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Geology. £50 for one year. (See page 185.)

The CAIRD Scholarship—Awarded in the Faculty of Science for Chemistry. £50 for one year. (See page 188.)

AWARDED AT EACH DEGREE EXAMINATION.

BRONZE MEDALS are awarded to the highest proficients in the various Degree Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE BY GRADUATES.

The FRAZER Scholarship—Awarded upon the results of examinations, &c., in History. £70. (See page 190.)

The JAMES KING of Irrawang Scholarship—Awarded to a Graduate of not more than four years' standing. £130 for two years. (See page 188.)

The WOOLLEY Scholarship—Awarded to a Graduate in Arts of not more than four years' standing. £150 for two years. (See page 191.)

Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 have on six occasions awarded Scholarships to Graduates in Science of this University, upon the nomination of the Senate. £150 for two or three years. (See page 190.)

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 186.)

The GEORGE and MATILDA HARRIS Scholarship—Awarded for proficiency in the Term Examinations and the Intermediate Law Examinations. £50 for one year. (See page 192.)

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. £40 for five years. (See page 196.) The last award was made in March, 1897.

The HENRY WAIT Bursary—For proficiency in the subjects of the First Year Examination in Arts to a student entering the Faculty of Medicine. £30 for five years. (See page 203.) The last award was made in March, 1901. This bursary does not exempt the holder from the payment of lecture fees.

The RENWICK Scholarship—For proficiency in the subjects of the First Year Examination in Medicine. £35 for one year. (See page 187.)

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 189.)

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 204.)

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.

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*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 204.)

Subject for 1901.—Epic Poetry, its Nature and Conditions.

WENTWORTH Medal for Undergraduates — £10. Awarded annually for an English Essay. (See page 204.)

Subject for 1901.—Epic Poetry, its Nature and Conditions.

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 204.)

Subject for 1901.—Salamis.

* 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, 1902. 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.

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 1901.—Judas Maccabæus.

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 1901.—The possibility of a Science of Casuistry.

The BEAUCHAMP Prize—Founded by His Excellency the Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp. £25. Awarded for an essay upon some subject of literary or historical interest. The competition is open to all Undergraduates and Graduates of not more than twenty-five Terms' standing from Matriculation.

Subject for 1901.—A Comparison of the Federal Constitution of Canada with that of Australia.

TABLE OF FEES.

	£	s.	d.
Matriculation Examination	2	0	0
Entrance Examination for Law, Medicine and Science	2	0	0
Lecture Fees, *per term*—			
Anatomy, Dissections (including 21s. for "parts")	3	3	0
Anatomy of Teeth	1	1	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 and Building Construction	2	2	0
Assaying (*see Practical Chemistry*)			
Biology	2	2	0
Biology, Practical	2	2	0
Botany	2	2	0
Building Construction (*see Architecture*)			
Chemistry, Introductory Course for Students in the Faculty of Arts	2	2	0
Chemistry, all other Courses	3	3	0
Chemistry, Practical*	5	5	0
Chemistry, Tutorial	1	1	0
Civil Engineering	2	2	0
Dentistry, Introductory Surgical and Mechanical	1	1	0
,, Mechanical Workshop ..	2	2	0
,, Mechanical	2	2	0
,, Surgical	2	2	0
Dental Pathology and Bacteriology ..	3	3	0
Descriptive Geometry and Drawing ..	1	11	6
English, First Year	0	10	6
English, Second and Third Years ..	2	2	0
French	2	2	0
Geology	2	2	0
Practical Geology	3	3	0
German	2	2	0

* For Students who have passed through the Introductory 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	,,

Lecture Fees *per term—continued—*	£	s.	d.
Greek	2	2	0
History	2	2	0
Latin	2	2	0
Law*—Third Year	4	4	0
Fourth and Fifth Years	8	8	0
Logic and Mental Philosophy	2	2	0
Logic, Applied (for Medical Students)	1	1	0
Materia Medica and Therapeutics	3	3	0
Mathematics	2	2	0
Mechanical Drawing	1	1	0
Mechanical Engineering	2	2	0
Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health	3	3	0
Medicine	3	3	0
Medicine, Clinical	2	2	0
Medicine, Tutorial, for year	1	1	0
Midwifery	3	3	0
Metallurgy	2	2	0
Metallurgy, Practical, for Dentists	3	3	0
Mineralogy	2	2	0
Mining	2	2	0
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	1	1	0
Pathology	3	3	0
Pathology (Dental) and Bacteriology	3	3	0
Pathology, Practical	4	4	0
Physics, Introductory Course for Students in the Faculty of Arts	2	2	0
Physics, all other Courses	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
Quantitative Analysis (*see Practical Chemistry*)			
Surgery	3	3	0
Surgery, Clinical	2	2	0
Surgery, Operative	4	4	0
Surgery, Tutorial, for year	1	1	0
Surveying	2	2	0
Zoology	2	2	0

* In the Faculty of Law, the fee payable by Students not going through the regular course is two guineas per Term for each subject.

	£	s.	d.
DEGREE FEES—			
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
LICENSE FEE IN DENTISTRY	10	0	0
Fee for use of Microscope *(per course)*	1	0	0
,, ,, in Geological Department	1	10	0
Fee for entering name on books, to be paid by those who are admitted *ad eundem statum* or *gradum*	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	2	0	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

MICROSCOPES.

In Practical Classes in the Departments of Biology, Geology, 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 is 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.

(3) Reichert's Stand III. with revolving diaphragm or Abbe condenser. Objectives Nos. 3 and 7 of best series; ocular 3, double nose-piece.

TABLE OF FEES SHOWING THE TOTAL COST OF GRADUATION IN MEDICINE.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st Year—	Chemistry	6	6	0			
	Chemistry—Organic	3	3	0			
	Practical Chemistry	5	5	0			
	Physics	6	6	0			
	Practical Physics	3	3	0			
	Biology	4	4	0			
	Practical Biology	4	4	0			
					32	11	0
2nd Year—	Descriptive Anatomy	6	6	0			
	Practical Physiology	6	6	0			
	Physiology	6	6	0			
	Descriptive Anatomy (Senior)	3	3	0			
	Dissections and parts	9	9	0			
					31	10	0
3rd Year—	Regional and Surgical Anatomy	5	5	0			
	Practical Physiology	3	3	0			
	Physiology (Senior)	3	3	0			
	Materia Medica and Therapeutics	6	6	0			
	Dissections and parts	9	9	0			
					27	6	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			
	Tutorial Surgery	1	1	0			
					26	5	0
5th Year—	Midwifery and Gynæcology	6	6	0			
	Medicine	6	6	0			
	Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health	3	3	0			
	Clinical Medicine	4	4	0			
	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	1	1	0			
	Psychological Medicine	1	1	0			
	Applied Logic	1	1	0			
	Tutorial Medicine	1	1	0			
					24	3	0
	Total Lecture Fees				£141	15	0
	Matriculation Fee				2	0	0
	Fee for M.B. Degree				10	0	0
	Total Fees payable to University				£153	15	0
	Perpetual Attendance at the Prince Alfred Hospital	10	10	0			
	Practical Midwifery	5	5	0			
	Practical Pharmacy	3	3	0			
	Fees payable to Hospitals				18	18	0
	Total Cost of Education and Graduation as M.B.				£172	13	0

TABLE OF FEES SHOWING THE TOTAL COST FOR A LICENSE IN DENTISTRY.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
First Year.						
Descriptive Anatomy	3	3	0			
Chemistry—Introductory	3	3	0			
,, Metals	3	3	0			
,, Practical	5	5	0			
Dissections (including Material)	6	6	0			
Practical Metallurgy	3	3	0			
Anatomy of Teeth	1	1	0			
Physics	6	6	0			
Practical Physics	3	3	0			
Introductory Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry	1	1	0			
Mechanical Workshop	6	6	0			
				42	0	0
Second Year.						
Dissections (including Material)	6	6	0			
Physiology	6	6	0			
,, (Practical)	6	6	0			
Surgery	3	3	0			
Mechanical Dentistry	4	4	0			
Surgical Dentistry	4	4	0			
Mechanical Workshop	6	6	0			
				36	15	0
Third Year.						
Physiology	3	3	0			
,, (Practical)	3	3	0			
Regional Anatomy	2	12	6			
Dental Pathology and Bacteriology ..	3	3	0			
Materia Medica and Therapeutics ..	3	3	0			
Mechanical Workshop	6	6	0			
				21	10	6
				100	5	6
Matriculation Fee	2	0	0			
License Fee	10	0	0			
				12	0	0
				112	5	6
Fees payable to Hospital				15	15	0
				£128	0	6

Table of Fees Payable showing Cost of Graduation in the Department of Engineering.

	Civil.	Mining and Metallurgy.	Mechanical and Electrical.
First Year—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mathematics	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0
Applied Mechanics	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
Chemistry—Inorganic	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0
Practical Chemistry	7 5 0	7 5 0	7 5 0
Physics	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0
Practical Physics	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0
Descriptive Geometry, &c.	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0
Physiography	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
Mechanical Drawing	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0
	£41 18 0	£41 18 0	£41 18 0
Second Year—	£ s. d.	£ d.	£ s. d.
Mathematics	6 6 0	.....	6 6 0
Applied Mechanics	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
Physics	9 9 0	3 3 0	9 9 0
Practical Physics	3 3 0	3 3 0	6 6 0
Practical Chemistry	.....	12 0 0	3 0 0
Geology and Practical Geology	6 6 0	6 6 0	.....
Surveying	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....
Civil Engineering	4 4 0	.....	.....
Mineralogy and Practical Mineralogy ...	.....	4 4 0	.....
Mechanical Drawing	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0
Practical Applied Mechanics	.....	.....	2 2 0
Mechanical Workshop, including Material ...	.....	.....	9 9 0
	£40 19 0	£40 7 0	£43 19 0
Third Year—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mathematics	4 4 0	.....	2 2 0
Civil Engineeering	4 4 0	.....	.....
Materials and Structures	6 6 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
Surveying	2 2 0	.....	4 4 0
Architecture and Building Construction ...	2 2 0	.....	.....
Drawing School	3 3 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
Metallurgy	.....	4 4 0	.....
Mining	.....	4 4 0	.....
Assaying	.....	24 0 0	.....
Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction	.....	.....	3 3 0
Transmission of Power	.....	.....	2 2 0
Physics	.....	.....	9 9 0
Practical Physics	.....	.....	9 9 0
Mechanical Workshop, including Material ...	.....	.....	9 9 0
	£22 1 0	£36 12 0	£44 2 0
Fourth Year—			£ s. d.
Electrical Engineering	.....	.....	6 6 0
Railway Engineering	.....	.....	4 4 0
Practical Physics	.....	.....	9 9 0
Electrical Engineering Laboratory	.....	.....	3 3 0
Design of Motors, &c.	.....	.....	3 3 0
			£26 5 0
Matriculation Fee ... £2 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Fee for B.E. Degree ... 10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Total cost for Degree of B.E.—			
Civil Engineering	£117 18 0	.....	.....
Mining and Metallurgy	.....	£130 17 0	.....
Mechanical and Electrical	.....	.....	£168 4 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 are invested partly in England and partly in New South Wales, and all the specific bequests have been paid.

The assets in England, amounting to £30,000, are retained by the Trustees until the expiration of certain annuities. Those in Australia amount to £245,200.

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.

From the income of the Fund a sum of £7,500 was applied for the payment of half the cost of the erection of a new Chemical Laboratory, and a further sum of £1,200 devoted to the erection of a marble statue of Mr. Challis, which has been placed in the Great Hall opposite to that of Mr. W. C. Wentworth.

The income arising from the Australian assets is now devoted to the 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. Coll., Oxon.)

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, 1901—David Ferguson, B.A.

Reader in the Law of Property, 1901—J. B. Peden, B.A., LL.B.

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 Drawing, 1897—S. Henry Barraclough, B.E. (Sydney), M.M.E. (Cornell), Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

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, 1899—Basil W. Turner, A.R.S.M.

Lecturer in Architecture, 1897—John Sulman, F.R.I.B.A.

Mechanical Instructor—Henry Blay.

PETER NICOL RUSSELL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Under the gift of Peter Nicol Russell, Esq., for the Endowment of the School of Engineering at the University, the Senate has determined, with the donor's approval, to award one Scholarship annually, until further notice, for the encouragement of higher education in Mechanical Engineering, under the following conditions:—

1. Every candidate must present evidence that he has satisfied one of the two following conditions:—(i.) That he has been engaged in an approved workshop for a period of at least one year, and has, in addition, obtained certificates of the following courses in the Sydney Technical College:—

(*a*) Applied Mechanics, First and Second Year Courses.

(*b*) Mechanical Drawing, First and Second Year Courses.

(*c*) Mechanical Workshops, a two years' Course.

or, (ii.) that he has been engaged, under approved conditions, in the study of Practical Mechanical Engineering for at least three years, by apprenticeship or service in a mechanical workshop or drawing office, provided that one year at least shall have been spent in a workshop.

2.—The Scholarship will be awarded, after competitive examination held in the month of November, concurrently with the Senior Public Examination, and the holder will be styled the "Peter Nicol Russell Scholar."

3.—The subjects of Examination will be the following:—

(*a*) Applied Mechanics (250 marks).

(*b*) Mechanical Drawing (250 marks).

(*c*) Arithmetic, including the elements of Mensuration (150 marks).

(*d*) Algebra, including the Progressions, the Binomial Theorem for a positive index, and the properties and use of Logarithms (150 marks).

(*e*) Geometry, Euclid I.—IV., VI., XI., propositions 1—21, with easy deductions (100 marks).

(*f*) Trigonometry (150 marks).

Optional subjects (as in the Senior Public Examination), two may be taken—

(*a*) English (150 marks).

(*b*) Chemistry (150 marks).

(*c*) Physics (150 marks).

(*d*) Geometrical Drawing and Perspective (100 marks).

(*e*) French (150 marks).

(*f*) German (150 marks).

(*g*) Latin (150 marks).

(*h*) Greek (150 marks).

Candidates must attain a certain standard in each of the Compulsory subjects. They will be allowed to take two, but not more than two of the optional subjects, and in these they must also attain the prescribed standard.

Subject to this provision, the Scholarship will be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest aggregate number of

marks in this examination, provided that he shall have shown sufficient merit to enable him, in the opinion of the Examiners, to profit by the award of a Scholarship.

4.—The Scholar will be required to commence attendance upon the University Classes in the March following the award of the Scholarship to him, and he can only continue to hold the Scholarship so long as he shall be of good conduct, and shall attend regularly the courses prescribed in the University for candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, and shall pass all the prescribed examinations.

5.—The Scholarship will be of the value of £75 per annum, and will be tenable for four years, under the conditions mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The payments will be quarterly, commencing on the first of April after the student commences his University course.

6.—Those scholars who have, before entering upon their University course, qualified themselves for admission to the Department of Engineering by passing the Examination prescribed for that purpose, or who have in the Peter Nicol Russell Scholarship Examination passed in (i.) Latin and (ii.) Greek, or French or German, will be entitled, after completing the course to the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Those who have not so qualified themselves beforehand will be entitled to certificates of their attendance and examination in individual subjects, and a certificate showing that they have held the Peter Nicol Russell Scholarship, under the prescribed conditions, for a period of three years—but not to any Degree.

The candidates' names, together with an examination fee of £1 10s., and all the required certificates, must be in the hands of the Registrar of the University not later than the 26th of October, 1901, or the 25th of October, 1902, for the examination of that year.

1900—Vine-Hall, Roger	1901—Morris, L. C.

THE PETER NICOL RUSSELL MEDAL.

The Peter Nicol Russell Medal (value £20) is open to competition amongst Graduates in Engineering of not more than two years' standing. Candidates are required to prepare and

submit a thesis upon some subject connected with the studies in the Department of Engineering, under the regulations in force for the time being.

Candidates are required to hand in their theses to the Registrar not later than the first day of Lent Term. The subjects for the thesis are confined to the following :—

I. Civil Engineering, including 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. Mechanical Engineering.

V. Machinery, Mining and Ore Dressing, Machinery Appliances.

VI. The Smelting of Copper and Lead.

VII. The Wet Processes for the Extraction of Gold and Silver.

VIII. Coke and its by-products.

1901—Madsen, J. P. V., B.Sc.

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, 1901, was £2,239 11s. 7d.

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 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.

Scholarships for general proficiency of the annual value of £50 were given by the Senate up to the year 1892 out of the Endowment Fund of the University.

1892—Hall, E. C.
Rowland, N. de H. } eq.

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. In 1853 the fund was transferred to the University of Sydney as an endowment for a Scholarship. Up to 1878 this Scholarship was awarded for general proficiency at the Matriculation Examination.

It is now awarded at the First Year Examination for proficiency in Chemistry and Physics, both theoretical and practical, to a student in the Faculty of Arts or in the Faculty of Science.

* The names of holders of Scholarships before the year 1892 will be found in the University Calendar for 1900.

It shall not be awarded more than once to the same student. It is tenable for one year, and is of the annual value of £40.

1892—Seale, H. P.
1893—Wood, J. P.
1894—Strickland, T. P.
1895—Sandes, F. P.
1896—Woolnough, W. G.
1897—Harker, G.
1898—Madsen, John P. V.
1899—Boyd, W. S. } æq.
Heden, E. C. }
1900—Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.
1901—Close, J. C.

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.

1892—Davies, W. J. E.
1893—Davies, A. B.
1894—Burfitt, W. F.
1895—Stewart, D. G.
1896—Chalmers, S. D.
1897—Griffiths, F. G.
1898—Sawkins, Dansie T.
1899—Stephen, H. M.
1900—Mort, H. S.
1901—Vonwiller, O. U.

4—BARKER SCHOLARSHIP, No. II.

Awarded at the Matriculation Examination, for proficiency in Mathematics. £50, tenable for one year.

1892—Simpson, E. S.
1893—Stewart, D. G. } æq.
Strickland, T. P.* }
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. }
1898—Mort, Harold S.
1899—Tivey, John P. } æq.
Vonwiller, O. U. }
Smith, W., *prox. acc.*
1900—Wellisch, E. M. } æq.
Roe, R. C.† }
1901—Brearley, E. A. }
Diethelm, O. A. A. } æq.
Weatherburn, C. E. }

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 to a student in the Faculty of Arts or that of Science for proficiency in Physics.

* Awarded to D. G. Stewart, T. P. Strickland being the holder of two other Scholarships.

† R. C. Roe did not comply with the conditions for holding a Scholarship.

The scholar is required to attend the courses of instruction upon Physics during his tenure of the Scholarship. £50, tenable for one year.

1892—Brearley, J. H. D.
1893—Brearley, J. H. D.
1895—Strickland, T. P.
1898—Durack, Joseph J. E.
1899—Madsen, J. P. V.
1900—Boyd, A.
1901—Vonwiller, O. U.

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 (together with Biology or Chemistry) 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.
1899—Ball, C. L. } æq.
Mort, S. R. }
1900—Heden, E. C., B.A. } æq.
Newman, J. M.* }
1901—Verge, John, B.A.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Founded in 1857 by a gift of £1000 (with accumulations) from Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., for the encouragement of Classical Literature.

7—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. I.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination for proficiency in Classics. £50, tenable for one year.

1892—Levy, D.
1893—Garnsey, A. H.
1895—Waddell, G. W.
1896—Whitfeld, H. E.
1897—Evans-Jones, D. P.
1898—Teece, R. C.†
1899—Robson, R. N.
1900—Todd, F. A.
1901—Not awarded.

8—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. II.

Awarded at the Matriculation Examination for proficiency in Classics. £50, tenable for one year.

1892—Hall, E. C.
1893—Mitchell, E. M. } æq.
Waddell, G. W. }
1894—Whitfeld, H. E.
1895—Evans-Jones, D. P.
1896—Teece, R. C.‡
McEvoy, B. P.
1897—Robson, R. N.
Arnold, A. G. de L. } *prox. acc.*
Bourne, Eleanor E. }
1898—Power, Percy H.
Woodd, G. N. } *prox. acc.*
Todd, F. A. }

* Newman did not comply with the conditions for holding a Scholarship.
† R. C. Teece being the holder of two Scholarships could not retain the Cooper Scholarship. No. 1, which was not awarded.
‡ Awarded to B. P. McEvoy, R. C. Teece being the holder of two Scholarships.

8—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. II.—*continued.*

1899—Browne, C. S.* } æq.
Teece, R. N.* }
1900—Allen, L. H.
1901—Harris, S. H. ‖

9—COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. III.

Awarded at the First Year Examination for proficiency in Classics. £50, tenable for one year.

1892—Garnsey, A. H.
1893—Hall, E. C.†
Rowland, N. de H.
1894—Mitchell, E. M. } æq.
Waddell, G. W. }
1895—Whitfeld, H. E.
1896—Evans-Jones, D. P.
1897—Teece, R. C.‡
Walsh, J. J.
1898—Robson, R. N.
1899—Todd, F. A.
1901—Barton, W. A.
Allen, L. H., *prox. acc.*

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.

1892—Rowland, N. de H. (*a*) } æq.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M. (*a*) }
1893—Strickland, T. P.
1894—Ludowici, E. §
Whitehead, Trixie
1895—Pilcher, N. G. S.
1896—Nicholson, G. G.
1898—Armstrong, Ina B. H.
1899—Wilshire, Hector
1900—Sproule, Margaret
1901—Armstrong, Clare A. C.
Gale, B. C. L., *prox. acc.*

11—WIGRAM ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded by gifts of £381 in 1867 (with accumulations), and £500 in 1883, from Sir George Wigram Allen, for the 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., B.A.
1897—Mitchell, E. M., B.A.
1898—Dettmann, H. S., B.A.
1899—Pilcher, N. G. S., B.A.
1900—Butler, P. J., B.A. } æq.
Rutherford, G. W., B.A. }
1901—Teece, R. C., B.A.

* C. S. Browne did not comply with the conditions for holding the Scholarship. R. N. Teece was the holder of two other Scholarships.

† E. C. Hall 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.

‖ S. H. Harris did not comply with the conditions for holding the Scholarship.

(*a*) Awarded for Latin and French.

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. £35, tenable for one year.

1892—Deck, G. H. B.
1893—Dixon, G. P.
1894—Hall, E. C. } æq.
Kater, N. W. }
1895—Sandes, F. P.
1896—Burfitt, W. F., B.A.
1897—Macintosh, A. H.
Graham, Mabel J., *prox. acc.*
1898—Muscio, A.
1899—Dansey, St. J. W.
1900—Quaife, C.
1901—Harrison, E. S. } æq.
Leslie, J. R. }

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. £30, tenable for one year.

1892—Davies, A. B.
1893—Burfitt, W. F.
1894—Stewart, D. G.
1895—Chalmers, S. D.
1896—Griffiths, F. G.
1897—Hawken, R. W. } æq.
Morris, J. F. }
Sawkins, D. T. }
Page, E. C. G.* }
1898—Boyd, W. S.
1899—Mort, H. S.
1900—Vonwiller, O. U.
1901—Wellisch, E. M.

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 in the Faculty of Arts.

1893—Mitchell, E. M.
1896—Teece, R. C.
1899—Browne, C. S.† } æq.
Teece, R. N. }
Wilshire, H., *prox. acc.*

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 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 the sons of Freemasons of five years standing of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. If

* E. C. G. Page did not comply with the conditions for holding the Scholarship.
† C. S. Browne did not comply with the conditions for holding the Scholarship.

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.
1899—Teece, R. N.

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, for proficiency in Chemistry. The Scholar is required to attend the theoretical and practical courses of instruction in Chemistry during the Third Year of the Faculty of Science. If there should be no suitable candidate at the Second Year Examination, the Scholarship may be awarded at the Third Year Examination, the holder being required to devote himself to research work in the Chemical Laboratory during his first post-graduate year. £50, tenable for one year.

1894—Simpson, E. S.
1898—Harker, George
1900—Heden, E. C., B.A.
1901—Not awarded.

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, tenable for one year.

1894—Dettmann, H. S.
1895—Griffiths, F. G.
1897—Horn, W. R.
Bourne, Eleanor E., *prox. acc.*
1898—Todd, Frederick A.
1900—Wellisch, E. M.
Roe, R. C., *prox. acc.*
1901—Diethelm, O. A. A.

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 £130 per annum, tenable for not more than two years.

Candidates' applications should be in the hands of the Registrar at least three weeks before the first day of Lent Term of the year in which the Scholarship is awarded.

1892—Brennan, C. J., B.A.
1894—Henderson, G. C., B.A.
1896—Smith, G. E., M.D., Ch.M.
1898—Chalmers, S. D., B.A.
1900—Nicholson, G. G., B.A.

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.

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.
1898—Burfitt, W. F., B.A.
1899—Barling, E. V. } æq.
Graham, Mabel J. }
1900—Page, E. C. G. } æq.
Wallace, D., B.A. }
Muscio, A., *prox. acc.*
1901—Mason, T. W.

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, 1901, amounted to £490 15s. 6d.

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 some branch of Science with a view of developing the Manufactures and Industries of his country. £150, tenable for two years.

1892—Barraclough, S. H., B.E.	1897—Strickland, Tom P., B.E.
1893—Ledger, W. H., B.E.	1900—Durack, J. J. E., B A.
1895—Watt, J. A., M.A., B.Sc.	1901—Harker, George, B.Sc.

22—FRAZER SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1890 by a bequest of £2000 from the Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C. £70.

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.
Wearne, Amy I., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1894—Finney, J., B.A.
Harriott, Georgina J., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1895—Dennis, J., B.A.
Griffith, J. S., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1896—Doust, Edith L., B.A. } æq.
Yarnold, A. H., B.A. } æq.
Murray, Florence J., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1897—Chalmers, S. D., B.A.
1898—Lance, Elisabeth A., B.A. } æq.
Pilcher, N. G. S., B.A. } æq.
1899—Teece, R. C., B.A.
1900—Rutherford, Florence M., B.A.
Scrutton, C. Maude, B.A., *prox. acc.*
1901—Mills, Elsie A. H.

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 following are the regulations which have been adopted by the Senate for the award of the Scholarship :—

1. The Scholarship shall be awarded to a graduate in Arts of less than four years standing at the time of the award, reckoning from his qualification by examination for the B.A. Degree.

2. The Scholarship will be awarded by the Senate after report from the Professors of Greek, Latin, Modern Literature, Philosophy and History, who shall recommend to the Senate that candidate who in their opinion shows the greatest promise of success in further study of any one or more subjects falling under the heads of Language, Literature, History and Philosophy; provided that they consider such candidate to be of sufficient merit.

3. The holder will be required to prosecute his studies or researches to the satisfaction of the Senate at some approved place or places during the tenure of his Scholarship.

4. The amount of the Scholarship is £150 per annum, tenable for not more than two years.

5. An award of this Scholarship shall generally be made in alternate years with an award of the James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship.

Candidates' applications should be in the hands of the Registrar at least three weeks before the first day of Lent Term of the year in which the Scholarship is awarded.

1899—Dettmann, H. S., B.A. | 1901—Todd, F. A., B.A.

GARTON SCHOLARSHIPS.

Founded in 1898, by a bequest of £2050 from the late Thomas Garton, Esq., of Clapham, London, for the establishment of Scholarships for French and German and for Ancient History, or other subjects at the discretion of the Senate. Under the powers granted in the will, the Senate has determined to apply the fund to the foundation of two Scholarships for French and German.

25—GARTON SCHOLARSHIP, No. I.

Awarded at the First Year Examination in the Faculty of Arts, for proficiency in French and German. £30, tenable for one year.

1900—Wilshire, H. | 1901—Sproule, Margaret.

26—GARTON SCHOLARSHIP, No. II.

Awarded at the Second Year Examination in the Faculty of Arts, for proficiency in French and German. £30, tenable for one year.

1899—Bailey, Margaret A.
1900—Armstrong, Ina B. H. | 1901—Wilshire, H.

27—GEORGE AND MATILDA HARRIS SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in 1900, by a gift of £1700 from Mrs. Matilda Duff Harris, of Ultimo House, in memory of her late husband, George Harris, Esq., to be called the "George and Matilda Harris Scholarship," and to be "awarded in the Faculty of Law, for the encouragement of the study of Law, under such rules and regulations as the Senate of the University may make from time to time for this purpose." Under this power it has been determined that the Scholarship "shall be awarded by the Senate in each year on the recommendation of the Professor of Law, and other lecturers (if any), in the subjects of the First

Year's course in Law, to the candidate (not being the holder of any other Scholarshp awarded at the conclusion of the First Year's course) who has exhibited the greatest proficiency or merit in the Intermediate Examination in Law, and in the term Examinations in the subjects of the Intermediate Examination, but in the event of no candidate being of sufficient merit, the Senate shall not be bound to make any award." £50, tenable for one year.

1901—Robson, R. N., B.A.

VII.

MILITARY AND CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

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. Amended regulations, issued with Army Orders, dated 1st January, 1898, may be seen in the Registrar's Office.

Under the provisions of No. II. of the Regulations, 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.

MILITARY CADETSHIP AT SANDHURST.

The University has been granted the privilege of one nomination per annum to a Cadetship in the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst.

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. They must be within the prescribed limits of age, and must in all other respects comply with the regulations and conditions prescribed by the War Office.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

The ordinary mode of admission to the Army Medical Staff is by competitive examination held twice a year. The Candidates must be 21 years of age, and not over 28 years of age, at the date of commencement of the competitive Examination. Each candidate must present an extract from the register of his birth, a recommendation from a person of standing in society, and a certificate of moral character. He must possess two diplomas or licences, recognised by the General Medical Council—one to practice Medicine and the other Surgery, and must be registered under the Medical Act in force in the United Kingdom at the time of his appointment. He must also produce a certificate of having discharged the duties of a medical clinical clerk during six months, and of a surgical dresser during another six months, of which, in each case, not less than three months must have been spent in the wards of a hospital; and a certificate of having attended a course of instruction during not less than three months at an ophthalmic hospital, or the ophthalmic department of a general hospital, which course shall include instruction in the errors of refraction. Other conditions contained in the regulations must also be satisfied.

The following provision is also contained in Regulation No. 5:—

> "It will be competent for the Secretary of State for War to fill up the remaining number (of vacancies) from such qualified candidates as may be proposed by the governing bodies of Public Schools of Medicine in the United Kingdom or in the Colonies, as he may think proper. Every candidate so proposed must be approved by the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and be certified by the Governing body proposing him to be duly qualified according to a standard laid down by the Secretary of State.

The full regulations may be seen in the Registrar's Office.

NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to revise the regulations governing the entry to the Medical Branch of the Royal Navy so as to provide that the Board of Admiralty may admit annually one candidate, proposed by the governing bodies of Public Schools of Medicine in the United Kingdom, or attached to such Colonial Universities as they may think proper; the candidate so proposed to be approved

by the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, and to be certified by the Governing Body proposing him to be duly qualified according to the Regulations in force for the entry of candidates. It is provided in the regulations that "in the cases of Colonial nominations, registrations of professional qualifications as required by Clause 2 of these regulations, may be deferred until after the arrival in England of a candidate who has been passed on the station; but a Commission as Surgeon will not be granted until the certificate of the Registrar of the Medical Council shall have been produced at the Medical Department of the Navy."

The Colonial candidates are required to pass examinations both as to physical and professional fitness for the Service before a Board of Naval Medical Officers on the Station.

The full regulations may be seen in the Registrar's Office.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Appointments in the Civil Service of India are made after open competition.

These examinations are held in England annually in the month of August, and applicants are required to send their applications on the prescribed form before the 31st of May.

Each candidate must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners—

1. That he is a natural born subject of Her Majesty.
2. That he had attained the age of 21 and had not attained the age of 23 on the first day of the year in which the examination is held.
3. That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.
4. That he is of good moral character.

The full regulations, including the subjects of examination, may be seen in the Registrar's Office.

ENGINEERS IN HER MAJESTY'S NAVY.

The regulations for the entry of Engineering students into Her Majesty's Navy, for the entry of students in Naval Construction, and the regulations for the guidance of candidates for direct appointments as probationary Assistant Engineers in the Royal Navy, may be seen in the Registrar's Office.

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.

1894—Whitfeld, H. E.
1897—Stephen, H. M.
1900—Barton, W. A.

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. 198), being not tenable in the Professional Schools, 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, provided he shall be deemed to have shown sufficient merit.

4. The holder, who shall at once proceed with his studies in the Faculty of Medicine, shall receive the sum of £40 per annum for five 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.

1892—Simpson, E. S.
1893—Stewart, D. G. } æq.
Strickland, T. P.* }
1894—Chalmers, S. D.
1895—Griffiths, F. G.†
Forsyth, W. G.
1896—Hawken, R. W.
Waterhouse, G. A., *prox. acc.*
1897—Boyd, W. S.
Horn, W. R. } *prox. acc.*
Mort, H. S. }
Stephen, H. M. }

1898—Mort, Harold S.
1899—Tivey, J. P. } æq.
Vonwiller, O. U. }
Smith, W., *prox. acc.*
1900—Wellisch, E. M.‡ } æq.
Roe, R. C.§ }
Deck, H. L. } *prox. acc.*
Griffiths, J. N. }
Harris, J. S. }
1901—Brearley, E. A. } æq.
Diethelm, O. A. A. }
Weatherburn, C. E. }

* Awarded to D. G. Stewart, Strickland being the holder of two Scholarships.
† Awarded to W. G. Forsyth, Griffiths being the holder of two Scholarships.
‡ Holder of two other Scholarships.
§ R. C. Roe did not comply with the conditions for holding the Exhibition.

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.

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, 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 £50, 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 available for students in Professional Schools.

The total number of full bursaries is eleven, 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 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.

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 £35.

2—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.

3—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.

4—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.

5—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.

6—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, 1901, to £1,046 7s. 1d.

7—BURDEKIN BURSARY.

In 1876, the sum of £1000 was given by Mrs. Burdekin for the foundation of a Bursary, of the annual value of £30, to be called the Burdekin Bursary.

8—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, to be called the Hunter-Baillie Bursary. The annual value is £40.

9—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 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. The annual value is £40.

10—WALKER BURSARIES.

In 1881, the sum of £5000 was given by Thomas Walker, Esq., of Yaralla, Concord, for the foundation of Bursaries. The gift was 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. Three Bursaries, of the value of £50 per annum, are now awarded.

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. The last award was made in March, 1899.

THE HENRY WAIT BURSARY (IN MEDICINE).

Founded in 1900, by a bequest of £1000 from the late Henry Wait, Esq., of Redfern, "for the encouragement of the study of Medicine." The Testator provides that the "Senate or Governing Body of the said University of Sydney shall be the proper person to appoint and determine the conditions and provisions of the said bursary, and to pay to the successful candidate for the same yearly, the amount to be fixed by them therefor." The Bursary is awarded to a student who has completed the First Year of the Arts course upon the following conditions:—

1. The Deans of the Faculties of Arts and 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, provided he shall be deemed to have shown sufficient merit.
4. The holder, who shall at once proceed with his studies in the Faculty of Medicine, shall receive the sum of £30 per annum for five years; provided that he shall only continue to hold the Bursary 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 Bursary is open to students of either sex. The last award was made in March, 1901.
5. The holder of this Bursary is not exempt from the payment of any fees.

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.

In 1889 the fund had accumulated sufficiently to provide for two Prizes of the value of £10 each, and a prize is now given for competition amongst Undergraduates, and second prize for competition amongst Bachelors of Arts of not more than three years' standing.

GRADUATES' MEDAL.

1893—Smairl, J. H., B.A.
Pratt, F. V., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1894—Smairl, J. H., B.A.
1895—Pratt, F. V., B.A.
1896—Griffith, J. S., B.A.
1897—Cowan, David, B.A.
Taylor, Eliz. I., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1898—Dettmann, H. S., B.A.
1899—Dettmann, H. S., B.A.
1901—Gough, N. J., B.A. } *æq.*
Read, Elizabeth J., B.A. }

UNDERGRADUATES' MEDAL.

1894—MacMaster, D. A. D.
1895—Griffith, J. S.
1896—Dettmann, H. S.
1897—Dowling, F. V.
1898—Nicholson, G. G.
1899—Gough, N. J.
1900—Gough, N. J.
1901—Not awarded.

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 MEDAL.

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. (See page 169.) The last award was made in 1885.

4—FAIRFAX PRIZES.

Founded in 1872, by a gift of £500 from John Fairfax, Esq. Awarded to the greatest proficients 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—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
1892—Bloomfield, Elsie I'A.
1893—Crouch, Olive
1894—Lance, Elisabeth Ada } æq.
England, Hannah }
1895—Lane-Latham, Ethel J.
1896—Bourne, Eleanor E.
1897—Copas, Theodora E. J.
1898—Knox, Marjory
1899—Armitage, Lilian M.
1900—Bilbrough, Jessie.

JUNIOR PRIZE.

1891—Ferguson, Margaret Eliz. } æq.
Parker, Annie H. }
1892—Dey, Charlotte J.
1893—Read, Elizabeth Jane
1894—Lane-Latham, Ethel Jane
1895—Copas, Theodora E. J. } æq.
Middleton, Florence G. }
1896—Bowmaker, Jessie } æq.
Bruce, Grace Mitchell }
1896—Mills, Elsie A. H. } *prox. acc.*
Stewart, Jessie I. }
1897—Armitage, Lilian M. } æq.
Harkess, Blanche J. }
Sandford, Blanche V., *prox. acc.*
1898—Kellick, Stella M.
1899—Skillman, Jessie
1900—Watson, Maria E.

5—JOHN 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 £6.

1891—Dixon, Graham P. } æq.
Hall, Edwin C. }
Rowland, Norman de H. }
Simpson, Edward S. }
Roberts, Francis J., *prox. acc.*
1892—Mitchell, E. M. } æq.
Strickland, T. P. }
1893—Whitfeld, Hubert Edwin
1894—Griffiths, Frederick Guy
Kerr, Richard Alex., *prox. acc.*
1895—Teece, R. Clive
1896—Bourne, Eleanor E.
Horn, W. R. } *prox. acc.*
Robson, R. N. }
Stephen, H. M. }
1897—Todd, F. A.
1898—Browne, C. S. } æq.
Teece, R. N. }
Macrossan, H. D. } *prox. acc.*
Morton, H. G. S. }
1899—Wellisch, E. M. } æq.
Roe, R. C. }
1900—Weatherburn, C. E.

6—SMITH PRIZE.

Founded in 1854, maintained until the year 1885 by annual gifts, and subsequently by a bequest of £100 from the Honourable Professor Smith, M.D., C.M.G. Awarded to the best Undergraduate of the First Year in Experimental Physics. Value, £5.

1891—Deck, G. H. B.
Doak, W. J., *prox. acc.*
1892—Doak, W. J.
1893—Strickland, T. P.
Quaife, A. F. } *prox. acc.*
Stewart, D. G. }

6—SMITH PRIZE—*continued.*

1895—Burfitt, W. F.
1896—Beaver, W. R. } æq.
Harker, G. }
1897—Ward, L. K.
1898—Jordan, G. E. G.
1899—Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
1900—Close, J. C.

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, £5.

1892—Davies, W. J. E.
1893—Davies, A. B.
1894—Burfitt, W. F.
1895—Stewart, D. G.
1896—Chalmers, S. D.
1897—Griffiths, F. G.
1898—Sawkins, D. T.
1899—Stephen, H. M.
1900—Mort, H. S.
1901—Vonwiller, O. U.

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.
1892—Dixon, J. T.
Simpson, E. S. (Class Exam.)
1893—Woore, J. M. S.
Strickland, T. P. (Class Exam.)
1894—Sandes, F. P.
Warren, E. W. (Class Exam.)
1895—Reid, N.
1896—Jack, R. L.
1897—Winton, L. J.
1898—Heden, E. C. } æq.
Newman, J. M. }
1899—Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.
1900—Giblin, N. E.

PHYSICS.

1891—Brearley, J. H. D.
1892—Doak, W. J.
1893—Arnott, R. F. } æq.
Jackson, C. F. }
1894—Sandes, F. P.
1895—Woolnough, W. G.
1897—Madsen, J. P. V.
1898—Weston, P. L. } æq.
Wilson, R. C. }
1899—Lethbridge, H. O. } æq.
Whitfeld, H. E., B A. }
1900—Gray, G. J. } æq.
Stoddart, R. }

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. } æq.
Hall, Edwin C.
Rowland, Norman de H.
Simpson, Edward S.
Roberts, Francis J., *prox. acc.*
1892—Mitchell, E. M. } æq.
Strickland, T. P. }
1893—Whitfeld, Hubert E.
1894—Griffiths, Frederick Guy
Kerr, Richard A., *prox. acc.*

9—GRAHAME PRIZE MEDAL—*continued.*

1895—Teece, R. Clive
1896—Bourne, Eleanor E.
Horn, W. R. } *prox. acc.*
Robson, R. N. } *prox. acc.*
Stephen, H. M. } *prox. acc.*
1897—Todd, F. A.
1898—Browne, C. S. } æq.
Teece, R. N. } æq.
Macrossan, H. D. } *prox. acc.*
Morton, H. G. S. } *prox. acc.*
1899—Roe, E. C. } æq.
Wellisch, E. M. } æq.
1900—Weatherburn, C. 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, £3 10s.

1893—Hall, E. C.
1895—Burfitt, W. F., B.A.
1896—Graham, Mabel J.
1897—Bourne, Eleanor E.
1898—Higgins, T. E. C.
1899—Buchanan, G. A.
1900—Quaife, W. T.

11—BEAUCHAMP PRIZE.

Founded in 1901, by a gift of £25 from His Excellency the Right Hon. William Lygon, Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales, with an expressed intention of a continuation of the same annual amount for a period of five years. It is to be awarded for the best essay on some literary or historical subject, and is of the value of £25. The subject shall be determined either upon the recommendation of the donor or of the Professors of Classics, Modern Literature, History, Philosophy and Law. The Examiners shall be appointed by the Senate at the December meeting in each year. The competition is open to all Undergraduates and Graduates of not more than twenty-five terms' standing from Matriculation. (See page 170.)

* 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—Smairl, J. H.
1899—Garran, R. R.

MODERN HISTORY.

1901—Teece, R. C.

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.

1892—Parker, W. A.
1893—Levy, Daniel.
1896—Mitchell, E. M.
1897—Whitfeld, H. E.
Dettmann, H. S., *prox. acc.*
1898—Evans-Jones, D.P.
1899—Teece, R. C.
1900—Robson, R. N.
1901—Todd, F. A.

MATHEMATICS.

1893—Davies, W. J. E.
1894—Davies, A. B.
1896—Stewart, D. G.
1897—Chalmers, S. D.
1899—Sawkins, D. T.
1901—Not awarded.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

1892—Pratt, F. V.
1893—Henderson, G. C.
1894—Cowan, D.
1895—Rowland, N. de H. } æq.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M. } æq.
1896—Swanwick, K. ff.
1897—Wallace, D.
1898—Pilcher, N. G. S.
1899—Nicholson, G. G.
1900—Merrington, E. N.
1901—Not awarded.

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.
1898—Peden, J. B.
1900—Mitchell, E. M.
1901—Not awarded.

* The names of those who gained prizes before 1892 will be found in the University Calendar for 1900.

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).

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.
1898—MacPherson, J.
1900—Burfitt, W. F., B.A., B.Sc.
1901—Macintosh, A. H.

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. (Geology and Palæontology)
1900—Madsen, J. P. V. (Mathematics)
1901—Petrie, J. M. (Chemistry)
Boyd, A. (Physics).

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
1894—Dare, H. H.
1896—Bradfield, J. J. C.

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.
1893—Ledger, W. H.
1894—Seale, H. P.
1895—Doak, W. J. } æq.
Jackson, C. F. V. }
1897—Strickland, T. P.
1901—Madsen, J. P. V. (Civil)
Boyd, W. S. } æq. (Mining)
Newman, J. M. }

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
1901—Austin, A. H.

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.
1892—Whitfeld, Eleanor M. } æq.
Thompson, Alexr. }
1893—Murray, Florence J.
1894—Darbyshire, Taylor
Hansard, Edith H., *prox. acc.*
1895—Evans-Jones, D. P.
1896—Harker, G.
1897—Rutherford, Florence M.
Mutton, I., *prox. acc.*
1898—Jarrett, Marjorie K. } æq.
Poole, W. }
Buchanan, G. A., *prox. acc.*
1899—Taylor, T. G. } æq.
Mackness, Constance }
1900—Maxwell, W.

XI.—UNIVERSITY PRIZES AT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Prizes of £20 and £10 were appropriated annually by the Senate until the year 1894 for the greatest proficients amongst the male candidates at the Senior and Junior Public Examinations. A Prize of £5 is now offered for competition amongst the greatest proficients 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.
Hall, Edwin C. }
Rowland, Norman de H. }
Simpson, Edward S. }
Roberts, Francis J., *prox. acc.*
1892—Mitchell, E. M. } æq.
Strickland, T. P. }
1893—Whitfeld, H. E.
1894—Griffiths, Frederick G.
Kerr, Richard A., *prox. acc.*

Junior Prize.

1891—Whitfeld, Hubert E.
Stewart, D. G., *prox. acc.*
1892—Kelly, E. H.
Grant, R. W., *prox. acc.*
1893—Teece, R. C.
1894—Robson, Reginald N.
1895—Browne, Claude S.
Woodd, George N., *prox. acc.*
1896—Teece, R. N.
1897—Griffiths, J. N.
1898—Armstrong, R. S. } æq.
Neal, H. E. }
Molesworth, E. H., *prox. acc.*
1899—Rogers, P. H. } æq.
Stephen, J. F. }
Paterson, John }
1900—MacCallum, M. L. } æq.
Mottershead, A. }

* PRIVATE ANNUAL PRIZES.

PATHOLOGY.—Prizes, given by Dr. W. Camac Wilkinson, for proficiency in Pathology.

1891—Smith, G. E.
1892—Craig, R. G.
1894—Halliday, J. C.
1895—Dixon, G. P.
1896—MacPherson, J., M.A., B.Sc.
1898—Burfitt, W. F., B.A., B.Sc.
1899—Graham, Mabel J.
Macintosh, A. H., *prox. acc.*

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.—Prizes given by Dr. Thomas Dixson.

1894—McClelland, W. C., B.Sc. } æq.
Harris, L. H. L. } æq.
1895—MacPherson, J., M.A.
1896—Brennand, H. J. W., B.A.
1897—McLean, G.
Burfitt, W. F., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1898—Graham, Mabel J.
1899—Page, E. C. G.
1900—Dansey, St. J. W.

ENGLISH.—Prizes of £2 10s. each, given by Professor MacCallum for English Essays in the First and Second Years, and of £10 for proficiency in English in the Third Year.

FIRST YEAR.

1891—Mell, C. N.
1892—Kidd, Russell } æq.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M. } æq.
1893—Murray, Florence J.
Waddell, G. W.†
1894—Dettmann, H. S.
1895—Forsyth, W. G.
1896—Nicholson, G. G. } æq.
White, Margaret I. } æq.
1897—Gough, N. J.
1898—Adams, Frances L. } æq.
Wilson, D. } æq.
1899—Teece, R. N.
1900—Allen, L. H. } æq.
Austin, A. H. } æq.

SECOND YEAR.

1891—Proctor, Lizzie
1892—Brereton, J. Le G.
1893—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
Roseby, Gertrude †
1894—Yarnold, A.
1895—Dettmann, H. S.
1896—Dowling, F. V.
1897—Read, Elizabeth J. } æq.
Withycombe, E. J. } æq.
1898—Gough, N. J.
1899—Wilson, D.
1900—Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E. } æq.
Fullerton, Lottie } æq.

* The names of those who gained prizes before the year 1891 will be found in the Calendar for 1900.

† Second prizes given by Mr. A. W. Jose.

THIRD YEAR.

1891—Pickburn, J. P. } æq.
Pratt, F. V. }
1892—Kennedy, Annie A.
1893—Brereton, J. Le G.
Uther, Jennie B.*
1894—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
1895—Beardmore, Ada
1896—Dettmann, H. S.
1897—Fidler, Isabel M.
1898—Nicholson, G. G.
1899—Scrutton, C. Maude
1900—Not awarded.

BIOLOGY.—Prizes of £2 2s., given by Professor Haswell, for proficiency in Zoology.

1891—MacPherson, J.
1892—Dixon, G. P.
1893—Kater, N. W.
1894—Brennand, H. J. W.
1895—Woolnough, W. G.
Burfitt, W. F., *prox. acc.*
1896—Graham, Mabel J.
1897—Bourne, Eleanor E. } æq.
Muscio, A. }
1898—Suckling, F. M.
Woolnough, R. E., *prox. acc.*
1899—Buchanan, G. A.
1900—Leslie, J. R.

BIOLOGY.—A Prize of £1 1s., given by Professor Haswell, for excellence in Laboratory notes.

1895—Holmes, H. G. }
Durack, W. J. } æq.
Harris, W. E. }
1896—Humphery, E. M.
1897—Muscio, A.
1898—Mansfield, W. C. } æq.
Smith, S. A. }
1899—Connolly, T. P.
1900—Power, J. W.

GEOLOGY.—Prizes of £4 and £5 each, given by Professor David, for proficiency in Geology respectively in the Second and Third Years.

FIRST YEAR.

1895—Graham, Mabel
1895—Griffiths, F. G.

SECOND YEAR.

1893—Simpson, E. S.
1894—Brearley, J. H. D.
1895—Shortland, W. A.
1896—Woolnough, W. G.
1897—Waterhouse, G. A.
1898—Ball, L. C.
Winton, L. J.
1899—Newman, J. M.
Heden, E. C., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1900—Verge, J., B.A.
Mawson, D.

THIRD YEAR.

1891—Ledger, W. H.
1892—Andrews, E. C.
1893—Watt, J. A.
1894—Burfitt, W. F.
1897—Woolnough, W. G.
1898—Waterhouse, G. A.
1899—Wilton, E. N.
1900—Jordan, G. E. G. } æq.
Peterson, A. J. }

PRACTICAL PETROLOGY.—Prize of £1, given by Professor David for proficiency in Practical Petrology.

1899—Gregson, W. H., B.A.

* Second prize given by Mr. A. W. Jose.

SURGERY.—Prize of £10, given by Dr. MacCormick, for proficiency in Surgery.

1891—Luker, D.
1892—Studdy, W. B.
1893—Halliday, J. C.

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.

1892—Davis, Henry, B.A.
1894—Pratt, F. V., B.A.
Henderson, G. C., B.A., *prox. acc.*
1895—Barron, J., B.A.
1896—Cowan, D., B.A.
1898—Wallace, D., B.A.
1899—Nicholson, G. G., B.A.
1900—Merrington, E. N., B.A.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—Prizes of £5 each given by Professor Anderson.

SECOND YEAR.

1892—Abigail, Eliza L. } æq.
Kendall, F. C. }
1893—Cowan, D.
1894—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
1895—Taylor, Eliz. I. } æq.
Swanwick, K. ff. }
1896—Wallace, D.
1897—Pilcher, N. G. S.
1898—Nicholson, G. G.
1899—Merrington, E. N.
Rutherford, Florence M., *prox. acc.*
1901—Ferguson, J. A.

THIRD YEAR.

1892—Pratt, F. V. } æq.
Peden, J. B. }
1893—Henderson, G. C.
1894—Cowan, D.
1895—Rowland, N. de H. } æq.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M. }
1896—Swanwick, K. ff.
Taylor, Elizabeth I., *prox. acc.*
1897—Wallace, D.
1898—Pilcher, N. G. S.
1899—Nicholson, G. G.
1900—Merrington, E. N.
1901—Bowmaker, Jessie } æq.
Fry, F. Mildred }

HISTORY.—Prize of £5, given by Professor Wood for proficiency in History.

1894—Dennis, J.
1895—Doust, Edith L.
1896—Bloomfield, Elsie I'A.
1897—Lance, Elisabeth A.
1898—Teece, R. C.
1899—Robson, R. N. } æq.
Rutherford, Florence M. }
1900—Mills, Elsie A. H.
1901—Teece, R. N.

FRENCH.—Prize of Books given by the Comité de l'Alliance Française for proficiency in French.

1900—Gough, N. J.

* HONOURS AT THE DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

GREEK AND LATIN LITERATURE.

1897—Class II.—Pratt, F. V.

MATHEMATICS.

1900—Class II.—Sawkins, D. T.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, ETC.

1892—Cocks, N. J.
Brennan, C. J.
1894—Shaw, H. G.
1896—Class I.—Smairl, J. H.
Class II.—Millard, G. W.
1899—Class I.—Garran, R. R.
Class II.—Taylor, Eliz. I.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

1894—Russell, F. A. A.

LATIN AND MODERN FRENCH LITERATURE.

1895—Class II.—Bowmaker, Ruth.

PHILOSOPHY AND FRENCH LITERATURE.

1896—Class II.—Stonham, J.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND MODERN HISTORY.

1897—Class II.—Doust, Edith L.

MODERN HISTORY.

1898—Class II.—Chalmers S. D.
Edwards, E. S.
1900—Class I.—Teece, R. C.
Class II.—Lance, Elisabeth A.

* The names of those who obtained Honours before 1890 will be found in the University Calendar for 1900.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

LATIN.

1892.

Class I.—Parker, W. A.
Peden, J. B.
Pratt, F. V.

Class II.—Bowmaker, Ruth
Craig, C.

1893.

Class I.—Levy, D.
Atkins, W. L.
Kennedy, Annie A.

Class II.—Anstey, G. W.
Kendall, F. L.

1894.

Class I.—Edwards, D. S.

Class II.—Garnsey, A. H. } æq.
Mell, C. N. }

Class III.—Kilgour, A. J.
Stonham, J.
MacMaster, D. A. D. } æq.
Barron, J. }
Dixon, H. H.

1895.

Class II.—Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
Rowland, N. de H.
Nelson, D. J.
Griffith, J. S.

Class III.—Macdonald, Fannie
Scoular, D.

1896.

Class I.—Mitchell, E. M.

Class II.—Murray, Florence J.

Class III.—Anderson, Maud E.

1897.

Class I.—Whitfeld, H. E.
Dettmann, H. S.

Class II.—Armstrong, Margaret J.
Hobbs, E.

1898.

Class I.—Fidler, Isabel M.
Evans-Jones, D. P.

Class III.—Dunnicliff, Mary C.

1899.

Class I.—Teeee, R. C.
Parsons, J.

Class II.—Galt, J.
Walsh, J. J.
Read, Elizabeth J.
Liggins, Jessie H.

Class III.—Marr, Fannie A.
Perkins, F. T.

1900.

Class I.—Robson, R. N.
Hill, J. H. F., *prox. acc.*

Class II.—Bailey, Margaret A.
Mutton, I.

Class III.—Uther, Mary H.
Gough, N. J.
Small, E. Ella

1901.

Class I.—Todd, F. A.
Mills, Elsie A. H. } æq.
Paxton, Betha }

Class II.—Palmer, Selina E.
Hill, J. G. W.

Class III.—Bruce, Grace M.
Power, P. H.

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.
Whitfeld, H. E. }

Class II.—Hobbs, E.

1898.

Class I.—Evans-Jones, D. P.

1899.

Class I.—Teece, R. C.
Walsh, J. J.

Class II.—Galt, J.

Class III.—Perkins, F. T.

GREEK—*continued.*

1900.
Class I.—Robson, R. N.
Class II.—Hill, J. H. F.
Class III.—Mutton, I.

1901.
Class I.—Todd, F. A.

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 M.
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.

1898.
Class I.—Fidler, Isabel M.
Class II.—De Lissa, Ethel N. } eq.
Harwood, Marian F. }
Dey, Charlotte J.
Jarvie, B.

1899.
Class I.—Nicholson, G. G.
Parsons, J.
Class II.—Curtis, W. J.
Class III.—Page, A. E.
Lee, T. N.

1900.
Class I.—Bailey, Margaret A.
Gough, N. J.
Uther, Mary H.
Class III.—Small, E. Ella

1901.
Class I.—Paxton, Betha
Armstrong, Ina B. H.
Palmer, Selina E.

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.

1898.
Class II.—Harwood, Marian F.
De Lissa, Ethel N.

1899.
Class I.—Nicholson, G. G.

1900.
Class I.—Bailey, Margaret A.

1901.
Class I.—Armstrong, Ina B. H.

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.

1898.
Class I.—Fidler, Isabel M.
Class II.—Jarvie, B.

1899.
Class I.—Nicholson, G. G.
Class III.—Slack, Ida M.

1900.
Class I.—Scrutton, C. Maude
Class III.—Gough, N. J.

1901.
Class II.—Armstrong, Ina B. H.

HISTORY.

1892.
Class II.—Wotton, E.

1893.
Class I.—Boyce, F. S. } æq.
Henderson, G. C. } æq.
Wearne, Amy I. } æq.
Abbott, H. P.
Kendall, F. L.
Chapman, A. E.
Class II.—Kellett, F. } æq.
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.
Whitfeld, Eleanor M.
Harker, Constance E.
Elkin, J. B.
Class III.—Hunter, Mary A. M.
Roseby, Minnie

1896.
Class I.—Doust, Edith L. } æq.
Yarnold, A. H. } æq.
Murray, Florence J.
Class III.—Foreman, H. J. C.

Class I.—Bloomfield, W. J. (evening student)

1897.
Class I.—Chalmers, S. D.
Monahan, W. W.
Class II.—Jones, C. H. F.

1898.
Class I.—Lance, Elisabeth A. } æq.
Pilcher, N. G. S. } æq.
Class II.—Gordon, Emily I.
Class III.—Rossiter, Florence A.

1899.
Class I.—Teece, R. C.
Class II.—Read, Elizabeth J.

1900.
Class I.—Rutherford, Florence M.
Scrutton, C. Maude
Fell, Catherine I.
Class II.—Nolan, J. H. M.

1901.
Class I.—Mills, Elsie A. H.
Jarrett, Marjorie K.
Class II.—Crawford, T. S.

MATHEMATICS.

1892.
Class II.—Marks, H. } æq.
O'Reilly. H. De B. }
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.

1898.
Class II.—Griffiths, F. G.
Class III.—Jarvie, B.

1899.
Class I.—Sawkins, D. T.
Durack, J. J. E.
Mathews, H. B.

1900.
Class II.—Stephen, H. M.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

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 } æq.
Davis, Agnes M. H. }

1897.
Class I.—Wallace, D.
Whitfeld, H. E.
Stephen, J. W. F.
Class II.—Broinowski, L. T.

1898.
Class I.—Pilcher, N. G. S.
De Lissa, Ethel N.
Class II.—Bavin, Gertrude L.
Dumolo, Nona
Class III.—Edwards, E. E.

1899.
Class I.—Nicholson, G. G.
Davies, Edith W.
Slack, Ida L.
Class II.—Withycombe, E. J.
Curtis, W. J.
Lafferty, T. M.
Class III.—Clipsham, Gertrude M.
Turner, Annie E.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—*continued.*

1900.
Class I.—Merrington, E. N.
Class II.—Bailey, Margaret A.
Binns, W. J.
Class III.—Gillam, Dora A.
Sheridan, Muriel E. B.

1901.
Class I.—Bowmaker, Jessie
Fry, F. Mildred
Class II.—Bruce, Grace M.
Wilson, G. H.
Class III.—Crawford, T. S.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

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.

1898.
Class II.—Heden, E. C.
Potts, Cuthbert

1899.
Class II.—Lee, T. N.

1900.
Class I.—Wilton, E. N.

BOTANY.

1893.
Class I.—MacPherson, J.

1894.
Class II.—Holmes, W. F.

CHEMISTRY.

1894.
Class II.—Blatchford, T.

1897.
Class II.—Sharp, W. A. R.

PHYSICS.

1899.
Class I.—Durack, J. J. E.

* 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. } æq.
Uther, A. H. }
Class III.—Waddy, P. R.
Veech, L. S.

1894.

Class I.—Flannery, G. E.
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.

1898.

Class I.—Peden, J. B.
Class II.—Clines, P. J.
Hammond, J. H.
Parker, W. A.

1899.

Class II.—Waddell, G. W.
Edwards, D. S.
Bloomfield, W. J.

1900.

Class I.—Mitchell, E. M.
Class II.—Forsyth, W. G.

1901.

Class II.—Pilcher, N. G. S.
Stacy, F. S.
Clegg, W. C.
Davidson, C. G. W.
Tozer, S. D.

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.

1898.

Class I.—MacPherson, J.

Class II.—Hall, E. C.
Kater, N. W.
Throsby, H. Z.
Ellis, L. E.

1899.

Class II.—MacMaster, D. Æ. D. } æq.
Blackburn, C. B. }
Cargill, W. D. } æq.
Magarey, F. W. A. }

1900.

Class I.—Burfitt, W. F.

Class II.—McLean, G.

1901.

Class I.—Macintosh, A. H.

Class II.—Graham, Mabel J.
Barling, J. E. V.
Cox, H.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY.

1893.
Class II.—Forde, J.

1899.
Class I.—Harker, G.

1901.
Class I.—Petrie, J. M.
Class II.—Heden, E. C., B.A.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

1894.
Class I.—Watt, J. A.
Class II.—Bennett, Agnes E. L.

1897.
Class I.—Horton, Marion C.

1898.
Class I.—Woolnough, W. G.
Poole, W.

1899.
Class I.—Waterhouse, G. A.

1901.
Class I.—Jordan, G. E. G. } æq.
Peterson, A. J. }
*Süssmilch, C. A.

MINERALOGY.

1893.
Class II.—Forde, J.

1894.
Class I.—Watt, J. A.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

1901.
Class II.—Peterson, A. J. } æq.
Heden, E. C., B.A. }

PHYSICS.

1894.
Class I.—Brearley, J. H. D.

1896.
Class II.—*Strickland, T. P.

1900.
Class I.—Madsen, J. P. V.

1901.
Class I.—Boyd, A.
Weston, P. L.
Class II.—Mort, H. S.

BIOLOGY.

1894.
Class II.—Bennett, Agnes E. L.

1897.
Class I.—Horton, Marion C.

1898.
Class II.—Davis, Agnes M. H.

1901.
Class II.—O'Reilly, Susannah H.

MATHEMATICS.

1900.
Class I.—Madsen, J. P. V.

1901.
Class II.—Mort, H. S.
Boyd, A.
Class III.—Weston, P. L.

* Not passing through the regular course.

M.E. EXAMINATION.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1892.
Class I.—Vicars, James

1894.
Class I.—Dare, H. H.

1896.
Class I.—Bradfield, J. J. C.

B.E. EXAMINATION.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1892.
Class I.—Stephens, C. T.
Barraclough, S. H.
Roberts, J. W. } æq.
McTaggart, N. J. C. } æq.

1893.
Class I.—Ledger, W. H.

1894.
Class I.—Seale, H. P.
Class II.—White, N. F.

1895.
Class I.—Jackson, C. F. V. } æq.
Doak, W. J. } æq.
Wood, J. P.
Class II.—Arnott, R. F.

1896.
Class II.—Hole, W. F.
Woore, J. M. S.
*Hedgeland, E. W.

1897.
Class I.—Strickland, T. P.
Class II.—Shortland, W. A.
Smail, H. S. I.

1898.
Class II.—Boyd, R. J.

1899.
Class II.—Beaver, W. R.
Mathison, W. C.

1900.
Class II.—Hawken, R. W.

1901.
Class I.—Madsen, J. P. V.
Myers, H. W.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

1895.
Class II.—Simpson, E. S.
Dixon, J. T.

1899.
Class II.—Jack, R. L.
Morris, J. F.

1900.
Class II.—Poole, W.
Jackson, C. F. V.

MINING.

1901.
Class I.—Newman, J. M.
Boyd, W. S.
Class II.—Gorringe, L. S.
*Horsburgh, J.
Grut, C. F. de J.

METALLURGY.

Class I.—Newman, J. M.
*Harker, G., B.Sc.
Boyd, W. S.
Class II.—Grut, C. F. de J.
*Horsburgh, J.

* Not passing through the regular course.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

HONOURS.

NOVEMBER, 1900.

AITKEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY—O. A. A. Diethelm.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP No. II. FOR CLASSICS—S. H. Harris.*

BARKER SCHOLARSHIP No. II. AND HORNER EXHIBITION FOR MATHEMATICS—
E. A. Brearley, O. A. A. Diethelm, C. E. Weatherburn } æq.

LITHGOW SCHOLARSHIP FOR FRENCH AND GERMAN—Clare A. C. Armstrong.
B. C. L. Gale, *prox. acc.*

LATIN.

Class I.

Harris, S. H.
Watts, P. R.
Diethelm, O. A. A.
Weatherburn, C. E.
Levick, A. M.

Class II.

Meyer, F. E.
Vickery, J. R.
Molesworth, E. H.
Manning, H. E.
Parker, M. V,
Fry, Edith M:
Avery, J. G.
Armstrong, Clare A. C.
Brearley, E. A.

Class III.

Oakes, N. C.
Campbell, A. P.
Geraghty, W. B.
Goddard, E. J.
McDonald, G. F.
Parkinson, P. C.
Collier, J. B.
Gale, B. C. L.
Stiles, S. G.
Breslin, E. J.
Allen, R. H.
Bonney, R. S.
Caldersmith, Jeanie J.

GREEK.

Class I.

Harris, S. H.
Molesworth, E. H.
Meyer, F. E.

Class II.

Avery, J. G.
Campbell, A. P. } æq.
Geraghty, W. B. } æq.
McDonald, G. F.

Class III.

Parker, M. V. } æq.
Manning, H. E. } æq.
Allen, R. H.
Collier, J. B.

GERMAN.

Class I.

Armstrong, Clare A. C.
Gale, B. C. L. } æq.
Diethelm, O. A. A. } æq.
Bonney, R. S.
Bilbrough, Jessie
Meyer, F. E.

Class II.

Brearley, E. A.
MacInnes, Isabel M.

Class III.

Holden, Florence M.
Davidson, A. C.

FRENCH.

Class I.

Levick, A. M.
Harris, S. H.
Weatherburn, C. E.
Watts, P. R.
Fry, Edith M.
Gale, B. C. L.
Avery, J. G.
Parkinson, T. C.
Molesworth, E. H.
Armstrong, Clare A. C.
La Douce, Félicie A.
Diethelm, O. A. A.
Bonney, R. S.
Bilbrough, Jessie
McDonald, G. F.
MacCallum, Isabella R.
McCarney, C. C.
Roberts, Celia
Houison, Isabel

Class II.

Hinton, Alice M.
Caldersmith, Jeanie J.
Brearley, E. A. } æq.
Parker, M. V. } æq.
Holloway, Irene A.
Roberts, Annetta F. M.
Teece, Gladys H. P.
MacInnes, Isabel M.

---

* S. H. Harris did not comply with the conditions for holding this Scholarship.

FRENCH—*continued.*

Class II.

Nash, F. L. E.
Oakes, N. C.
Horton, Gertrude C. } æq.
Holden, Florence M. }

Class III.

Pridham, H. E.
Mair, Dorothea M.
Carruthers, Ada M.
Watkins, Winifred E.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Brearley, E. A.
Diethelm, O. A. A. } æq.
Weatherburn, C. E. }
Levick, A. M.
Watts, P. R.
Cohen, A. F.

Class II.

Parkinson, T. C.
Davidson, A. C.
Bilbrough, Jessie
Jackson, H. M.
Saunders, G. J. A.
Laby, T. H.

Class III.

McCarney, C. C.
Meyer, F. E.
Bonney, R. S.
Sutton, Mabel H.
Collier, J. B.
Molesworth, E. H.
Mackay, Iven G.

MARCH, 1901.

PASS.

Abbott, H. K.
Addison, C. G.
Amos, Ruth I.
Barker, H. M.
Barling, Margeret M.
Barnard, G. J.
Berry, Mary
Body, E. E. I.
Bonney, R. S.
Brewster, H. R.
Brookes, G. A.
Brown, G. E.
Browne, P. E.
Burns, Dina
Campbell, A. P.
Carey, Daisy
Carmichael, Christina
Colvin, A. E.
Coombes, A. J.
Cramp, K. R.
Cranswick, G. H.
Dempsey, Laura M.
Dickson, B. B.
Diethelm, O. A. A.
Douglas, A. H.
Dowd, J. J.
Duff, V. W. T.
Edward, Jessie
Farquhar, N. G.
Field, Jessie A.
Fitzgerald, Margaret
Fletcher, T. J.
Fox, A. W.
Fry, Edith M.
Glanville, G. C.
Goddard, E. J.
Goddard, T. H.
Gresham, F. W.
Haigh, V.
Hall, M. P. J.
Harden, Georgina C.
Henderson, E. S.
Henry, M.
Hough, R. J.
Hughes, Maria
Hutchinson, E. L.
Imrie, J. D.
Johnston, Augusta R.
Jones, A. B.
Jones, S. C.
Kelly, Ellie V.
Knox, R. G.
La Douce, Félicie A.
Laird, H. H.
Langley, F. B.
Larkins, Beatrice
Lewis, A. E.
Lewis, S.
Lockhead, R. W.
Lowick, Clara
Lyons, Ettie
MacCallum, Isabella R.
McCarthy, N. H.
McLaughlin, J. H.
McMaster, C. F.
McPhillamy, K.
McPhillamy, M. C.
Marsden, Christiana
Martin, H. J.
Matthews, H. D.
Maxted, S. E.
Milford, G. D.
Morris, Olive E.
Moss, J.
Mugliston, Madeline
Munro, H. R.
Murray, C. O. C. F.
Murray-Prior, R. S.
O'Keeffe, Ellie
Ormiston, Martha I.
Orr, P. B.
Owen, T. M.
Oxenham, H.
Petherbridge, Margt. E.
Piggin, F. A.
Poate, H. R. G.
Powell, J. W. G.
Prevost, R. L. de T.
Pridham, H. E.
Reid, Roberta J. S.
Renwick, C. S.
Roberts, Celia
Robertson, W. S.

MARCH PASS—*continued.*

Rofe, Ruth I.
Sandford, Kathleen M.
Schlink, H. H.
Skillen, Elizabeth
Smith, P. A.
Steele, A. B.
Stokes, F. O.
Sutton, Mabel H.
Tarleton, A.
Teece, Gladys H. P.
Thompson, C. W.
Thurburn, Mary E.
Vine-Hall, Dorothy
Ward, Raymond Bertha
Way, E. R.
Weatherburn, C. E.
Wheeler, A. R.
White, W. J.
Whiting, K. M.
Williams, K.
Young, C. E. G.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

FOR THE FACULTIES OF LAW, MEDICINE AND SCIENCE, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

MARCH, 1901.

PASS.

Those whose names are marked with the letter (E) are qualified for admission to the Department of Engineering.

(*E*) Barr, J.
(*E*) Bell, G.
Collier, F. W. D.
Conolly, H. W.
Cropper, C. H.
Gilchrist, J. J.
(*E*) McNall, H.
Moseley, A. H.
Nicholls, W. F.
(*E*) Reid, R. S.
(*E*) Shellshear, J. L.
(*E*) Waine, V. J.
(*E*) Woodcock, L. R.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1899, AND MARCH, 1900.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. III., FOR CLASSICS—W. A. Barton, L. H. Allen, *prox. acc.*

GEORGE ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR MATHEMATICS—E. M. Wellisch.

GARTON SCHOLARSHIP, No. I., FOR FRENCH AND GERMAN—Margaret Sproule.

UNIVERSITY PRIZE FOR PHYSIOGRAPHY—W. Maxwell.

PROFESSOR MACCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH ESSAYS—L. H. Allen, A. H. Austin } æq.

HONOUR LISTS.

LATIN.

Class I.

Barton, W. A.
Allen, L. H.

Class II.

Jensen, Klio
Sharpe, G. F.
Stewart, J. R.

Class III.

*Wellisch, E. M. } bæ.
Brentnall, Nina T. }
King-Kemp, R. C. } bæ.
Willis, C. St. L. }

GREEK.

Class I.

Allen, L. H.
Barton, W. A.
Stewart, J. R.

Class III.

Jensen, Klio
Mowbray, R. W.
King-Kemp, R. C.

JUNIOR FRENCH.

Class I.

Sproule, Margaret
Waterhouse, E. G.
Murray-Prior, Doro. K.
Sharpe, G. F.
Aspinall, Jessie S.
Brentnall, Nina T.
*Wellisch, E. M.

Class II.

Adams, Edith M.
Coutts, Margaret
Docker, Gladys M. B.

JUNIOR GERMAN.

Class I.

Sproule, Margaret
Waterhouse, E. G.
Adams, Edith M.

Class II.

Murray-Prior, Doro. K.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

*Wellisch, E. M.
Close, J. C.
Sharp, G. F.

Class II.

Cohen, A. M.
Blanksby, L. H.

Class III.

Willis, C. St. L.
King-Kemp, R. C.
Gregson, E. J.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE COMPLETED THE FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

(Alphabetical.)

Adams, Edith M.
Allen, Leslie H.
Aspinall, A. J.
Aspinall, Jessie S.
Austin, A. H.
Ballhausen, F. L.
Baret, H. V. D.
Barton, W. A.
(*a*)*Bathgate, D. G.
Binney, Constance C.
Blanksby, L. H.
Boland, Blanche E.
Brentnall, Nina T.
*Campbell, W. C.
Cohen, A. M.
Coutts, Margaret
Cowlishaw, Winifred
Cullen, F. V. J.
Denham, H. K.
Docker, Gladys M. B.
Farran, R. A. L.
Freeman, V.
Gibson, D. D.
*Giles, J. P. H.

* Evening Student. (*a*) These students take Chemistry in the Second Year under present teaching arrangements.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION—*continued.*

Graham, Emily R.
Grant, W. J.
Gregson, E. J.
Harley, Helen L.
*Hawken, R. W., B.E.
Herrmann, F. W.
(*a*)*Hewitt, T. C.
Hope, P.
Jaques, H. V.
Jensen, Klio
King-Kemp, R. C.
*Lindsay, W. C.
Logan, G.
Loudon, Bertha W.
Love, J.
McArdle, F. O.
MacCulloch, H. T. C.
(*a*)*McDonald, T. G.
McKenna, T. R.
Mackenzie, A. J.
McKillop, R. A.
McWilliam, N. G.
Mair, N. F.
Maxwell, W.
Meek, H. A.
Meeks, V. A. F.
Moran, W. R.
Morley, Irene M.
Mowbray, R. W.
Murray-Prior, Doro. K.
Noake, A. R.
O'Reilly, T. L.
*O'Reilly, W. C.
(*a*)*Oswald, A. W.
Palmer, C. R.
Palmer, H. W.
Rae, T. R.
(*a*)*Roberts, T. T.
Saunders, Florence L.
*Schrader, C. P. P.
Sharpe, G. F.
Slade, O. C.
Sproule, Margaret
Stacy, V. O.
Stevenson, J. E. G.
(*a*)*Stevenson, W. H. W.
Stewart, J. R.
Wardrop, Maggie R.
Wark, Florence H.
Waterhouse, E. G.
Watson, H. F.
Welch, J. B. St. V.
(*a*)*Wellisch, E. M.
Wilkinson, Ida B.
Willis, C. St. L.
(*a*)*Yates, M. E.

ORDER OF MERIT IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS.

ENGLISH.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Allen, L. H.
Jensen, Klio
Kemp, R. C. K. } bæ.
Waterhouse, E. G. }
Hope, P.
Sproule, Margaret
Brentnall, Nina T.
Willis, C. St. L.
O'Reilly, T. L. } æq.
Sharpe, G. F. }
Adams, Edith M.
Barton, W. A.
Cowlishaw, Winifred
*Beckenham, J. G.
Aspinall, Jessie S. } bæ.
Binney, Const. C. }
*Stevenson, W. H. W. } bæ.
*Wellisch, E. M. }
Blanksby, L. H.
Stewart, J. R. } æq.
Maxwell, W. }
Grant, W. J.
**Quaife, Aldyth
Harley, Helen L.
Baret, H. V. D.
Watson, H. F.
Boland, Blanche E. } bæ.
Meek, H. A. }
Moran, W. R. }
Welch, J. B. St. V.
Docker, Gladys M. B. } bæ.
Loudon, Bertha W. }
Slade, O. C. }
Mowbray, R. W.
Coutts, Margaret } bæ.
Wardrop, Mag. R. }
*Roberts, T. T. }
Austin, A. H. } bæ.
Palmer, H. W. }
McWilliam, N. G. }
Wark, Florence H.
Palmer, C. R.
Stacy, V. O.
Graham, Emily R. } bæ.
Cohen, A. M. }
Mackenzie, A. J.
Morley, Irene M. } bæ.
Murray-Prior, D.K. }
*Yates, M. E. }
Dick, T. H. } æq.
*Bathgate, D. G. }
Herrmann, F. W.
McCulloch, H. T. C.
Meeks, V. A. F.
Oswald, A.
Welch, L. St. V.
*Hawken, R. W. B. E. } bæ.
*Hewitt, T. C. }
Denham, H. K.
Docker, W. B. } æq.
Gibson, D. D. }
Budden, Winnifred M.
Saunders, Flo. L. } æq.
*Brown, G. E. }

* Evening Student. (*a*) These students take Chemistry in the Second Year under present teaching arrangemets.
** Not passing through regular course.

ENGLISH—*continued.*

McKillop, R. A.
Stevenson, J. E. G.
Futter, F. C.
Jones, S. T. } æq.
Love, J. } æq.
Logan, G. } æq.
*Schrader, C. P. P. } æq.

Aspinall, A. J. } æq.
Best, W. P. } æq.
Candlish, R. S. } æq.
Noake, A. R. } æq.
*Macdonald, T. G. } æq.
Renton, W. J.

Campbell, W. C. } æq.
Rae, T. R. } æq.
Wilkinson, Ida B. } æq.
McKenna, T. R.
Gregson, E. J.
Jaques, H. V.
Freeman, V.

MARCH, 1901 (Alphabetical).

Ballhausen, F. L.
Carroll, W. J. S.

Cullen, F. V. J.
Farran, R. A. L.

McArdle, F. O.
Mair, N. F.

GERMAN (JUNIOR).

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Docker, Gladys M. B.

GREEK (PRELIMINARY CLASS).

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

*Oswald, A. W.
Austin, A. H.
Hope, P.

Logan, G. } æq.
Grant, W. J. } æq.
*Stevenson, W. H. W.

Noake, A. R.
McKillop, R. A.
Meek, H. A.

MARCH, 1901.

Love, J.

JUNIOR FRENCH.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Wardrop, Maggie R.
Harley, Helen L. } æq.
O'Reilly, T. L. } æq.
Slade, O. C.
Binney, Const. C. } æq.
MacCulloch, H.T.C. } æq.
Stevenson, J. E. G. } æq.
Cullen, F. V. J. } æq.
Welch, J. B. St. V. } æq.
Aspinall, A. J.
Cohen, A. M. } æq.
Morley, Irene M. } æq.
*Yates, M. E.
Gregson, E. J.
Moran, W. R.
Graham, Emily R.
Cowlishaw, Winifred
Saunders, Florence L.

Palmer, C R.
*O'Reilly, W. C.
*Giles, J. P. H. } æq.
*Hawken, R. W., B.E. } æq.
Farran, R. A. L.
Blanksby, L. H. } æq.
Wark, Florence H. } æq.
Gibson, D. D.
Renton, W. J. } æq.
Watson, H. F. } æq.
*Bathgate, D. G. } æq.
*Hewitt, T. C. } æq.
McWilliam, N. G. } æq.
*Campbell, W. C. } æq.
Stacy, V. O. } æq.
Freeman, V.
Denham, H. K.

Wilkinson, Ida B.
Boland, Blanche E.
Herrmann, F W. } æq.
*Schrader, C. P. P. } æq.
*Roberts, T. T.
Rae, T. R.
Welch, L. St. V.
Mair, N. F.
Fletcher, T. J. } æq.
McArdle, F. O. } æq.
McKenna, T. R. } æq.
Futter, F. C.
Best, W. P.
*McDonald, T. G.
Meeks, V. A. F.
Jaques, H. V.
Loudon, Bertha W.

* Evening Student.

JUNIOR FRENCH—*continued.*

MARCH, 1901 (Alphabetical).

Ballhausen, F. L.
*Lindsay, W. C.
Palmer, H. W.
Mackenzie, A. J.

LATIN.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Maxwell, W.
Sproule, Margaret
Cowlishaw, Winifred
Baret, H. V. D.
Waterhouse, E. G.
McWilliam, N. G.
Logan, G.
*Oakes, Florence I. M.
Cohen, A. M.
Aspinall, Jessie S.
Stevenson, W. H. W.
Wardrop, Maggie R.
Mowbray, R. W.
Hope, P.
Docker, Gladys M. B.
Wark, Florence H.
Morley, Irene M.
MacCulloch, H. T. C.
*Roberts, T. T.
Palmer, C. R.
Harley, Helen L.
Stevenson, J. E. G.
Binney, Constance C.
Gregson, E. J.
Slade, O. C.
Adams, Edith M.
Coutts, Margaret
Saunders, Florence L.
Blanksby, L. H.
Giles, J. P. H.
*Oswald, A. W.
O'Reilly, T. L.
Grant, W. J.
Herrmann, F. W.
Watson, H. F.
*Yates, M. E.
Mair, N. F.
Graham, Emily I.
Futter, F. C.
Aspinall, A. J
Loudon, Bertha W.
Boland, Blanche E.
Austin, A. H.
Denham, H. K.
Ballhausen, F. L.
*Bathgate, D. G.
Welch, J. B. St. V.
Moran, W. R.
Jaques, H. V.
Fletcher, T. J.
*McDonald, T. G.
Wilkinson, Ida B.
Stacy, V. O.
*Hewitt, T. C.
Freeman, V.
McKenna, T. R.
McArdle, F. O.
Meeks, V. A. F.
*Hawken, R. W., B.E.

MARCH, 1901 (Alphabetical).

Best, W. P.
Cullen, F. V. J.
Farran, R. A. L.
Gibson, D. D.
*Lindsay, W. C.
Love, J.
Mackenzie, A. J.
McKillop, R. A.
Meek, H. A.
Murray-Prior, Doro. K.
Noake, A. R.
Palmer, H. W.
Rae, T. R.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

ALPHABETICAL.

Adams, Edith M.
Allen, L. H.
Aspinall, Jessie S.
Baret, H. V. D.
Barton, W. A.
*Bathgate, D. G.
*Beckenham, J. G.
Binney, Constance C.
Boland, Blanche E.
Brentnall, Nina T.
*Brown, G. E.
Candlish, R. S.
Coutts, Margaret
Cowlishaw, Winifred
Cullen, F. V. J.
Denham, H. K.
Dick, T. H.
Farran, R. A. L.
Freeman, V.
Gibson, D. D.
Graham, Emily R.
Grant, W. J.
Harley, Helen L.
Herrmann, F. W.
*Hewitt, T. C.
Hope, P.
Jaques, H. V.
Jensen, Klio
Loudon, Bertha W.
Love, J.
MacCulloch, H. T. C.
McKenna, T. R.
Mackenzie, A. J.

* *Evening Student.*

MATHEMATICS—*continued.*

McSharry, P. J.
McWilliam, N. G.
Maxwell, W.
Meek, H. A.
Meeks, V. A. F.
Morley, Irene M.
Mowbray, R. W.
†Morris, L. C.
Murray-Prior, Doro. K.
Noake, A.R.
O'Reilly, T. L.
*O'Reilly, W. C.
*Oakes, Florence I. M.
*Oswald, A. W.
Palmer, C. R.
Palmer, H. W.
Rae, T. R.
*Roberts, T. T.
Saunders, Florence L.
Slade, O. C.
Sproule, Margaret
Stevenson, J. E. G.
*Stevenson, W. H. W.
Stewart, J. R.
Wardrop, Maggie R.
Waterhouse, E. G.
Waters, E. J. H.
Watson, H. F.
Welch, J. B. St V
Yates, M. E.

MARCH, 1901 (Alphabetical.)

Aspinall, A. J.
Austin, A. H.
Ballhausen, F. L.
Carroll, W. J. S.
Docker, Gladys M. B.
Logan, G.
McArdle, F. O.
*McDonald, T. G.
McKillop, R. A.
Mair, N. F.
Moran, W. R.
Parry, E. L. D.
Rentoul, J. B.
Stacy, V. O.
Wark, Florence H.
Wilkinson, Ida B.

CHEMISTRY.

CLASS EXAMINATION, MAY, 1900.

PASS.

Class II.
Waterhouse, E. J.
Jensen, Klio
Gregson, E. J.
Slade, O. C.
Dick, T. H.
Mowbray, R. W.
McCulloch, H. T.

SATISFIED THE CONDITIONS OF BY-LAWS, CHAP. XV., SEC. 12.

Adams, Edith M.
Allen, L. H.
Aspinall, A. J.
Aspinall, Jessie S.
Austin, A. H.
Austin, R. Y.
Baret, H. V. D.
Barton, W. A.
Best, W. P.
Binney, Constance C.
Boland, Blanche E.
Blanksby, L. H.
Brentnall, Nina T.
Candlish, R. S.
Carroll, W. J. S.
Cohen, A. M.
Coutts, Margaret
Cowlishaw, W.
Cullen, F. V. J.
Denham, H. K.
Docker, Gladys M.B.
Docker, W. B.
Ebsworth, S. W.
Freeman, V.
Futter, F. C.
Gibson, D. D.
Graham, Emily R.
Grant, W. J.
Harley, Helen L.
Herrmann, F. W.
Heydon, G. A. M.
Hope, P.
Jaques, H. V.
Jones, S. T.
Kemp, R. C. K.
Logan, G,
Mackenzie, A. J.
McKillop, R. A.
McSharry, P. J.
McWilliam, N. G.
Maxwell, W.
Meek, H. A.
Morley, Irene M.
Murray-Prior, Doro. K.
Noake, A. R.
O'Reilly, T. L.
Palmer, C. R.
Palmer, H. W.
Parry, E. L. D.
Rae, T. R.
Saunders, Florence L.
Sharpe, G. F.
Shearman, Aug. G. G.
Sproule, Margaret
Stacy, V. O.
Stevenson, J. E. G.
Stewart, J. R.
Wardrop, Maggie R.
Wark, Florence H.
Waters, E. J. H.
Welch, J. B. St. V.
Wilkinson, Ida B.
Willis, C. St. L.

* Evening Student. † Unmatriculated.

NOVEMBER, 1900.

Elliott, H. R.
Fletcher, T. J.
McArdle, F. O.
McKenna, T. R.
Mair, N. F.
Meeks, V. A. F.
Moran, W. R.
O'Halloran, C. M.
Watson, H. F.

DECEMBER, 1900.

*Campbell, W. C.
*Featherstone, L.

PHYSICS.

CLASS EXAMINATION, AUGUST, 1900.

PASS.

Dick, T. H.
Blanksby, L. H.
Jensen, Klio
O'Reilly, T. L.
Stewart, J. R.
Palmer, C. R.
Waterhouse, E. G.
Kemp, R. C K.
Barton, W. A.
McCulloch, H. T. C. } æq.
McKillop, R. A. } æq.
Futter, F. C. } æq.
Grant, W. J. } æq.
Slade, O. C. } æq.
Welch, J. B. St. V. } æq.
Sharpe, G. F. } æq.
Murray-Prior D. K. } æq.
Sproule, Margaret } æq.
Saunders, Florence L.
Gibson, D. D. } æq.
Waters, E. J. H. } æq.
Palmer, H. W. } æq.

Meek, H. A. } æq.
Harley, Helen L. } æq.
Brentnall, Nina T.
Cullen, F. V. J.
Jacques, H. V. } æq.
Hope, P. } æq.
Boland, Blanche E. } æq.
Gregson, E. J. } æq.
Mowbray, R. W. } æq.
Maxwell, W. } æq.
Freeman, V. } æq.
Best, W. } æq.
Aspinall, Jessie S. } æq.
Moran, W. R. } æq.
Baret, H. V. D. } æq.
Parry, E. L. D.
Wilkinson, Ida B. } æq.
Willis, C. St. L. } æq.
Candlish, R. S. } æq.
Docker, W. B. } æq.
Adams, Edith M. } æq.
Ebsworth, S. W. } æq.

Coutts, Margaret } æq.
Cowlishaw, Winif'd } æq.
Binney, Const. C. } æq.
Aspinall, A. J.
Graham, Emily R.
Shearman, Aug. G. G.
Austin, A. H. } æq.
Herrmann, F. W. } æq.
Allen, L. H. } æq.
Meeks, V. A. F. } æq.
Jones, S. T. } æq.
Noake, A. R. } æq.
Rae, T. R. } æq.
Elliott, H. R.
Stevenson, J. E. G. } æq.
Morley, Irene } æq.
Docker, Gladys M. B. } æq.
O'Halloran, C. M. } æq.
Mackenzie, A. J.
Cohen, A. M. } æq.
Logan, G. } æq.
Fletcher, T. J.

McWilliam, N. G.

CLASS EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER, 1900.

PASS.

Wardrop, Maggie R.
McArdle, F. O.
McKenna, T. R.
Denham, H. K.
Stacy, V. O.
Wark, Florence H.
Watson, H. F.
Manning, J.
Carroll, W. J. S.
McSharry, P. J.
Mair, N. F.

EVENING STUDENTS.

CLASS EXAMINATION, DECEMBER, 1900.

PASS.

Hewitt, T. G.
O'Reilly, W. C.
Roberts, T. T. } æq.
Brown, G. E. } æq.
Oswald, A. W. } æq.
Stevenson, W. H. W. } æq.
Beckenham, J. G. } æq.
Yates, M. E. } æq.
Oakes, Flo. I. M. } æq.
Giles, J. P. H. } æq.
Compton, A. Z.
Lindsay, W. C. } æq.
Wellisch, E. M. } æq.
Campbell, W. C.
McDonald, T. G. } æq.
Bathgate, D. G. } æq.

* Evening Student.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Maxwell, W.
Welch, J. B. St. V.
Sharpe, G. F.
Gregson, E. J.
Jensen, Klio
Debenham, A. J. (Eng.)
Grant, W. J.
Patterson, B. G. (Eng.)
Close, J. C. (Eng.)
Gray, G. J. (Eng.)
Barton, W. A. } bæ.
Brentnall, Nina T. } bæ.
Mowbray, R. W.
Denham, H. K.
Waterhouse, E. G.
Austin, A. H. } æq.
Richardson, R. J. D. (Eng.) } æq.
*Roberts, T. T.
Aspinall, Jessie S.
O'Reilly, T. L. } æq.
*Giles, J. P. H. } æq.
Adams, Edith M.
*O'Reilly, W. C.
Best, W. P.
*Stevenson, W. H. W.
Baret, H. V. D. } bæ.
Murray-Prior, D. K. } bæ.
Futter, F. C.
Smail, J. A. M. (Eng.)
†Stoddart, R. (Eng.)
*Beckenham, J. G. } bæ.
*Hewitt, T. C. } bæ.

Docker, W. B. } æq.
Willis, C. St. L. } æq.
Cullen, F. V. J.
Dick, T. H. } bæ.
Gibson, R. M. } bæ.
*Bathgate, D. G. } bæ.
Brereton, E. Le G. (Eng.) } bæ.
Foy, L. H. (Eng.) } bæ.
Binney, Const. C. } bæ.
Boland, Blanche E. } bæ.
McArdle, F. O.
Palmer, H. W.
Bennett, V. C. (Eng.)
Cowlishaw, Winifred
Candlish, R. S. } bæ.
McCulloch, H. T. C. } bæ.
Moran, W. R. } bæ.
Martyn, A. M. (Eng.) } bæ.
Blanksby, L. H.
Gibson, D. D.
Kemp, R. C. K.
Hall, R. V. (Eng.)
Slade, O. C.
Wark, Florence H.
Sproule, Margaret
Stacy, V. O. } æq.
Coutts, Margaret } æq.
Freeman, V.
Morley, Irene M.
Herrmann, F. W. } bæ.
Waters, E. J. H. } bæ.
*Yates, M. E. } bæ.
Wilkinson, Ida B. } bæ.

Stewart, J. R.
Harley, Helen L.
*Compton, A. Z.
Allen, L. H.
Fletcher, T. J. } bæ.
Palmer, C. R. } bæ.
Parry, E. L. D. } bæ.
Rae, T. R.
Garde, H. T. (Eng.)
Aspinall, A. J. } bæ.
Meeks, V. A. F. } bæ.
*Lindsay, W. C. } bæ.
Elliott, H. R. } bæ.
Jaques, H. V. } bæ.
Meek, H. A. } bæ.
Stevenson, J. E. G. } bæ.
Watson, H. F. } bæ.
*Oswald, A. W. } bæ.
*Wellisch, E, M. } bæ.
Platt, C. P. (Eng.) } bæ.
Ross, A. W. (Eng.) } bæ.
Docker, Gladys M. B. } bæ.
Graham, Emily R. } bæ.
Saunders, Flor. L. } bæ.
Wardrop, Mag. R. } bæ.
Cohen, A. M. } bæ.

O'Halloran, C. M.
Hope, P.
McWilliam, N. G.

MARCH, 1901 (Alphabetical).

*Campbell, W. C.
Carroll, W. J. S.
Logan, G.
*McDonald, T. G.

McKenna, T. R.
McKenzie, A. J.
McKillop, R. A.

Mair, N. F.
Noake, A. R.
*Oakes, Florence I. M.

* Evening Student.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1900, AND MARCH, 1901.

COOPER SCHOLARSHIP, No. I., FOR CLASSICS—Not awarded.

BARKER SCHOLARSHIP, No. I., FOR MATHEMATICS—O. U. Vonwiller (Eng.).

GARTON SCHOLARSHIP, No. II., FOR FRENCH AND GERMAN—H. Wilshire.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S PRIZE FOR HISTORY—R. N. Teece.

PROFESSOR MACCALLUM'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH ESSAYS—
Charlotte E. Fraser-Hill } æq.
Lottie Fullerton }

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S PRIZE FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—
J. A. Ferguson.

HONOUR LISTS.

LATIN.

Class I.

Teece, R. N.

Class II.

Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
Larcombe, E. R.
Ferguson, J. A.

Class III.

Campbell, J. S.

GREEK.

Class II.

Teece, R. N.

Class III.

Larcombe, E. R.

SENIOR FRENCH.

Class I.

Wilshire, H.
Mackness, Constance
Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
Armstrong, Helen D. H.

Class III.

King-Kemp, Laura M.

SENIOR GERMAN.

Class I.

Armstrong, Helen D. H.
Wilshire, H.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Phillips, F. G.
Crisford, Hilda N. M.
Mackness, Constance

Class II.

Wheeler, H. C.

Class III.

King-Kemp, Laura M.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Vonwiller, O. U. (Eng.)
Tivey, J. P.

Class II.

Smith, W.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Ferguson, J. A.
Makin, W.

Class II.

Castleman, A.
Green, H. M.
Crisford, Hilda N. M.

HISTORY.

Class I.

Teece, R. N.

Class II.

Fullerton, Lottie
Sandford, Blanche V.
Reid, Violet M.

PHYSICS.

Class I.

Vonwiller, O. U. (Eng.)
Tivey, J. P.
Whitfeld, H. E., B.A (Eng.)

THE FOLLOWING HAVE COMPLETED THE SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

(Alphabetical.)

Alexander, Maud M.
Amos, Nellie M.
Anderson, Virginia
*Armitage, C. H.
Armstrong, Helen D. H.
*Artlett, W. L.
Bolton, Barbara M.
Brownlie, Eveline A.
Campbell, J. S.
Castleman, A.
Crisford, Hilda, N. M.
Fergusou, J. A.
*Fetherstone, L.
Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
Fullerton, Lottie
Green, H. M.
Harris, R. A.
Henry, Ida E.
Hinton, W. S.
Hodge, S. T.
King-Kemp, Laura M.
Larcombe, E. R.
Larkins, F. J. N.
Lord, F. C. T.
Mackness, Constance
Macrossan, H. D.
Makin, W.
Massey-Makinson, A.
*Maxted, H. L.
Mote, A. R.
Paton, Mary P.
Pitt, A. G. M.
Phillips, F. G.
Phillips, R. B.
Reid, Violet M.
Sandford, Blanche Vavasour
Smith, W.
Smith, W. Michael
Teece, R. N.
Tivey, J. P.
Wheeler, H. C. F.
Wilshire, H.

LATIN.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Mackness, Constance
Macrossan, H. D.
Green, H. M. } æq.
Sandford, B. V. } æq.
Wheeler, H. C. F.
Crisford, Hilda N. M.
Phillips, R. B.
Castleman, A. } æq.
Tivey, J. P. } æq.
Makin, W.
Pitt, A. G. M. } æq.
*Robson, Hilda } æq.
Smith, W.
Lord, F. C. T. } æq.
Phillips, F. G. } æq.
Smith, W. Michael } æq.
Fullerton, Lottie
Mote, A. R.
Massey-Makinson, A.
Henry, Ida E.
Larkins, F. J. M.
Bolton, Barbara M.
Hodge, S. G.
*Armitage, C. H.
Brownlie, Eveline A.
Harris, R. A.

MARCH, 1901 (Alphabetical).

Amos, Nellie M.
Anderson, Virginia
*Artlett, W. L.
Hinton, W. S.
*Maxted, H. L.
Noake, R. R.
Paton, Mary P.
Reid, Violet M.
Thawley, J.

JUNIOR GREEK.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Macrossan, H. D.
Baret, H. V. D. (1st yr.)
Phillips, F. G.
Willis, C. St. L. (1st yr.)
Ferguson, J. A.
Maxwell, W. (1st yr.)
Castleman, A.

MARCH, 1901.

Smith, W. Michael

ENGLISH.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Armstrong, Helen D. H.
Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.
Fullerton, Lottie
Reid, Violet M.
Alexander, Maud M.
Bolton, Barbara M.
*Robson, Hilda
Ferguson, J. A.
*Artlett, W. L. } æq.
Lord, F. C. T. } æq.
Sandford, Blanche V.
Henry, Ida E.

* Evening Student.

ENGLISH—*continued.*

Hodge, S. T.
Phillips, R. B.
King-Kemp. L. M. } æq.
Castleman, A. } æq.
Pitt, A. G. M.
Smith, W.
Rutherford, Con. M.
Paton, Mary P.
Harris, R. A.
Wilshire, H.

MARCH, 1901 (Alphabetical.)

Amos, Nellie M.
Massey-Makinson, A.

HISTORY.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Larkins, F. J. M.
Armstrong, H.D.H. } æq.
Bolton, Barbara M. } æq.
Mackness, Const. } æq.
Pitt, A. G. M.
Green, H. M. } æq.
Lord, F. C. T. } æq.
Larcombe, E. R.
Hodge, S. T. } æq.
Phillips, F. G. } æq.
Alexander, Maud M.
Wheeler, H. C. F.
Heury, Ida E.
Amos, Nellie M.
Mote, A. R.
Paton, Mary P.
*Artlett, W. L.
*Maxted, H. L.

MARCH, 1901 (Alphabetical.)

Anderson, Virginia
*Fetherstone, Leslie
Hinton, W. S.
Rutherford, Const. M.

SENIOR GERMAN.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Sommerhoff, F. J.
Mote, A. R.
*Maxted, H. L.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Teece, R. N.
Green, H. M.
Fullerton, Lottie
Smith, W. Michael
*Maxted, H. L.
Lord, F. C. T.
Hodge, S. T.
Smith, W.
Macrossan, H. D.
Larkins, F. J. M.
*Artlett, W. L.
Phillips, R. B.
Larcombe, E. R.
Wilshire, H.
Mote, A. R.
Pitt, A. G. M.
Wheeler, H.
Sommerhoff, F. J.
Noake, R. R.
Harris, R. A.
Hinton, W. S.
Brownlie, Eveline A.

MARCH, 1901 (Alphabetical).

Anderson, Virginia
Campbell, J. S.
Little, V. A. S.
Massey-Makinson, A.
Rutherford, Const. M.
Thawley, J.

BIOLOGY (Zoology.)

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

King-Kemp, Laura M.

GEOLOGY.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Alexander, Maud M.
Paton, Mary P.

* Evening Student.

CHEMISTRY—(Metals).

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

King-Kemp, Laura M.

SENIOR FRENCH.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Smith, W. Michael } aeq.	Tivey, J. P.	*Fetherstone, L.
Green, H. M. } aeq.	Makin, W.	Brownlie, Eveline A.
Bolton, Barbara M.	Henry, Ida E.	*Armitage, C. H.
Sandford, Blanche V.	Amos, Nellie M.	Larkins, F. J. M.
Crisford, Hilda N. M.		

MARCH, 1901 (Alphabetical.)

Alexander, Maud M.	Harris, R. A.	Reid, Violet M
Anderson, Virginia	Hinton, W. S.	

MATHEMATICS.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

(Alphabetical.)

Campbell, J. S.	Macrossan, H. D.	Phillips, R. B.
Fraser-Hill, Charlotte E.	Makin, W.	

MARCH, 1901.

Brownlie, Eveline A.

* Evening Student.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1900, AND MARCH, 1901.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR CLASSICS—F. A. Todd.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR MATHEMATICS—Not awarded.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—Not awarded.

FRAZER SCHOLARSHIP FOR HISTORY—Elsie A. H. Mills.
Marjorie K. Jarrett, *prox acc.*

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S CLASS PRIZE FOR LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—
Jessie Bowmaker } æq.
F. Mildred Fry }

HONOUR LISTS.

LATIN.

Class I.
Todd, F. A.
Mills, Elsie A. H. } æq.
Paxton, Betha }

Class II.
Palmer, Selina E.
Hill, J. G. W.

Class III.
Bruce, Grace M.
Power, P. H.

GREEK.

Class I.
Todd, F. A.

HISTORY.

Class I.
Mills, Elsie A. H.
Jarrett, Marjorie K.

Class II.
Crawford, T. S.

SENIOR FRENCH.

Class I.
Paxton, Betha
Armstrong, Ina B. H.
Palmer, Selina E.

SENIOR GERMAN.

Class I.
Armstrong, Ina B. H.

ENGLISH.

Class II.
Armstrong, Ina B. H.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.
Bowmaker, Jessie } æq.
Fry, F. Mildred }

Class II.
Bruce, Grace M.
Wilson, G. H.

Class III.
Crawford, T. S.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE COMPLETED THE THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION:—
(Alphabetical.)

Armstrong, Ina B. H.
Bowmaker, Jessie
Brownlie, Eliz. A. D.
Bruce, Annie
Bruce, Grace Mitchell
*Chambers, G. A.
Crawford, T. S.
Crowley, A.
Fahey, B. F.
Fry, F. Mildred
Hill, J. G. W.
Jarrett, Marjorie K.
MacInnes, Angus
Maclean, C. H. R.
Mills, Elsie A. H.
O'Sullivan, Eugene F.
Palmer, Selina E.
Paxton, Betha

* Evening Student.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION—*continued.*

Petrie, Edith M.	Smee, Reginald	Vickery, E. F.
Power, P. H.	Stephenson, A. Leila	Walsh, J. J.
Pratt, W. H.	*Stoyles, H. G.	Wilson, D.
Reynolds, R. B.	Taylor, T. M.	Wilson, G. H.
Ryan, J. W.	Todd, F. A.	

LATIN.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Fry, F. Mildred	*Stoyles, H. G.	Petrie, Edith M.
Ryan, J. W.	O'Sullivan, E. F.	Stephenson, A. Leila } æq.
Vickery, E. F.	Reynolds, R. B.	Bruce, Annie } æq.
Bowmaker, Jessie	Brownlie, Eliz. A. D.	MacInnes, A.
Fahey, B. F.		

MARCH, 1901 (Alphabetical).

Crawford, T. S.	Smee, Reginald	Walsh, J. J.
*Grieve, J. T.	Taylor, T. M.	

PHYSIOLOGY.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Gibson, Marian A. M.

SENIOR GREEK.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Hill, J. G. W.	Ryan, J. W.

MARCH, 1901 (Alphabetical).

Campbell, J. S. (2nd yr.)	Massey-Makinson, A. (2nd yr.)	Power, P. H.
		Walsh, J. J.

HISTORY.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Fahey, B. F.	*Stoyles, H. G.	*Grieve, J. T.
Wilson, D. } æq.	*Chambers, G. A.	Crowley, A.
Wilson, G. H. } æq.	Petrie, Edith M.	Power, P. H. } æq.
Vickery, E. F.	Taylor, T. M.	Pratt, W. H. } æq.

MARCH, 1901 (Alphabetical).

Brownlie, Elizabeth A. D.	Smee, Reginald

SENIOR FRENCH.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Bruce, Annie	Maclean, C. H. R.	Pratt, W. H.
Bowmaker, Jessie	Petrie, Edith M.	

MARCH, 1901.

*Graham, A. N.

* Evening Student.

GEOLOGY.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Maclean, C. H. R.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

(Alphabetical.)

MacInnes, A.	Maclean, C. H. R.	O'Sullivan, E. F.

ENGLISH.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Wilson, D.	Bruce, Grace M.	ter.	Reynolds, R. B.
Fry, F. Mildred	*Chambers, G. A.	ter.	Holt, Edith J. K.
Mills, Elsie A. H.	Jarrett, Marjorie K.	ter.	Brownlie, Eliz. A. D.
Bowmaker, Jessie	Wilson, G. H.	ter.	Stephenson, A. Leila
	Bruce, Annie		Crowley, A.
	Palmer, Selina E.		

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS, DECEMBER, 1900.

Paxton, Betha	Lehane, T. J.	Smee, R.
Vickery, E. F.	Todd, F. A.	MacInnes, A.
Wilson, D.	Taylor, T. M.	MacMahon, W. D.
Fahey, B. F.	Hill, J. G. W.	Walsh, J. J.
Ryan, J. W.	Crowley, A.	
Reynolds, R. B.	O'Sullivan, E. F.	*Chambers, G. A.
Jarrett, Marjorie K.	White, A. B. S.	*Stoyles, H. G.

MARCH, 1901.

Stephenson, A. Leila

* Evening Student.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1901.

SCHOOL OF CLASSICS.

PASS.

Fitzhardinge, Maude Y., B.A.
Perkins, F. T., B.A.

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

PASS.

Cribb, Estelle M.B., B.A.

SCHOOL OF MODERN LITERATURE.

HONOURS.

Class II.

Roseby, T. E., B.A. (French & German).

PASS.

Anderson, Catherine, B.A. (English).

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

HONOURS.

Class II.

Binns, W. J., B.A.

PASS.

Davies, Edith Warlow, B.A.

PHILOSOPHY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

PASS.

Slack, Ida L., B.A.

SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY.

HONOURS.

Class II.

McMullen, F., B.A.

FACULTY OF LAW.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1901.

WIGRAM ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP FOR PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECT OF THE EXAMINATION—R. C. Teece.

GEORGE AND MATILDA HARRIS SCHOLARSHIP FOR PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECTS OF THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION AND CLASS EXAMINATIONS OF THE YEAR—R. N. Robson.

PROFESSOR COBBETT'S PRIZE FOR THE THEORY OF LEGISLATION—J. A. Browne.

PASS.

(*Order of Merit.*)

Teece, R. C., B.A.
Rob on, R. N., B.A.
Browne, J. A.
Stephen, H. M., B.A.
Curtis, W. J., B.A.
Pratt, W. H.
Saywell, T. S., B.A.

ROMAN LAW, JURISPRUDENCE AND THE THEORY OF LEGISLATION.

(*Order of Merit.*)

Teece, R. C., B.A.
Browne, J. A.
Robson, R. N., B.A.
Stephen, H. M., B.A.
Curtis, W. J., B.A.
Pratt, W. H.
Saywell, T. S., B.A.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(*Order of Merit.*)

Teece, R. C., B.A.
Robson, R. N., B.A.
Browne, J. A.
Stephen, H. M., B.A.
Mulholland, J. J., B.A.
Pratt, W. H.
Curtis, W. J., B.A.
Saywell, T. S., B.A.
Lehane, T. J.

FINAL LL.B. EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1901.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL—Not awarded.

HONOURS.

Class II.

Pilcher, N. G., B.A.
Stacy, F. S., B.A.
Clegg, W. C., B.A.
Davidson, C. G. W., B.A.
Tozer, S. D., B.A.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1900.

RENWICK SCHOLARSHIP FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECTS OF THE EXAMINATION—E. S. Harrison } æq.
J. R. Leslie }

COLLIE PRIZE FOR BOTANY—W. T. Quaife.

PROFESSOR HASWELL'S PRIZES FOR ZOOLOGY (Class Examination)—J. R. Leslie. (Laboratory Notes)—J. W. Power.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Bligh, E. A. R.
Coen, J.
Culpin, E.
Day, E. J.
Donovan, H. C. E.
Griffiths, J. N.
Hammond, K.
Harris, J. S.
Harrison, E. S.
Leslie, J. R.
McDowall, V.
McKelvie, J. L.
Poidevin, L. O. S., B.A.
Power, J. W.
Quaife, W. T.
Roberts, A. S. C.
Shellshear, C.
Simpson, F. G. M.
Verge, A.
Vernon, G. H,
Whiteman, R. J. M.
Young, E. H.

CLASS LISTS IN HONOURS.

PHYSICS.

Class I.
Donovan, H. C. E.

Class II.
Harrison, E. S.
Leslie, J. R.
McKelvie, J. L.
Power, J. W.

BIOLOGY.

Class II.
Quaife, W. T.
Harrison, E. S.
Leslie, J. R.
Culpin, E.

CHEMISTRY.

Class I.
None.

Class II.
Culpin, E.
Leslie, J. R.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1901.

PASS.

Dalton, P.
Deck, H. L.
Smith, P. E.
Withers, O. E. B.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1900.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Benjafield, V.
Browne, C. S.
Buchanan, G. A.
Buchanan, J. D.
Conolly, T. P.
D'Arcy, Constance E.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION—*continued.*

Finselbach, F. W. A.	Mansfield, W. C.	Sheehy, W.
Godsall, R. S.	Mawson, W.	Stiles, B. T.
Jones, H. A.	Perkins, R.	Thomson, Jean G.
Jones, L.	Phillips, A. B.	Vernon, M. M.
Lethbridge, H. O.	Quaife, C.	Ure, Sarah L.
MacEncroe, J. M.	Riley, S. B., B.A.	

CLASS LISTS.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Buchanan, G. A.

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Lethbridge, H. O.	D'Arcy, Const. E. } æq.	Connolly, T. P.
Mawson, W.	MacEncroe, J. M. } æq.	Perkins, R.
Browne, C. S.		

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

HONOURS.

Class I.	Class II.	
†Kirby, B.	†Mayhew, W.	Connolly, T. P.
†Horne, P. C.	†Lee, I. A.	Jones, H. A.
Browne, C. S.	O'Reilly, Susannah H.	Buchanan, G. A.
Mawson, W.	D'Arcy, Constance E.	Godsall, R.
		Quaife, C.

PASS.

Thomson, Jean G.	Stiles, B. T.	Lethbridge, H. O.
Perkins, R.	Buchanan, J. D.	Jones, L.
Phillips, A. B.	Benjafield, V.	Vernon, M. M.
*O'Brien, C. H.	Sheehy, W.	MacEncroe, J. M.
†Gray, J. P.	Ure, Sarah L.	Mansfield, W. C.
†Price, H. C.	†Reid, W.	Riley, S. B., B.A.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1901.

PASS.

Gillespie, A. P.	Goergs, K. R. W.	Johnston, L. P.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1900.

JOHN HARRIS SCHOLARSHIP FOR ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—T. W. Mason.
DR. DIXSON'S PRIZE FOR MATERIA MEDICA—St. J. W. Dansey.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

P. L. Hipsley } æq.
T. W. Mason } æq.

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* Unmatriculated. † Pharmacy Students, unmatriculated.

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Dansey, St. J. W.
Davis, J. S.
Bourne, Eleanor E. } æq.
Latham, O. } æq.
Woolnough, R. E.
Marsh, H. S. } æq.
Plomley, M. J. } æq.
Thomson, J. M.
Suckling, F. M.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Aiken, P. N.
Corfe, A. J.
Elworthy, W. H.
Fitzpatrick, E. B. L.
Hansard, N. W.
Newman, E. L.
Osborne, J. K.
Smith, S. A.
Walton, J. F.
Watson, J. F.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1901.

PASS.

Adams, F. C.
Bond, L. W.
Doyle, W. O.
Fox, H. E.
Waugh, R.

FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1900.

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Moncrieff, E. W.
Muscio, A. } æq.
Page, E. C. G. } æq.
Wallace, D., M.A.
Ure, Edith } æq.
Seldon, W. } æq.
Broadbent, P. L.
Sharp, W. A. R., B.A.
Flecker, O. S. } æq.
Ambrose, T. } æq.
White, Margaret I.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Anderson, H. M., B.A.
Cahill, J. H.
Carlile-Thomas, Ida M.
Clarke, P. S.
Dight, W. B.
Halcomb, C. D.
Horton, W H.
Humphery, E. M.
Langton, W. D.
Llewellyn, R. F.
Rees, W. L.
Stuckey, F. S.
Tudor-Jones, E.
Vivers, G. A.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1901.

PASS.

Clarke, G. R. C.
Conroy, L. B. H.
Grey, W. C.
Malin, S. A.
Tarleton, J. W.

FIFTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

HONOURS AT GRADUATION (M.B. AND CH. M.)

UNIVERSITY MEDAL—A. H. Macintosh.

Class I.

Macintosh, A. H.

Class II.

Graham, Mabel J.
Barling, J. E. V.
Cox, H.

SUBJECTS OF THE FIFTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Macintosh, A. H.

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

Graham, Mabel J. } æq.
Holt, A. C., B.A. }
Barling, J. E. V.

Gullett, Lucy E.
Cox, H. } æq.
Jones, P. S. }

Barton, J. A'B. D., B.A.
Deck, J. N.
Savage, E. J.

PASS.

Cameron, D. A.
Durack, W. J.
Forster, R. C. H.
Griffiths, F. G., B.A.

Hart, B. L.
Heggaton, R. D.
McCredie, R. W.
Maffey, R. W. H., B.A.

Olver, W. R.
Paton, J. W.
Savage, V. W.
Verco, S. M.

DEFERRED EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1901.

PASS.

Blue, A. I.
Davies, R. L.
Garde, H. L.

Greenham, Eleanor C.
Lee, H. H.
Marr, G. W. S.

Marsden, E. A.
Thomas, G. B.
Verco, C. A.

PHARMACY STUDENTS (UNMATRICULATED).

DECEMBER, 1900.

CHEMISTRY (Introductory).

HONOURS.

Class II.

Horne, P. C.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Gray, F. P. J.
Price, H. C.
Reid, W.

MARCH, 1901.

Wilson, Louisa.

CHEMISTRY (Metals).

HONOURS.

Class II.

Horne, P. C.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Gray, F. P. J.
Lee, I. A.
Price, H. C.
Reid, W.

CHEMISTRY (Organic).

See under Faculty of Medicine, Second Year.

CHEMISTRY (Practical).

HONOURS.

Class I.

Lee, I. A.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Fleming, J. J.
Horne, P. C.
James, C. W.
Reid, W.

BOTANY.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Horne, P. C.

Class II.

Wilson, Louisa
Gray, F. P. J.

PASS.

Lee, I. A.
Mayhew, W. H.
Reid, W.
Stevens, J.
Williams, G. J.

MARCH, 1901.

James, C. W.

MATERIA MEDICA.

DR. DIXSON'S PRIZE—
Horne, P. C.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Gray, F. P. J.
Horne, P. C.
Lee, I. A.
Mayhew, W. H.
Reid, W.
Williams, G. J.
Wilson, Louisa

MARCH, 1901.

Campbell, G.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1900.

BIOLOGY.

PASS.

Boyd, A.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1900.

BIOLOGY.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Johnston, S. J., B.A.
O'Reilly, Susannah H.

MATHEMATICS.

MARCH, 1901.

PASS.

Johnston, S. J., B.A.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1900, AND MARCH, 1901.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR CHEMISTRY—J. M. Petrie
UNIVERSITY MEDAL FOR PHYSICS.—A. Boyd.

BIOLOGY.

HONOURS.

Class II.

O'Reilly, Susannah H.

CHEMISTRY.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Petrie, J. M.

Class II.

Heden, E. C., B.A.

PASS.

Sharp, G. G.
Wilson, R. C.

PHYSICS.

HONOURS.

Class 1.

Boyd, A.
Weston, P. L

Class 1 .

Mort, H. S.

GEOLOGY.

(Palæontological.)

HONOURS.

Class I.

Jordon, G. E. G. } æq.
Peterson, A. J. }
*Süssmilch, C. A.

PASS.

Maclean, C. H. R. (Arts)

GEOLOGY (Mineralogical).

HONOURS.

Class II.

Peterson, A. J. } æq.
Heden, E. C., B.A. }

PASS.

Wilson, R. C.

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

Class I.

None.

Class II.

Mort, H. S.
Boyd, A.

Class III.

Weston, P. L.

PASS.

Jordan, G. E. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

PETER NICOL RUSSELL SCHOLARSHIP FOR MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—Leonard C. Morris.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1900, AND MARCH, 1901.

LEVEY SCHOLARSHIP FOR CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS—J. C. Close.
SLADE PRIZE FOR PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—N. E. Giblin.
SLADE PRIZE FOR PRACTICAL PHYSICS—G. J. Gray, R. Stoddart } æq.
SMITH PRIZE FOR PHYSICS—J. C. Close.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

PASS.

Boydell, W. G. B.
*Brereton, E. Le G.
Brooks, H. A.
Caddy, J. P.
Close, J. C.
Dart, R. N.
Debenham, A. J.
Docker, A. B.
Foy, L. H.
Giblin, N. E.
Hall, E. K.
Jackson, F. H.
McCrae, A. G.
Patterson, B. G.
Richardson, R. J. D.
Smail, J. A. M.
Stoddart, R.
Taylor, T. G.
Walker, H.
Ward, L. K., B.A.
Weigall, H. S.
Woodburn, J. W.

MARCH, 1901.

Caro, P.
Garde, H. T.
Gray, G. J.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

PASS.

*Hall, R. V.

CLASS LISTS.

CHEMISTRY.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Taylor, T. G.

Class II.

*Morson, W. J.
Close, J. C.
Richardson, R. J. D.
Walker, H.
Giblin, N. E.
Gray, G. J.
Woodburn, J. W.

PHYSICS.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Close, J. C.
Debenham, A. J.

Class II.

*Hall, R. V.
*Brereton, E. Le Gay

APPLIED MECHANICS.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Ward, L. K., B.A.
Close, J. C.
*Hall, R. V.

Class II.

Foy, L. H.
Giblin, N. E.
Richardson, R. J. D.
Taylor, T. G.
*Brereton, E. Le Gay
} æq.

CHEMISTRY.

PASS, MARCH, 1901.

*Brown, N. W.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY AND DRAWING.

HONOURS.

Class I.

*Hall, R. V.

Class II.

Patterson, B. G.
Giblin, N. E.

* Unmatriculated.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1900, AND MARCH, 1901.

BARKER SCHOLARSHIP No. 1 AND NORBERT QUIRK PRIZE FOR MATHEMATICS—O. U. Vonwiller.

DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP FOR PHYSICS—O. U. Vonwiller.

DEAS-THOMSON SCHOLARSHIP FOR GEOLOGY—J. Verge, B.A.

PROFESSOR DAVID'S PRIZE FOR GEOLOGY—J. Verge, B.A.

PROFESSOR DAVID'S PRIZE FOR GEOLOGICAL MICROSCOPE SLIDES—D. Mawson.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Corfe, D. B.
Corlette, J. M. C.
Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.

MARCH, 1901.

Henning, E. T.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Cameron, C. B.
*Clayton, C. H. J.
Davies, H. W.
Freeman, C. C.
Mack, A. C.
Mawson, D.
Spier, R. V.
Stanley, F. V.
Stewart, A. H.
Thomas, D.
Try, J. C.
Verge, J., B.A.
Vonwiller, O. U.
Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.
Williams, L. B., B.A.
Wood, H.

MARCH, 1901.

Gould, H. J.
Heden, E. C., B.A.

CLASS LISTS.

CHEMISTRY (Mining).

HONOURS.

Class I.

Morson, W. J.
Williams, L. B., B.A.

Class II.

Stanley, F. V.
Mawson, D.
Vonwiller, O. U.
Freeman, C. C.
Wood, H.
Verge, J., B.A.
Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.
Spier, R. V.
Thomas, D.
*Clayton, C. H. J.

PASS.

Gould, H. J.
Try, J. C.
Stewart, A. H.
*Barton, B. V.
Mack, A. C.
Davies, H. W.
Cameron, C. B.

*O'Brien, C. H.

MINERALOGY.

MARCH, 1901.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Heden, E. C., B.A.

Class II.

Wilson, R. C.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY (Mining).

HONOURS.

Class I.

Verge, J., B.A.
Whitfeld, H. E., B.A.
Davies, H. W.
Mawson, D.
Spier, R. V.
Vonwiller, O. U.

Class II.

Try, J. C.
Freeman, C. C.
Thomas, D.
Stanley, F. V.
*Purves, J. L.
Williams, L. B., B.A.

PASS.

*Clayton, C. H. J.
Cameron, C. B. } æq.
Wood, H. }
Stewart, A. H.
Mack, A. C.

* Unmatriculated.

CLASS LISTS—*continued.*

MATHEMATICS.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Corlette, J. M. C. (Stat., Dyn., Diffl. & Int. Cal.)
Corfe, D. B. (Stat., Diffl. & Int. Cal.)
Henning, E. T. (Stat., Diffl. & Int. Cal.)

APPLIED MECHANICS, DESIGN, DRAWING AND SURVEYING.

HONOURS.

Class II.

Vonwiller, O. U.
Whitfeld, H. E., B.A. } æq.
Freeman, C. C. } æq.
Thomas, D.

PASS (Alphabetical).

Corfe, D. B.
Corlette, J. M. C.
Cameron, C. B.
*Clayton, C. H. J.
Davies, H. W.
Gould, H. J.
Heden, E. C., B.A.
Henning, E. T.
Mack, A. C.
Mawson, D.
Spier, R. V.
Stanley, F. V.
Stewart, A. H.
Try, J. C.
Verge, J., B.A.
Williams, L. B., B.A.
Wood, H.

GEOLOGY (Civil Engineering and Arts).

HONOURS.

Class II.

Corlette, J. M. C.

PASS.

Corfe, D. B.
Alexander, Maud M. (Arts)
Henning, E. T.
Paton, Mary P. (Arts)

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER, 1900, AND MARCH, 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL—J. P. V. Madsen, B.Sc.

CIVIL ENGINEERING, MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES, ARCHITECTURE AND SURVEYING.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Madsen, J. P. V.
Myers, H. W.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS.

Myers, H. W. (Diff. Cal., Analyt. Geom., Sph. Trig., Diff. Eq.).

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL—W. S. Boyd, J. M. Newman } æq.

* Unmatriculated.

MINING.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Newman, J. M.
Boyd, W. S.

Class II.

Gorringe, L. S.
*Horsburgh, J.
Grut, C. F. de Jersey

PASS.

Gregson, W. H., B.A.
Winton, L. J.
Slee, R. T.

MARCH, 1901.

PASS.

More, G. A.
*Purves, J. L.

METALLURGY.

HONOURS.

Class I.

Newman, J. M.
Harker, G., B. Sc.
Boyd, W. S.

Class II.

Grut, C. F. de J.
*Horsburgh, J.

PASS.

Gregson, W. H., B.A.
Gorringe, L. S.
*Wright, H. J.
More, G. A.
*Purves, J. L.
Slee, R. T.
Winton, L. J.

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES AND SURVEYING.

PASS (Alphabetical.)

Boyd, W. S.
Gorringe, L. S.
Gregson, W. H.
Grut, C. F. de J.
*Horsburgh, J.
More, G. A.
Newman, J. M.
Slee, R. T.
Winton, L. J.

The following students in the Department of Mining Engineering attended a course of lectures conducted by Drs. Sydney Jamieson and Littlejohn, under the auspices of the Civil Ambulance and Transport Brigade, and passed the final examination in the subjects of the lectures :—

Corlette, J. M. C.
Newman, J. M.
Jarman, A.
Horsburgh, J.
Wood, H.
Davies, H. W.
Dart, R. N.
Gorringe, L. S.
Whitfeld, H. E.
Garry, J. J.
Brooks, H. A.
Docker, A. B.
Mawson, D.
Freeman, C. C.
Verge, J.
Grut, C. F. de J.
Clayton, C. H. J.
Dunstan, P. E.
Thomas, D.
Weigall, H. S.
Caro, P.
Harker, G.
Heden, E. C. B.
Gould, H. J.
Williams, L. B.

* Unmatriculated.

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.

1899.—His Excellency the Right Hon. William Lygon, Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.

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 Commemorations in 1893, 1895 and 1899, 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 Honor Judge Backhouse, M.A.
1893.—His Honor Judge Backhouse, M.A.
1895.—The Hon. Hy. Normand MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.
1896.—His Honor Judge Backhouse, M.A.
1900.—The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D., Kt.

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
1850-1860—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) (*ex officio*)
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. (*ex officio*)
1860-1879—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. (*ex officio*)
1861-1885—Smith, the Hon. Professor, M.D., LL.D., C.M.G. (*ex officio*)
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 Robert, 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. (*ex officio*)
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. (*ex officio*)
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. (*ex officio*)
1861-1895—Manning, the Hon. Sir Wm. Montagu, Kt., K.C.M.G., LL.D.
1892-1896—Manning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Charles J., M.A.
1894-1896—Gurney, Professor Theodore T., M.A. (*ex officio*)
1866-1897—Windeyer, the Hon. Sir William Charles, M.A., LL.D., Kt.
1896-1898—Scott, Professor Walter, M.A. (*ex officio*)

PRESENT SENATE.

1895—Anderson, Henry Charles Lennox, M.A.
1887—Backhouse, His Honour Judge Alfred Paxton, M. A.
1892—Barton, the Right Hon. Edmund, M.A., LL.D., P.C.
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*).
1898—MacCallum, Professor Mungo W., M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts (*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., Vice-Chancellor.
1889—Rogers, His Honour Judge Francis E., M.A., LL.B.,

1875—Russell, Henry C., B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S.
1897—Simpson, His Honour Mr. Justice Archibald Henry, M.A.
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.

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.—1882-1890—Stephens, Wm. John, M.A.
PHYSICS.—1886-1898—Threlfall, Richard, M.A.
GREEK.—1885-1900—Scott, Walter, M.A.

TEACHING STAFF.

ANATOMY—Challis Professor—1890—*James T. Wilson, M.B. Ch.M. (Edin.)
Demonstrator—1901—F. P. Sandes, 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.), F.R.S.
Demonstrator—1892—James P. Hill, B.Sc., F.L.S.

CHEMISTRY—Professor—1874—†Archibald Liversidge, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. (Christ's College, Cambridge), Dean of the Faculty of Science.
Demonstrator and Evening Lecturer — 1892 — James A. Schofield, A.R.S.M., F.C.S.
Demonstrator in Assaying and Chemistry—1900—Arthur Jarman, A.R.S.M.
Junior Demonstrators—1901—C. Potts, B.A.; T. H. Laby.

CLINICAL MEDICINE—Lecturer—1889—R. Scot-Skirving, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

CLINICAL SURGERY—Lecturers—1895—Charles P. B. Clubbe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; 1899—H. V. Critchley Hinder, M.B., Ch.M.

* M.B., Ch.M., Honours 1883. Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of Edinburgh.
† Associate of the Royal School of Mines, London; late University Demonstrator of Chemistry, Cambridge.

ENGINEERING—Challis Professor—1884—*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), Assoc. M. Inst. C.E. Assistant Instructor in Drawing, 1901, W. S. Boyd, B.E.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—Professor—1891—‡T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.R.S. (New College, Oxford).

Demonstrator—1898—W. G. Woolnough, B.Sc.

WILLIAM HILTON HOVELL LECTURER IN GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—‡T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.R.S. (New College, Oxford).

GREEK—Professor—1901—William John Woodhouse, M.A. (Queen's College, Oxford).

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—1901—David Ferguson, B.A.

LAW OF STATUS, CIVIL OBLIGATIONS AND CRIMES—Challis Lecturer—1890—F. Leverrier, B.A., B.Sc.

LAW OF PROPERTY, CHALLIS READER—1901—J. B. Peden, B.A., LL.B.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—Challis Professor—1890—§Francis Anderson, M.A. (Glasgow).

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS—Lecturer—1883—Thomas Dixson, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

* Member Inst. Civil Engineers, London; Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Whitworth Scholar; Society of Arts Technological Scholar.

† Late Science Research Scholar of the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851.

‡ Late Scholar of New College, Oxford, and late Member of the Geological Survey of New South Wales.

§ Late Clarke Philosophical Fellow University of Glasgow.

MATHEMATICS—Professor—1877—*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., F.I.A.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH—Lecturer—1883—W. H. Goode, M.A., M.D., Ch.M. (T.C.D.)

MEDICAL TUTOR—1901—G. E. Rennie, B.A., M.D. (Lond.)

METALLURGY—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1899—Basil W. Turner, A.R.S.M.

MIDWIFERY—Lecturer—1897—Jas. 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—†Mungo W. MacCallum, M.A. (Glasgow), Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

Assistant Lecturers—French and German—1889—‡Emil J. Trechmann, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Heidelberg). English—1894—Ernest R. Holme, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Lecturer—1889—§F. Antill Pockley, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)

PATHOLOGY—Lecturer—1901—Sydney Jamieson, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.

PHYSICS—Professor—1899—J. Arthur Pollock, B.Sc. (Sydney).

Demonstrator—1900—R. C. Simpson.

PHYSIOLOGY—Professor—1883—‖T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.), Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Demonstrator—1898—¶Herbert Hawker.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—Lecturer—1901—**W. Camac Wilkinson, B.A. (Syd.), M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.)

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* Late Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Bell University Scholar.

† Late Professor of English Literature in University College, Aberystwyth, Wales; late Luke Fellow, University of Glasgow.

‡ Late Lecturer in Modern Languages at the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

§ M.B., Ch.M., First Class Honours, University Medal; Scholar and Prizeman, Edin., 1884.

‖ M.B., Ch.M., First Class Honours, Ettles Scholar, 1880; M.D., Thesis Gold Medal, 1882, Edin.; late Assistant to Professor of Physiology, Edinburgh.

¶ Late Demonstrator in Physiology, University College, London.

** M.B. First Class Honours Medicine, University Scholarship and Gold Medal.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY—Lecturer—1890—Alexander MacCormick, M.D. (Edin.)

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE—Lecturer—1889—Chisholm Ross, M.D. (Syd.)

SURGICAL TUTOR—1901—John Morton, M.B., Ch.M.

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTRY—1901—H. S. Du Vernet, D.D.S. (Phila.); W. Septimus Hinder, D.D.S. (Phila.); A. H. MacTaggart, D.D.S. (Phila.); A. C. Nathan, D.D.S. (Phila.), D.M.D. (Harvard); N. V. Pockley, D.D.S. (Phila.); R. Fairfax Reading, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Eng.)

SURVEYING—P. N. Russell Lecturer—1890—George H. Knibbs, L.S., F.R.A.S.

TUTOR TO THE WOMEN STUDENTS—1900—Isabel Margaret Fidler, B.A.

Courses of Optional Lectures will be delivered during the year 1901 by the following Honorary Lecturers:—

Dr. F. A. Bennet—Diseases of the Skin.

Dr. J. F. Flashman—Demonstrations in Psychological Medicine and Neurology.

Dr. G. T. Hankins—Diseases of the Ear.

Dr. P. Sydney Jones—The Ethics of Medical Practice.

Dr. A. E. Mills—Diseases of Children.

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 1900-1.

EXAMINERS IN ARTS.

The Professors.	The Lecturers.

EXAMINERS IN LAW.

The Professors.	T. R. Bavin, B.A., LL.B.
The Lecturers.	A. Newham, B.A.

EXAMINERS IN MEDICINE.

The Professors.
The Lecturers.
W. G. Armstrong, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Fourness Barrington, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
R. S. Bowker, M.R.C.S.
Thomas Fiaschi, M.D. (Pisa.)
G. T. Hankins, M.R.C.S. (Eng.)
P. Sydney Jones, M.D. (Lond.)
Stanhope H. McCulloch, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.)
The Hon. Charles K. Mackellar, M.B., Ch.M. (Glas.)
The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D. (Edin.), LL.D.
W. Odillo Maher, M.D., Ch.M. (Q.U.I.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.)
F. Norton Manning, M.D. (St. And.)
F. Milford, M.D. (Heidelberg.)
Arthur E. Mills, M.B., Ch.M.
A. Watson Munro, M.D., Ch.M. (Edin.)
The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D. (Edin.), Kt.
Eric Sinclair, M.D., Ch.M.

EXAMINERS IN SCIENCE.

The Professors.
The Lecturers.
J. J. C. Bradfield, M.E.

REGISTRAR AND LIBRARIAN, 1882—H. E. Barff, M.A.

ESQUIRE BEDELL, 1897—John Mitchell Purves, M.A.

UNIVERSITY SOLICITOR, 1886—Hon. James Norton, LL.D., M.L.C.

CHIEF CLERK AND ACCOUNTANT, 1887—Robert A. Dallen.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, 1888—Caleb Hardy, B.A.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION BOARD—Professor Wood, M.A.

CLERK, 1887—William S. Mayer.

JUNIOR ASSISTANTS IN THE LIBRARY—W. J. Binns, B.A., K. Binns.

AUDITOR, 1899—David Fell.

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.
Abbott, Henry Palmer, B.A., 1893
Abbott, Thos. K., B.A., 1888
Abigail, Ernest Robert, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Affleck, Ada C., M.B., Ch.M.
Allan, Edith Jeannie, B.A., 1895
Allen, Arthur Wigram, B.A., 1883§
Allen, George Boyce, B.A., 1877
Allen, Reginald C., B.A., 1879
Amess, William, B.A., 1883
Amphlett, Edward Albin, B.E., 1889
Amphlett, Henry Martin, B.E., 1897
Anderson, Catherine, M.A.
Anderson (*née* Amos), Jeanie Cairns, B.A., 1890
Anderson, Francis, M.A.§¶
Anderson, Henry C. L., M.A.†
Anderson, Hugh Miller, B.A., 1890
Anderson, William A. S., B.A., 1892
Andrews, Ernest Clayton, B.A., 1894
Andrews, William, M.B., 1887§
Anstey, George Webb, B.A., 1893
Armitage (*née* Murray), Florence Jane, B.A., 1896
Armstrong, Isabella, B.A., 1895
Armstrong, Laurens F. M., B.A., 1884, LL.B.
Armstrong, Margaret Jane, B.A., 1897
Armstrong, Tancred de Carteret, B.A., 1891
Armstrong, William G., B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Arnold, Edwin Charles, B.A., 1896
Arnott, Robert Fleming, B.E., 1895
Ashton (*née* Anderson), Maud Edith, B.A., 1896
Aspinall, Arthur Ashworth, B.A., 1889
Atkins (*née* Kennedy), Annie Augusta, B.A., 1893
Atkins, William L., B.A., 1893
Auld, John Hay Goodlet, B.A., 1897
Ayres, Charles, B.A., 1882
Backhouse, Alfred P., M.A.†
Bancroft, Peter, M.B., Ch.M.
Barber, Richard, M.A.
Barbour, George Pitty, M.A.
Barff, Henry E., M.A.*
Barff (*née* Russell), Jane Foss, M.A.
Barker, Thomas Chas., B.A., 1886
Barker, Henry Auriol, B.A., 1881§
Barlee, Frederick R., M.A.
Barnes, Edmund H., M.B., Ch.M.
Barnes, Pearl Ella, B.A., 1897
Barnet, Donald McKay, B.A., 1890
Barraclough, Francis Egerton, B.A., 1895, LL.B.
Barraclough, Samuel H., B.E., 1892¶
Barret, James, M.D.
Barrington, Fourness, F.R.C.S., M.B., Ch.M.‡
Barton, Edmund, M.A.†
Barton, H. Francis, M.A.
Barton, John a'Beckett Darvall, B.A., 1896
Barry, Alfred, LL.D.§
Barry, Hugh de Barri, B.A., 1898
Barton, Joanna, B.A., 1893
Bates, (*née* Abigail), Eliza L., B.A., 1893
Bavin, Gertrude Lillian, B.A., 1898
Bavin, Thos. Rainsford, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Baylis, Harold M., B.A., 1883
Beardmore, Ada, B.A., 1896
Beardsmore, Emily Maud, B.A., 1894
Beardsmore, Robert Henry, B.A., 1895
Beaumont, Annie Holloway, B.A., 1898
Beegling, Daniel, B.A., 1885
Beehag, Samuel Alfred, B.A., 1886

* Superior Officer. † Fellow of the Senate. ¶ Public Teacher.
§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*. ‡ Examiner.

Belgrave, T. B., M.D.§
Bennet, Francis Alexander, M.D.§
Bennett, Agnes Elizabeth L., B.Sc., 1894
Bennetts, Harold Graves, M.B., Ch.M.
Berne, Percy Witton, B.A., 1883
Bertie, Charlotte Maud, B.A., 1896
Binney, Ed. Harold, M.B., Ch.M.
Biffin, Harriett E., M.B., Ch.M.
Birch, William John, B.E., 1891
Black, Reginald A. W., B.A., 1896, B.E.
Blackburn, Charles B., M.B., Ch.M.
Blacket, Arthur R., B.A., 1872
Blacket, Cuthbert, B.A., 1891
Blair, John, M.D.
Blatchford, Torrington, B.A., 1894
Blaxland, Henry Charles, B.A., 1897
Bloomfield, William John, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Blumer, Charles, B.A., 1894
Blumer, George Alfred, M.A.
Board, Peter, M.A.
Bode, Arnold, G. H., B.A., 1888
Bode, Frederick Francis Ormond, M.B., 1896
Boelke (*née* Robinson), Grace Fairley, M.B., Ch.M.
Boelke, Paul, M.B., Ch.M.
Böhrsmann, Gustav Hall, M.B., Ch.M.
Böhrsmann, Rudolph H., M.B., Ch.M.
Booth, Mary, B.A., 1890
Bowden, John Ebenezer, M.A.
Bowker, Cedric Victor, M.B., 1898
Bowker, Richard Ryther S., M.D.§
Bowker, R. S., M.R.C.S.‡
Bowmaker, Ruth, M.A.
Bowmaker, Theophilus Robert, B.A., 1896
Bowman, Alexander, B.A., 1859
Bowman, Alister S., B.A., 1878
Bowman, Andrew, M.A.
Bowman, Archer, B.E., 1889
Bowman, Arthur, B.A., 1880
Bowman, Edward, M.A.
Bowman, Ernest M., B.A., 1880
Boxall, Nelson Leopold, B.A., 1896
Boyce, Francis Stewart, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Boyd, Robert James, B.E., 1898
Bradfield, John Job Crew, M.E.
Brearley, Joseph Henry Draper, B.Sc., 1894, B.E.
Brennan, Christopher J., M.A.
Brennan, Francis P., M.A.
Brennan, Sarah O., M.A., B.Sc.
Brennand, Henry John W., B.A., 1896, M.B., Ch.M.
Brereton, John Le Gay, B.A., 1894
Brierley, Frank Nunan, M.A., LL.B.
Britten, Herbert E., B.A., 1888
Britton, Theodosia Ada, B.A., 1891
Broderick, Cecil Thomas Hawkes, B.A., 1896
Brodie, Isabella Esther, B.A., 1895
Broinowski, Gracius Herbert, M.B., 1897
Broinowski, Leopold T., B.A., 1897
Brook, Henry James Sidney, B.A., 1896
Broome, Edward, B.A., 1897
Broughton, Alfred, M.A.
Brown, Alfred, B.A., 1866
Brown, George Edward, M.A.
Brown (*née* Ellis), B.A., 1894
Brown, Lizzie Sherwood, B.A., 1898
Brown, Mary E., B.A., 1885
Brown, Sophia, B.A., 1894
Brown, William Vernon, B.A., 1894
Browne, William C., B.A., 1864
Bruce, Mary Jane, B.A., 1896
Buchanan, Chas. Arthur, B.A., 1889
Buckland, Thomas, B.A., 1878
Bucknell, D'Arcy H., M.A.
Bucknell, Louis Jeffrey, B.E., 1891
Bundock, Charles W., B.A., 1878
Bundock, Francis F., B.A., 1877
Bunting, Edith Annie, B.A., 1896
Burfitt, Walter F., B.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
Burkitt, Edmund Henry, M.B., 1896
Busby, Hugh, M.B., Ch.M.
Bushnell, Pollie, B.A., 1896
Butler, Spencer Joseph St. Clair, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Butler, Thomas, B.A., 1876¶†
Butler, Francis J., B.A., 1882

† Fellow of the Senate. ‡ Examiner. ¶ Public Teacher.
§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Byrne, James Kevin, B.A., 1894
Byrne, William Edmund, B.A., 1892
Cahill, Annie Lucille, B.A., 1894
Cakebread, William Jowers, B.A., 1894
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
Cargill, William Duthie, M.B., Ch.M.
Carlile-Thomas, Julia, M.B., Ch.M.
Carlisle, W. W., B.A., 1878
Carlos, Joseph, B.A., 1893§
Caro, Hilda, B.A., 1896
Carruthers, Joseph H., M.A.
Carvosso, Albert B., B.A., 1884
Casey, Michael Alphonsus, B.A., 1896
Castling, James Robert, B.A., 1896
Challands, Fred., M.B., Ch.M.
Chalmers, Stephen Drummond, M.A.
Chapman, Alfred Ernest, B.A., 1893
Chenhall, William Thomas, M.B., 1897§
Chisholm, Wm., B.A., 1875, M.D.§
Chubb, Montague Charles Lyttelton, B.A., 1896
Clarke, Francis W., B.A., 1884
Cleland, John Burton, M.B., Ch.M.
Clines, Peter Joseph, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Closs, Wm. John Leech, B.A., 1890
Clubb, Wallace, B.A., 1896
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, M.A.
Cocks, Nicholas John, M.A.
Coffey, Francis Louis Verhulst, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Coghlan, Charles A., M.A., LL.D.
Coghlan, Iza Frances Josephine, M.B., Ch.M.
Cohen, John J., M.A.
Cole, Louisa, B.A., 1898
Colyer, Moreton John Godden, B.E., 1896
Combes, Jane Frances, B.A., 1895
Conlon, William Aloysius, B.A., 1891, M.B., Ch.M.
Connellan, John, B.A., 1892
Connolly, John, B.A., 1894
Connor, Thomas John, B.A., 1895
Cook, Sydney Leicester, B.A., 1898
Cook, Walter Edmund, M.E.§
Cooke, Clarence Hudson, B.A., 1892
Cooley, Percy Glover, M.B., Ch.M.
Cooper, David John, M.A.
Cooper, Pope Alexander, M.A.
Cope, Hubert Roger, M.B., 1898
Copland, Frank Fawcett, B.A., 1894
Corbett, Wm. F., B.A., 1883
Corbin, Albert George, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
Cordingley, Grace Marian, B.A., 1898
Corlette, Jas. Christian, M.A.
Corlette, Cyril E., M.D., Ch.M.
Cormack, Alex. John, M.A.
Cosh, James, B.A., 1891
Cosh, John Inglis Clark, M.B., Ch.M
Cowan, David, B.A., 1894
Cowlishaw, Wm. Patten, M.A.
Cowper, Sedgwick Spelman, M.A.
Cox, Frederick Henry, M.B., 1895
Cox, Harold, B.A., 1889
Coyle, William Thomas, B.A., 1891
Craig, Alex. Donald, B.A., 1893, B.E.
Craig, Charles, B.A, 1892, LL.B.
Craig, Robert Gordon, M.B., Ch.M.
Crane, Charles, B.A., 1882
Crane, John T., B.Sc., 1887
Crawford, Stella Maud C., B.A., 1896
Crawley, Aubrey Joseph Clarence, M.B., Ch.M.
Creagh, Albert J., B.A., 1889
Creagh, William John, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Cribb, Estelle Muriel Bridson, M.A.
Cribb, John Geo., M.A.
Cripps, Esther Fischer, B.A., 1891
Crocker, Herbert D., M.A.

† Fellow of the Senate. ‡ Examiner. ¶ Public Teacher.
§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum.*

Crompton, William, M.A.
Cruise, Emily A., B.A., 1897
Cullen, Wm. P., M.A., LL.D.†
Cullinane, John Aloysius, B.A., 1895, LL.B.
Cumming, Jennie, B.A., 1896
Curlewis, Harold Burnham, B.A., 1897
Curlewis, Herbert Raine, B.A., 1890, LL.B.
Curnow, William Leslie, B.A., 1890
Curtis, William C., M.A.
Daley, Frank H., B.A., 1889
Dalmas, Lizzie, B.A., 1895
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, George Synnott, B.A., 1895
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, LL.B.
Davies, Edith Warlow, M.A.
Davies, Wyndham John E., B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Davis, Agnes Marianne Harrison, B.A., 1896, B.Sc.
Davis, Henry, B.A., 1890
Davison, Samuel Beaumont, B.A., 1896
Dawson, Arthur F., M.A.
Deane, Hy., M.A.§
Deane, Henry James, B.E., 1897
Deane, William Smith, M.A.
De Lissa, Ethel Naida, B.A., 1898
De Lissa, Horace, B.A., 1896
Deck, George Henry Baring, M.B., Ch.M.
Delohery, Cornelius, M.A.
Dennis, James, M.A.
Dettmann, Herbert Stanley, B.A., 1897
Dey, Charlotte Johnston, B.A., 1898
Dey, Robert, M.B., Ch.M.
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, James Thomson, B.E., 1895
Dixon, Herbert Hutchinson, B.A., 1894
Dixson, Thos. S., M.B., Ch.M.¶
Doak, Frank Wiseman, B.A., 1891
Doak, Walter James, B.E., 1895
Docker, Ernest B., M.A.
Doig, Alexander John, B.A., 1895
Donovan, John J., LL.D.
Dove, William Richard Norton, B.A., 1893
Doust, Edith Lucy, M.A.
Dowe (*née* Molster), Eliza, B.A., 1893
Dowe, Philip William, B.A., 1893
Dowling, Frank Vincent, B.A., 1898
Doyle, John, B.A., 1891§
Drummond, Shafto L., B.A., 1893
Dudley, Joseph T., B.A., 1885
Dumolo, Nona, B.A., 1898
Dunnicliff, May Clifton, B.A., 1898
Dunlop, John W., B.A., 1895
Dunlop, Norman John, B.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
Dunne, John D., B.A., 1873
Dunstan, Ephraim, M.A.
Du Vernet, A. H., D.D.S.¶
Eames, Jane, B.A., 1895
Edmunds, John Michael, B.A., 1892
Edmunds, May, B.A., 1897
Edmunds, Walter, M.A., LL.B.
Edwards, David Sutherland, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Edwards, Edward Evan, B.A., 1898
Edwards, Edward Samuel, M.A.
Edwards, J. Ross, M.A.
Edwards, John, B.A., 1891
Eichler, William Otto Heldmuth, M.B., Ch.M.
Elder, Francis R., B.A., 1877
Elkin, Jonathan Bevan, B.A., 1895
Elliott, Millicent V., B.A., 1895
Ellis, Ethel, B.A., 1894
Ellis, Henry A., M.B., 1887§
Ellis, Lawrence Edward, M.B., Ch.M.
Elphinstone, James, B.A., 1881
Elphinstone, James Cooke, B.A., 1896, LL.B.

† Fellow of the Senate. ¶ Public Teacher. § Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Emanuel, Nathaniel, B.A., 1867
England, Theo., B.A., 1885
England, Thomas H., B.A., 1885
Enright, Walter John, B.A., 1893
Evans, Ada Emily B.A., 1895
Evans-Jones, David Pentland, B.A., 1898
Fairfax, Edward Wilfred, M.B., Ch.M.
Faithfull, George Ernest, M.A.
Faithfull, Henry Montague, M.A
Faithfull, William 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
Fidler, Isabel Margaret, B.A., 1898¶
Finn, William George, B.A., 1895
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.
Fitzhardinge, Maude Yeomans, M.A.
Fitzpatrick, Bernard Joseph, B.A., 1897
Fitzpatrick, Thomas John Augustine, B.A., 1893
Flannery, George Ernest, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Flashman, James Froude, B.A., B.Sc., M.D., Ch.M.
Flavelle, Lucy Isabel, B.A., 1896
Fleming, Howard G. T., B.A., 1894
Fletcher, Archibald William, B.A., 1886, B.Sc.
Fletcher, Charles R., B.A., 1881
Fletcher, Frank E., M.A.
Fletcher, Joseph J., M.A.
Fletcher, Katherine Elizabeth, B.A., 1895
Fletcher, Michael Scott, B.A., 1893
Flint, Charles A., M.A.
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, Henry James Clifton, B.A., 1896
Foreman, Joseph, M.R.C.S.¶
Forster, Charles E., B.A., 1876
Forster, Redmond Clarence Hall, M.B., Ch.M.
Forsyth, Walter George, B.A., 1898
Fosbery, Eustace E., M.A.
Fox, Harold S., B.A., 1885
Fraser, Robert W., B.A., 1885
Francis, Henry Ralph, M.A.
Freehill, Francis B., M.A.
Freeman, Ambrose William, B.A., 1896
Freshney, Reg., M.B., Ch.M.
Fuller, George W., M.A.
Fullerton, Alexander Y., B.A., 1885
Garde, Henry Lee, M.B., Ch.M.
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., M.A.
Geddes, Samuel, B.A., 1885
George, John, B.A., 1893
Gerber, Edward W. T., B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Gibbes, Alfred George, M.A.
Gibbes, William C. V., B.A., 1868
Gill, Alfred Chalmers, M.A., LL.B
Gillies, James, B.A., 1889
Goldsmid, Albert, M.B., 1895
Goode, Wm. H., M.A., M.D.¶
Gordon, Emily Isabel, B.A., 1898
Gordon, George Acheson, B.A., 1895
Gorman, John R., B.A., 1866
Graham, James, M.B., 1886§¶
Grassick, Charles C., B.A., 1897
Gray, Arthur St. J., M.A.§
Green, Arthur V., LL.D.
Green, Terence Albert, M.B., 1893
Greenham, Eleanor Constance, M.B., Ch.M.
Greenlees, Gavin, B.A., 1895
Greenway, Alfred R., B.A., 1870
Gregson, William Hilder, B.A., 1898
Griffith, Alfred John, M.A.

‡ Examiner. ¶ Public Teacher. § Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Griffith, James Shaw, B.A., 1895
Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker, M.A.
Griffiths, Frederick Guy, B.A., 1898, M.B.
Grogan, Albert Thos. Henry, B.A., 1897
Gullett, Lucy Edith, M.B., Ch.M.
Gurney, Theodore T., M.A.¶
Hadley, Alfred Edward, B.A., 1893
Hall, Alfred Ernest, B.A., 1893
Hall, Edwin Cuthbert, M.B., Ch.M.
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.
Halloran, Henry, B.A., 1896
Halloran, Ida, B.A., 1893
Halloran (*née* Guérin), Bella, M.A.§
Hammond, Alfred de Lisle, M.A.
Hammond, John Harold, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Handcock, Charles Lancelot, M.B., Ch.M.
Hankins, George T., M.R.C.S.‡
Hardy, Caleb, B.A., 1893
Hargraves, Edward John, B.A., 1859
Harker, Constance Elizabeth, B.A., 1895
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, Marian, B.A., 1898
Harris, Matthew, B.A., 1863
Harris, Walter Eli, M.B., Ch.M.
Harris, William Henry, M.B., Ch.M.
Harvey, Revina, B.A., 1895
Harvey, William George, B.A., 1894
Harwood, Marian Fleming, B.A., 1898
Haswell, William A., M.A., D.Sc.¶
Hawker, Herbert¶
Hay, Mary Catherine, B.A., 1897
Hayes, David John, B.A., 1894
Hayley, Percy Reginald, B.E., 1893
Healy, Patrick J., M.A.
Hedberg, John Alfred, B.A., 1896
Heden, Ernest Charles, B.A., 1898
Helsham, Chas. Howard, B.A., 1892
Henderson, G. Cockburn, B.A., 1893
Henderson, John Niven, M.B., Ch.M.
Henderson, Robert Newburn, B.A., 1895
Henry, Arthur, M.B., Ch.M.
Henry, Arthur G., M.B., Ch.M.
Higgins, Frederick Charles, M.B., Ch.M.
Higgins, Michael A., B.A., 1879
Higgins, Percy Reginald, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Hill, Evelyn M., B.A., 1895
Hill, George Arthur, M.A.
Hill, James P., B.Sc., 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
Hinder, W. Septimus, D.D.S.¶
Hipsley, Alice Ellen, B.A., 1898
Hirst (*née* Hansard), Edith Hirst, B.A., 1897
Hobbs, Edwin, B.A., 1897
Hobbs, John William, B.A., 1894
Hodge (*née* Finney), Charlotte, B.A., 1895
Hodge, Ernest Arthur, B.A., 1895
Hodgkins, Amy Alice, B.A., 1895
Hodgson, Evelyn G., M.A.§
Hogg, James E., M.A.§
Hogg, Kate Emily, B.A., 1894
Hole, William Francis, B.E., 1896
Holliday, Andrew, B.A., 1898
Holme, Ernest Rudolph, B.A., 1891¶
Holme, John Barton, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Holmes, Harry Glennie, M.B., Ch.M.
Holmes, William Fredk., B.A., 1894
Holt, Arthur Christian, B.A., 1895
Holt, Wilfrid John, B.A., 1898
Hood, Dannina, B.A., 1894
Hopkins, Francis Irvine, B.A., 1893

‡ Examiner. § Admitted *ad eundem gradum*. ¶ Public Teacher.

Hopman, John Henry, B.A., 1894
Horder (*née* Bloomfield), Elsie I' Anson, B.A., 1897
Horniman, Alexander, B.A., 1866
Horton, Marion Charlotte, B.Sc., 1897
Houison, Andrew, B.A., 1869
Houison, J., B.A., M.D.
Houison, Stephen James, B.A., 1898
Howard, John Bruton, B.A., 1895
Hudson, William, B.A., 1897
Huggart, Alfred Theodore, B.A., 1892
Huggart, William Charles, B.A., 1898
Hughes, Charles Michael, B.A., 1886
Hughes, Hugh Jason, B.A., 1897
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, Digby St. Clair W., B.A., 1895
Hunt, Fanny E., B.Sc., 1888
Hunt, Harold W. G., B.A., 1888
Hunt, Hugh Alton Stanislaus, B.A., 1897
Hunter, John, M.A.
Hunter, Mary Alison Miles, B.A., 1895
Hunter, Thomas Brown, B.A., 1898
Hurst, George, M.A.
Hynes, Sarah, B.A., 1891
Iceton, Edward Arthur, M.A.
Iceton, Thomas Henry, M.A.
Innes (*née* Lichtscheindl), Rosa, B.A., 1894
Jackson, Clements F. V., B.E., 1895
Jackson, Frederick Charles, B.A., 1897
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, Thomas, B.A., 1896
James, William Edwin, B.A., 1894
Jamieson, George Wellington, B.A., 1893
Jamieson, Sydney, B.A., 1884
Jarman, Arthur, A.R.S.M.¶
Jarvie, Bennie, B.A., 1898.
Jefferis, James, LL.D.
Jenkins, Charles J., B.A., 1887
Jenkins, Charles Warren B., B.E., 1895
Jenkins, E. J., M.D.§
Johnson, James William, M.A.
Johnson, Martin Luther, B.A., 1893
Johnston, Alexander W., M.A.
Johnston, John, B.A., 1887
Johnston, Mary Eleanor B.A., 1896
Johnston, Stephen Jason, B.A., 1894
Johnstone, Henry T., B.A., 1885
Jones, Albert E., LL.B., 1889§
Jones, Cortis Harry Frederick, B.A., 1897
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, B.A., 1895
Jones, Thomas E., B.A., 1884
Joseph, Horace B., B.A., 1887
Kater, Norman William, M.B., Ch.M.
Kater, Henry Herman, B.A., 1894
Kay, Robert, M.A.
Kellett, Frederick, M.A.
Kelly, Thomas, B.A., 1890
Kelly, Patrick J., M.B., 1889
Kelynack, Arthur James, B.A., 1889, LL.B.
Kelynack, 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
Kennedy, Emily Clara, B.A., 1895
Kennedy, Philip, B.A., 1895
Kent, Fredk. Deacon, M.A.
Kent, Harry Chambers, M.A.
Kershaw, Joseph Cuthbert, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Kidston, Robert Matthew, B.A., 1892

† Fellow of the Senate. ‡ Examiner. ¶ Public Teacher.
§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Kilgour, Alexander James, B.A., 1894
King, Aubrey Arthur, M.B., Ch.M.
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., M.B., Ch.M.
Klein, James Augustus, B.A., 1897
Knaggs, Saml. Thos., M.D. §
Knox, Adrian, LL.B., 1895
Knox, Edward William †
Knibbs, George H., L.S. ¶
Knight, Arthur, B.A., 1894
Lamrock, Arthur Stanton, B.A., 1891
Lancaster, Llewellyn Bentley, M.B., 1896
Lance, Elisabeth Ada, M.A.
Lander, William H., M.A.
Lane, Frederick George, B.A., 1895
Lang, John Gavin, M.A.
Langley, Isabella Edwardes, B.A., 1897
Langton, Frederick W., B.A., 1887
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., M.B., Ch.M.
Ledger, William Henry, B.E., 1893
Lee, Henry Herbert, M.B., Ch.M.
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, LL.B.
Lewis, Henry Clyde, B.A., 1893
Liddell, Andrew Innes, M.A.
Lingen, John Taylor, M.A. §
Linsley, Wm. H., B.A., 1880
Lipscomb, Thomas Walter, M.B., Ch.M.
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
Long, George Edward, M.A.
Louis, Philip Herbert, B.A., 1897
Loxton, Edward James, M.A.
Loyden, James, B.A., 1894
Ludowici, Edward, M.B., Ch.M.
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
Macansh, Andrew W., B.A., 1885
MacCallum, Mungo W., M.A. ¶ †
Macarthy, 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.
McCook, Adam Stuart, B.A., 1895
McCormick, Alex., M.D. § ¶
McCoy, William Taylor, B.A., 1894
MacCreadie, John Laing M., M.B., Ch.M.
McCredie, Robert William, M.B., Ch.M.
McCulloch, Percy V., B.A., 1881
McCulloch, Stanhope H., M.B., Ch.M. ‡
McDermott, Vesian B., B.A., 1887
McDonagh, John M., B.A. 1879
McDonald, Fanny Elizabeth, B.A., 1895
MacDonald, James M., M.A.
MacDonald, Louisa, M.A. § ‖
McDonald (*née* Daly), May Edith, B.A., 1895

† Fellow of the Senate. ‡ Examiner. ¶ Public Teacher.
§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*. ‖ Head of College.

McDonnell, Æneas J., M.D., Ch.M.
McDonnell, Randall C. W., B.A., 1888
McDowall, James, B.A., 1896
McEvilly, Augustus, B.A., 1886
McEvilly, Ulric, B.A., 1883
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, LL.B.
McKay, James, B.A., 1896
McKay, William J., B.Sc., 1887, M.B., Ch.M.
Mackellar, Hon. Chas. K., M.D.‡
Mackenzie, John, M.B., Ch.M.
McKinnon, Roger R. S., M.B., Ch.M.
Maclardy, J. D. S., M.A.
McLaren, John Gilbert, B.A., 1895
McLaughlin, Daniel, B.A., 1890
MacLaurin, Hon. Henry Normand, M.A., M.D., LL.D.†
MacLean, Fredk. S., B.A., 1887
McLean, George, M.B., Ch.M.
McLeod, James, B.A., 1879
McMahon, Gregan, B.A., 1896
MacManamey, James Frazer, B.A., 1881
MacManamey, John Frazer, B.A., 1889
MacManamey, William Frazer, B.A., 1892
MacMaster, Donald Æneas D., B.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
MacMullen, Frank, M.A.
McMurray, Wahab, M.D.§
MacTaggart, A. H., D.D.S.¶
McTaggart, Norman J. C., B.E., 1892
McNeil, Andrew, B.A., 1889
McNevin, Arthur Joseph, B.A., 1895
McNevin, Thomas Butler, B.A., 1893
MacPherson, John, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.M.
MacPherson, Peter, B.A., 1889
Maffey, Reginald William H., B.A., 1896, M.B.
Magarey, Frank W. A., M.B., Ch.M.
Maher, Charles H., B.A., 1877
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.
Mallarkey, Ethel May, B.A., 1895
Maloney, Andrew William, B.A., 1893
Mann, William J. G., M.A.
Mannell, Francis Worthington, B.A., 1892
Manning, Frederick Norton, M.D.‡
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, LL.B.
Martyn, Sydney Charles, B.A., 1889
Massie, Richard de Winton, B.A., 1886
Mate, William H., B.A., 1864
Mathison, Walter, B.A., 1880
Maxwell, Henry Francis, B.A., 1895
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.
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.

† Fellow of the Senate. ‡ Examiner. ¶ Public Teacher.
§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Merewether, E. A. M., B.A., 1884, B.E.
Merewether, Hugh H. M., B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Merewether, Walton L., M.A.
Merewether, William D. M., B.A., 1895, LL.B.
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, James W., B.A., 1896
Miller, Richard, B.A., 1885
Mills, Arthur E., M.B., Ch.M.‡
Mills, Percy Harcourt, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Mitchell, David Scott, M.A.
Mitchell, Ernest Meyer, B.A., 1896, LL.B.
Mitchell, Ethel Robertson, B.A., 1898
Molineaux, Amy Atherton, B.A., 1891
Moloney, Thos. P., B.A., 1885
Molster, Sarah, B.A., 1897
Monaghan, John Graham, B.A., 1897
Monahan, William Willis, B.A., 1897, LL.B.
Monnington, Alfred, M.A.§
Montague, James H., M.A.
Montefiore, Hortense Henriette, B.A., 1896
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, John James, B.A., 1895
Morris, Robt. N., B.A., 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
Moustaka, Orea Emma Hellas, B.A., 1897
Mullens, Arthur Frank Macquarie, B.A., 1896
Mullins, George Lane, M.D.§
Mullins, John Lane, M.A.
Munro, Wm. J., B.A., 1880, M.D.§
Munro, A. Watson, M.D., Ch.M.‡
Murray, Charles Edward Robertson, M.A.
Murray, Donald, M.A.
Murray, George Lathrop, M.B., Ch.M.
Murray, Mercy M. H., B.A., 1897
Mussmann, Carl Ernst Gottlieb, B.A., 1897
Myers, David M., B.A., 1866
Nardin, Ernest Willoughby, B.E., 1894
Nathan, Alfred C., D.D.S.¶
Nathan, Edw. Alleyne, M.A., LL.B.
Nelson, Duncan John, B.A., 1895
Nettleship, Edward, B.A., 1895
Newham, Arthur, B.A.¶
Newman, George Hine, B.A., 1887
Newman, Kelsey Illidge, B.A., 1894
Newton-Tabrett (*née* Newton), Alice Sarah, M.B., Ch.M.
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, Agnes Gertrude, B.A., 1895
O'Brien, Francis, M.A.
O'Brien, The Right Rev. Monsignor Jas. J., D.D.‖
O'Brien, Kathleen Moira, B.A., 1894
O'Brien, Lucius, B.A., 1865
O'Brien, Ormond, B.A., 1876
O'Brien, Patrick Daniel, B.A., 1894, LL.B.

* Superior officer. ‡ Examiner. ¶ Public Teacher. ‖ Head of College.
§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

O'Connor, Arthur Charles, M.B., Ch.M.
O'Connor, The Hon. R. E., M.A.†
O'Conor, Broughton B., B.A., 1892, LL.B.
O'Donohue, John P. Markham, B.A., 1895
Oliver, Alexander, M.A.†
Oliver, James, M.A.
Oram, A. Murray, M.D.§
O'Keefe, John A., B.A., 1887
O'Keefe, John James, M.B., 1898
O'Mara, Michael, M.A.
O'Neill, James Bernard, B.A., 1895
O'Reilly, Hubert de Burgh, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
O'Reilly, Walter William Joseph, M.D.§
Osborne, Henry Stuart, B.A., 1896
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
Palmer, Thomas Henry, B.E., 1898
Paris, Jane Elizabeth, B.A., 1897
Parish, Walter G., M.A.
Park, Joseph, M.B., Ch.M.
Parker, Wm. A., B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Paterson, James Stewart, LL.D.
Paton, Arthur T., B.A., 1887
Pattinson, Anthony Walton, B.A., 1894
Peden, John B., B.A., 1892, LL.B.¶
Penman, John Edwards Foggon, B.A., 1897
Perkins, Alfred Edward, M.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Perkins, Frederick Thomas, M.A.
Perkins, Joseph A. R., B.A., 1892
Perry, John, M.A.
Perské, Hermann, B.A., 1887
Phillips, Catherine Agnes, B.A., 1896
Pickburn, James P., B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Piddington, Albert Bathurst, B.A., 1883
Piddington, Francis Llewellyn, B.E., 1898
Pike, George H., M.A.
Pilcher, George de Vial, B.A., 1859
Pilcher, Charles E., B.A., 1865
Pilcher, Norman George Stafford, B.A., 1898, LL.B.
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§¶
Pockley, Norman V., D.D.S.¶
Pollock, James Arthur, B.Sc., 1889¶
Poolman, Arthur Edward, B.A., 1883
Pope, Roland J., B.A., 1885
Potts, Cuthbert, B.A., 1898
Powell, Theodore, M.A.
Pratt, Frederick V., M.A.
Prentice, Arthur J., B.A., 1892
Pring, Robert Dorlow, M.A.
Pritchard, Alice, B.A., 1895
Pitchard, Wm. Clowes, B.A., 1888
Pulleine, Robert Henry, M.B., 1898
Purcell, Philip Francis, B.A., 1898
Purcell, Winifred Dalton, B.A., 1895
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, George Alfred, B.A., 1897
Raves, Helen Alice, B.A., 1894
Read, William Henry, M.B., Ch.M.
Reading, Richard Fairfax, M.R.C.S., L.D.S.¶
Redshaw, George, B.A., 1895
Reid, Norman, B.E., 1898
Reidy, John James Gralton, B.A., 1896
Rennie, Edward Henry, M.A.
Rennie, George E., B.A., 1882¶
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., Ch.M.

† Fellow of the Senate. ‡ Examiner. § Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.
¶ Public Teacher.

Richardson, Charles Noel Derwent, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Richardson, Henry A., B.A., 1867
Richardson, Robert, B.A., 1870
Rigg, Thomas, M.A.
Riley, Ernest Arthur, B.A., 1893
Riley, Patrick William, B.A., 1894
Riley, Spencer George Birkenhead, B.A., 1897
Riley, Valentine B., B.A., 1872
Roberts, James W., B.E., 1892
Robertson, Joseph, M.A.
Robinson, Charles H. P., B.A., 1893
Robinson, George Frederick Greenwell, 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., 1889
Rofe, John F., M.A.
Rogers, Francis Edward, M.A., LL.B.†
Rolin, Tom, M.A.
Rooney, William J., B.A., 1892
Roseby, Gertrude Amy, B.A., 1895
Roseby, Minnie, B.A., 1895
Roseby, Thomas, M.A., LL.D.
Roseby, Thomas Ernest, M.A.
Ross, Chisholm, M.D.¶
Ross, Colin John, B.E., 1891 §
Ross, William John Clunies, B.Sc., 1891 §
Rossiter, Florence Annie, B.A., 1898
Roth-Schmidt, Frederica, B.A., 1897
Rourke, Ernest John, B.A., 1893
Rourke, George Augustus, B.A., 1893
Rourke, Lillie Agnes, B.A., 1895
Rowan, Thomas, M.D.
Rowland, Norman de Horne, B.A., 1895
Rowlands, Harold Berkeley, B.E., 1897
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, John F. S., M.A.
Russell, William, M.A.
Rutledge, David Dunlop, M.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Rutledge, William F., B.A., 1871
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
Sandes, Francis Percival, M.B., Ch.M.¶
Sands, Jno. Marshall, B.A., 1889
Saunders, Arthur, B.A., 1893
Saunders, Eva Florence, B.A., 1897
Savage, Vincent Wellesley, M.B., Ch.M.
Savage, Edward Joseph, M.B., Ch.M.
Sawkins, Dansie Thomas, M.A.
Sawkins, Frederick John T., M.B., Ch.M.
Sawyer, Basil, B.E., 1896
Saxby, George Campbell, B.A., 1891
Scarvell, Edric Sydney, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Schofield, James A., A.R.S.M., F.C.S.¶
Scot-Skirving, Robert, M.B., 1888§¶
Scott, Edward Henry, M.B., Ch.M.
Scoular, David, B.A., 1895, LL.B.
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, Alexander 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.‖§
Sharp, Walter Alexander Ramsay, B.A., 1897

† Fellow of the Senate. § Admitted *ad eundem gradum*. ‖ Head of College.
¶ Public Teacher.

Sharpe, Ernest, B.A., 1865
Sharpe, William George, B.A., 1897
Sheldon, Herbert, M.B., Ch.M.
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
Sherlock, John Bolt, B.A., 1895
Shewcroft, Alfred John, B.A., 1893
Shirley, John, B.Sc., 1887§
Shirlow, Syd. S., M.B., Ch.M.
Shirlow, Wm. J., M.B., Ch.M.
Shortland, William Arthur, B.E., 1897
Simpson, Archd. H., M.A.§†
Simpson, Edward S., B.E., 1895
Simpson, R. C.¶
Sinclair, Eric, M.D.‡
Slack, Ida Leslie, 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.
Smail, Herbert Stewart Inglis, B.E., 1897
Smairl, Joseph Henry, M.A.
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.
Stacy, Fitzroy Somerset, B.A., 1897, LL.B.
Stacy, Harold Skipton, M.D., Ch.M.
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
Stephen, John William Farish, B.A., 1897
Stephens, Charles T., B.E., 1892
Stephenson, John Hunter, M.A.
Stevens, William Woodburn, M.B., Ch.M.
Stewart, Charles, M.D.
Stewart, Donald Grant, B.A., 1896
Stobo (*née* Seldon), Florence Mary, B.A., 1894
Stokes, Edward S., M.B., Ch.M.
Stoney, Edmund Heighton, B.A., 1898
Stonham, John, M.A.
Stonham, Kathleen, B.A., 1895
Stonham (*née* Noakes), Mabel Alicia, B.A., 1896
Street, Charles James, B.A., 1894
Street, Philip Whistler, B.A., 1883
Strickland, Tom Percival, B.E., 1897
Stuart, T. P. Anderson, M.D.§¶†
Studdy, Albert J., B.A., 1888
Studdy, Annie Avice Matilda, B.A., 1898
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, LL.B.
Sutherland, Constance A., M.A.
Sutherland, Elmina Louise, B.A., 1891
Sutherland, Peter, B.A., 1890
Swanson, Edmund Clement, B.A., 1893
Swanwick, Kenneth ffoulkes, B.A., 1896
Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton, M.B., 1893
Symonds, Bertha Violet, B.A., 1897
Symonds, Daisy, B.A., 1893
Tange, Charles L., B.A., 1880
Tarplee, W. F., B.A., 1884
Taylor, Charles, M.D.
Taylor, Charles James, M.B., Ch.M.

† Fellow of the Senate. ‡ Examiner. § Admitted *ad eundem gradum*
¶ Public Teacher.

Taylor, Elizabeth Ironside, M.A.
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.†
Teece, Richard Clive, M.A.
Telfer, James Barnet, B.A., 1893
Terrey, Hedley, M.B., Ch.M.
Thallon, James B., B.A., 1876
Thomas (*née* Waddell), Annie, B.A., 1895
Thomas, George Bowen, M.B., Ch.M.
Thomas, Richard Weld, B.A., 1893
Thompson, Alexander, B.A., 1895
Thompson, I. Florence, M.A.
Thompson, James A., M.A.
Thompson, Joseph, 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.
Thorburn, James Thomas, B.A., 1886
Thorne, George, B.A., 1865
Thornton, Septimus, B.A., 1896
Throsby, Herbert Zouch, M.B., 1898
Tidswell, Frank, M.B., Ch.M.
Tighe, William, B.A., 1892, LL.B.
Tole, Joseph, B.A., 1869, LL.B.
Tom, Wesley, B.A., 1860
Townley, Percy Langford, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.
Tracey, Frederick, M.A.
Trebeck, Tom Beal, M.A.
Trechmann, Emil J., M.A., Ph.D.¶
Trindall, Richard B., B.A., 1885, M.B., Ch.M.
Twynam, Henry, B.E., 1896
Uther, Allan 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.
Verco, Sydney Manton, M.B., Ch.M.
Verco, Clement Armour, M.B., Ch.M.
Vicars, James, M.E.
Vidler (*née* Lomer), Caroline, M.A.
Vivers, Alfred Jas. Lovell, B.A., 1895
Waddell, George Washington, M.A., LL.B.
Waddy, Percival Richard, B.A., 1891, LL.B.
Wade, Robert Blakeway, M.B., 1896
Waldron, Thomas W. King, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Walker, James Ernest, B.A., 1894, LL.B.
Walker (*née* Bruce), Mary H., B.A., 1887
Walker, Samuel Herbert, B.A., 1894
Walker, William A., B.A., 1888
Wallace, Donald, M.A.
Wallace, F. Ernest, B.A., 1889, LL.B.
Wallach, Bernhard, B.E., 1897
Walton, William Bain, M.B., Ch.M.
Walsh, William M. J., M.A.
Ward, Ruby Estelle, B.A., 1897
Ward, Thomas W. C., B.A., 1884, B.E.
Wardrop, Gabriel, B.A., 1893
Warren, Ernest William, B.E., 1897, B.A., LL.B.
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.
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.
Wearne, Richard Arthur, B.A., 1895
Weigall, Albert Bythesea, M.A.
Weigall, A. Raymond, B.E., 1894
Weigall, Harold Walter, B.A., 1895
Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, M.A.
West, Francis William, M.B., Ch.M.
White, Charles Alfred, B.A., 1895
White, James Smith, M.A., LL.D.
White, Norman Frederick, B.E., 1894

† Fellow of the Senate. § Admitted *ad eundem gradum*. ¶ Public Teacher.

White, W. Moore, LL.D.§
Whitfeld, Hubert Edwin, B.A., 1897
Whitfeld, Lewis, M.A.
Whiting, Joseph, B.A., 1895
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, Alfred James, B.A., 1898
Williams, James L., B.A., 1892
Williams, John Alfred, B.A., 1894
Williams, William, B.A., 1891
Williams, William, B.A., 1895
Williams, William Henry, B.A., 1894
Williamson, Mark A., B.A., 1879
Willis, Charles Savill, M.B., Ch.M.
Willis, Robert Spier, M.A.
Wilson, Ella, M.A.
Wilson, Frederick James, B.A., 1893
Wilson, John Bowie, B.E., 1897
Wilson, Jas. T., M.B., Ch.M.¶
Wilson, Roger, B.A., 1877
Wilson, Thos. George, M.B., Ch.M.
Windeyer, John Cadell, M.B., Ch.M.
Windeyer (*née* Robinson), Mabel Fuller, B.A., 1890
Windeyer, Richard, B.A., 1891
Windeyer, William Archibald, B.A., 1893
Wise, Bernhard R., B.A., 1885§
Wolstenholme, Harry, B.A., 1890
Wood, Ebenezer C., M.A., B.E., B.Sc.
Wood (*née* Whitfeld), Eleanor Madeline, B.A., 1895
Wood, Fredk. Ernest, B.A., 1890
Wood, Frederick William, B.A., 1894
Wood, George Arnold, M.A.¶
Wood, James Patrick, B.E., 1895
Wood, Harrie Dalrymple, B.A., 1893, LL.B.
Woodd, Henry A., B.A., 1887
Woodhouse, William John, M.A.¶
Woodthorpe, Robert A., M.A.
Woodward, Frederick P., B.A., 1892
Woolcock, John L., B.A., 1883
Woolnough, Geo., M.A.
Woolnough, Walter George, B.Sc. ¶
Wootton, Ernest, B.A., 1892
Woore, John Morris Simeon, B.E., 1896
Worrall, Ralph, M.D.§
Wright, Stewart, B.A., 1882
Wyatt, Arthur H., M.A.
Yarnold, Alfred Henry, B.A., 1896
Yarrington, Clive T. L., M.A.
Yarrington, W. H. H., M.A., LL.B.
Yeates, Ainslie Arthur, M.A.
Yeomans, Allan, M.A.
Zlotkowski, Frederick Sobieski Wladimir, M.B., Ch.M.

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*. ¶ Public Teacher.

GRADUATES.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

~~Anderson, Catherine, 1901~~
~~Anderson, Francis, 1890~~ §
Anderson, Henry C. L., 1878
Backhouse, Alfred P., 1873
Barber, Richard, 1889
Barbour, George Pitty, 1889
Barff, Henry E., 1882
Barff (*née* Russell), Jane Foss, 1889
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., 1897
Brennan, Francis P., 1882
Brennan, Sarah O., 1891
Brierley, Frank Nunan, 1893
Broughton, Alfred, 1870
Brown, George Edward, 1900
Bucknell, D'Arcy H., 1886
Cadman, Enoch William, 1898
Campbell, Edward, 1884
Campbell, Gerald R., 1885
Campbell, Joseph, 1882
Cape, Alfred John, 1867
Carruthers, Joseph H., 1878
Chalmers, Stephen Drummond, 1899
Clune, Michael J., 1875
Cocks (*née* Proctor), Lizzie, 1898
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
Cowlishaw, William Patten, 1862
Cowper, Sedgwick S., 1870
Cribb, Estelle Muriel Bridson, 1901
Cribb, John George, 1893
Crocker, Herbert D., 1886
Crompton, William, 1876
Cullen, William Portus, 1882
Curtis, William C., 1859
Dalton, Gerald T. A., 1882
Davies, Edith Warlow, 1901
Dawson, Arthur F., 1877
Deane, Henry, 1893§
Deane, William Smith, 1884
Delohery, Cornelius, 1888
Dennis, James, 1897
Dillon, John T., 1876
Docker, Ernest B., 1865
Doust, Edith Lucy, 1898
Dunstan, Ephraim, 1870
Edmunds, Walter, 1879
Edwards, J. Ross, 1884
Edwards, Edwd. Samuel, 1898
Faithfull, George E., 1869
Faithfull, Henry M., 1871
Faithfull, William P., 1868
Fisher, Donnelly, 1875
Fitzgerald, Robert M., 1859
Fitzhardinge, Grantley H., 1869
Fitzhardinge, Maude Yeomans, 1901
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
Garran, Robert Randolph, 1899
Garrick, Joseph H., 1871
Gibbes, Alfred George, 1875
Gill, Alfred Chalmers, 1899
Gray, Arthur St. J., 1887 §
Griffith, Alfred John, 1896
Griffith, Samuel W., 1870
Hall, William Hessell, 1890
Halloran (*née* Guérin), Bella, 1892 §
Hammond, A. de Lisle, 1884
Healy, Patrick J., 1877
Hill, George Arthur, 1899
Hill, Thomas, 1878
Hills, Henry H., 1880

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

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
Kellett, 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
Lance, Elisabeth Ada, 1900
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 §
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
MacMullen, Frank, 1901
MacPherson, John, 1895
Mann, William J. G., 1882
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
Perkins, Frederick Thomas, 1901
Perry, John, 1876
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
Roseby, Thomas Ernest, 1901
Russell, Edward, 1880
Russell, Frank A. A., 1894
Russell, John Frazer S., 1896
Russell, William, 1882
Rutledge, David D., 1875
Rygate, Philip William, 1886
Sawkins, Dansie Thomas, 1901
Sharp, William Hey, 1881§
Shaw, Henry Giles, 1894
Simpson, Archd. H., 1895 §
Slack, Ida Leslie, 1901
Sly, George J., 1874
Sly, Joseph D., 1872
Sly, Richard M., 1876
Smairl, Joseph Henry, 1896
Smith, Robert, 1878

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*

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, Elizabeth Ironside, 1899
Taylor, Hugh W., 1884
Taylor, James Wilson, 1887§
Taylor, John Michael, 1891
Teece, Richard Clive, 1901
Thompson, I. Florence, 1887
Thompson, James A., 1882
Thompson, Joseph, 1875
Thompson, William M., 1875
Tracey, Frederick, 1885
Trebeck, Tom Beal, 1884
Vidler (*née* Lomer), Caroline, 1891
Waddell, George Washington, 1900
Wallace, Donald, 1899
Walsh, William 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, 1884
Williams, A. Lukyn, 1881§
Willis, Robert Spier, 1862
Wilson, Ella, 1895
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
Yeates, Ainslie Arthur, 1900
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., 1883 §
Allen, George B., 1877
Allen, Reginald C., 1879
Amess, William, 1883
Anderson, Hugh Miller, 1890
Anderson (*née* Amos), Jeanie Cairns, 1890
Anderson, William Addison S., 1892
Andrews, Ernest Clayton, 1894
Anstey, George Webb, 1893
Armitage (*née* Murray), Florence Jane, 1896
Armstrong, Ina Beatrice Harvey, 1901
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
Ashton (*née* Anderson), Maud Edith, 1896
Aspinall, Arthur Ashworth, 1889
Atkins (*née* Kennedy), Annie A., 1893
Atkins, William Leonard, 1893
Auld, John Hay Goodlet, 1897
Ayres, Charles, 1882
Bailey, Margaret Anne, 1900
Barker, Henry Auriol, 1881 §
Barker, Thomas Charles, 1886
Barnes, Pearl Ella, 1897
Barnet, Donald McKay, 1890
Barraclough, Francis Egerton, 1895
Barry, Hugh de Barri, 1898
Barton, Joanna, 1893
Barton, John a'Beckett D., 1896
Bates (*née* Abigail), Eliza L., 1893
Bavin, Gertrude Lillian, 1898
Bavin, Thos. Rainsford, 1894
Baylis, Harold M., 1883
Beardmore, Ada, 1896
Beardsmore, Emily-Maud, 1894
Beardsmore, Robert Henry, 1895
Beaumont, Annie Holloway, 1898
Beegling, Daniel, 1885
Beehag, Samuel Alfred, 1886
Bensusan (*née* De Lissa), Ethel Naida, 1898
Berne, Percy Witton, 1883

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum.*

Bertie, Charlotte Maud, 1896
Binns, William Johnstone, 1900
Black, Reginald Austin William, 1896
Blacket, Arthur R., 1872
Blacket, Cuthbert, 1891
Blatchford, Torrington, 1894
Blaxland, Henry Charles, 1897
Bloomfield, William John, 1896
Blumer, Charles, 1894
Bode, Arnold G. H., 1888
Bonamy, Nellie Mildred Blanche, 1899
Booth, Mary, 1890
Bowmaker, Jessie, 1901
Bowmaker, Theophilus Robert, 1896
Bowman, Arthur, 1880
Bowman, Ernest M., 1880
Bowman, Alexander, 1859
Bowman, Alister S., 1878
Boxall, Nelson Leopold, 1896
Boyce, Francis Stewart, 1893
Brennand, Henry John W., 1896
Brereton, John Le Gay, 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, Lizzie Sherwood, 1898
Brown, Mary Elizabeth, 1885
Brown, Sophia, 1894
Brown, William Vernon, 1894
Browne, William C., 1864
Brownlie, Elizabeth Alice Dalziel, 1901
Bruce, Annie, 1901
Bruce, Grace Mitchell, 1901
Bruce, Mary Jane, 1896
Buchanan, Charles Arthur, 1889
Buchanan, Charles Packenham, 1900
Buckland, Thomas, 1878
Bundock, Charles, 1878
Bundock, Francis F., 1877
Bunting, Edith Annie, 1896
Burfitt, Walter F., 1894
Bushnell, Pollie, 1896
Butler, Francis James, 1882
Butler, Patrick James, 1900
Butler, Spencer Joseph St. C., 1893
Butler, Stanley William Beauchamp, 1900
Butler, Thomas, 1876
Byrne, James Kevin, 1894
Byrne, Lily Comyn, 1896
Byrne, William Edmund, 1892
Cadden, Leslie George Barton, 1899
Cahill, Annie Lucille, 1894
Cakebread, William Jowers, 1894
Cameron, Archibald Peter, 1894
Campbell, Allan, 1874
Campbell, Charles Robert, 1893
Campbell, George Polding, 1885
Canaway, Arthur P., 1894§
Cargill, John Sydney, 1889
Carlile-Thomas, Ella, 1900
Carlisle, William W., 1878
Carlos, Joseph, 1893§
Caro, Hilda, 1896
Carvosso, Albert B., 1884
Casey, Michael Alphonsus, 1896
Castling, James Robert, 1896
Chambers, George Alexander, 1901
Chapman, Alfred Ernest, 1893
Chisholm, William, 1875
Chubb, Montague Charles Lyttelton, 1896
Clark, Francis George, 1900
Clarke, Francis William, 1884
Clegg, William Carnegie, 1899
Clines, Peter Joseph, 1896
Clipsham, Gertrude Mary, 1899
Closs, William John Leech, 1890
Clubb, Wallace, 1896
Coffey, Francis Louis Verhulst, 1894
Cole, Louisa, 1898
Combes, Jane Frances, 1895
Conlon, William Aloysius, 1891
Connellan, John, 1892
Connolly, John, 1894
Connor, Thomas John, 1895
Copland, Frank Fawcett, 1894
Cook, Sydney Leicester, 1898
Cooke, Clarence Hudson, 1892
Corbett, William Francis, 1883
Cordingley, Grace Marion, 1898
Cosh, James, 1891

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

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
Crawford, Thomas Simpson, 1901
Creagh, Albert Jasper, 1889
Creagh, William John, 1892
Cripps, Esther Fischer, 1891
Crowley, Archibald, 1901
Cruise, Emily A., 1897
Cullinane, John Aloysius, 1895
Cumming, Jennie, 1896
Curlewis, Harold Burnham, 1897
Curlewis, Herbert Raine, 1890
Curnow, William Leslie, 1890
Curtis, William John, 1899
D'Arcy, George Synnott, 1895
D'Arcy, John Synnott, 1890
D'Arcy-Irvine, Malcolm M., 1889
Daley, Frank H., 1889
Dalmas, Lizzie, 1895
d'Apice, Antoine William M., 1899
Dash, Ebenezer, 1894
Dargin, Sydney, 1871
Davidson, Colin George Watt, 1899
Davies, Arthur Bernard, 1894
Davies, Wyndham John E., 1893
Davis, Agnes Marianne Harrison, 1896
Davis, Henry, 1890
Davison, Samuel Beaumont, 1896
Day, Leo Septimus, 1899
De Lissa, Horace, 1896
Dettmann, Herbert Stanley, 1897
Dey, Charlotte Johnston, 1898
Dick, James Adam, 1886
Dick, William Thomas, 1890
Dickinson, Edward Moseley, 1899
Dimond, Margaret Cecilia, 1893
Dixon, Herbert Hutchinson, 1894
Doak, Frank Wiseman, 1891
Doig, Alexander John, 1895
Dove, William R. Norton, 1893
Dowe (*née* Molster), Eliza, 1893
Dowe, Philip William, 1893
Dowling, Frank Vincent, 1898
Doyle, John, 1891
Drummond, Shafto Landour, 1893
Dudley, Joseph T., 1885
Dumolo, Nona, 1898
Dunlop, John W., 1895
Dunlop, Norman John, 1890
Dunne, John D., 1873
Dunnicliff, Mary Clifton, 1898
Durack, Joseph Jerry E., 1899
Eames, Jane, 1895
Edmunds, John Michael, 1892
Edmunds, May, 1897
Edwards, David Sutherland, 1894
Edwards, Edward Evan, 1898
Edwards, John, 1891
Elder, Francis R., 1877
Eldridge, Ada Maitland, 1900
Elkin, Jonathan Bevan, 1895
Elliott, Millicent V., 1895
Ellis, Ethel, 1894
Ellis, Mary, 1894
Elphinstone, Elsie Mary, 1899
Elphinstone, James, 1851
Elphinstone, James Cooke, 1896
Emanuel, Nathaniel, 1867
England, Theophilus, 1885
England, Thomas H., 1885
Enright, Walter John, 1893
Evans, Ada E., 1895
Evans-Jones, David Pentland, 1898
Fahey, Bartley Francis, 1901
Feez, Arthur H., 1880
Fell, Catherine Isabella, 1900
Ferguson, David, 1886
Fidler, Carleton B., 1888
Fidler, Isabel Margaret, 1898
Finn, William George, 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
Flavelle, 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
Forster, Charles E., 1876

Forsyth, Walter George, 1898
Fosbery, Vincent F., 1886
Fox, Harold S., 1885
Fraser, Robert W., 1885
Freeman, Ambrose William, 1896
Fry, Florence Mildred, 1901
Fullerton, Alex. Y., 1885
Galt, James, 1899
Garnsey, Edward R., 1885
Geddes, Samuel, 1885
George, John, 1893
Gerber, Edward William T., 1892
Gibbes, William C. V., 1868
Gillam, Dora Alice, 1900
Gillies, James, 1889
Gordon, Emily Isabel, 1898
Gordon, George Acheson, 1895
Gorman, John R., 1866
Gough, Norman John, 1900
Grassick, Charles C., 1897
Greenlees, Gavin, 1895
Greenway, Alfred R., 1870
Gregson, William Hilder, 1898
Grieve, Robert Henry, 1900
Griffith, James Shaw, 1895
Griffiths, Frederick Guy, 1898
Grogan, Albert Thomas Henry, 1897
Hadley, Alfred Edward, 1893
Hadley, Charles William, 1899
Hall, Alfred Ernest, 1893
Halliday, George C., 1884
Halloran, Aubrey, 1892
Halloran, Henry, 1896
Halloran, Ida, 1893
Hammond, John Harold, 1896
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, Marian, 1898
Harris, Matthew, 1863
Harvey, Revina, 1895
Harvey, William George, 1894
Harwood, Marian Fleming, 1898
Hay, Mary Catherine, 1897
Hayes, David John, 1894
Hedberg, John Alfred, 1896
Heden, Ernest Charles, 1898
Helsham, Charles Howard, 1892
Henderson, George Cockburn, 1893
Henderson, Robert Newburn, 1895
Henry, Ada, 1900
Higgins, Michael A., 1879
Higgins, Percy Reginald, 1893
Hill, Evelyn M., 1895
Hill, James Henry Fraser, 1900
Hill, John Goodwin Watson, 1901
Hilliard, Arthur Vaughan, 1890
Hinder, Robert John, 1889
Hipsley, Alice Ellen, 1898
Hirst (*née* Hansard), Edith Hirst, 1897
Hobbs, Edwin, 1897
Hobbs, John William, 1894
Hodge, Ernest Arthur, 1895
Hodge (*née* Finney), Charlotte, 1895
Hodgkins, Amy Alice, 1895
Hogg, Kate Emily, 1894
Holliday, Andrew, 1898
Holme, Ernest Rudolph, 1891
Holme, John Barton, 1893
Holmes, William Frederick, 1894
Holt, Arthur Christian, 1895
Holt, Wilfrid John, 1898
Hood, Damina, 1894
Hopkins, Francis Irvine, 1893
Hopman, John Henry, 1894
Horder (*née* Bloomfield), Elsie I'Anson, 1897
Horniman, Alexander, 1866
Houison, Andrew, 1869
Houison, James, 1863
Houison, Stephen James, 1898
Howard, John Bruton, 1895
Hudson, William, 1897
Huggart, Alfred Theodore, 1892
Huggart, William Charles, 1898
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, Harold W. G., 1888
Hunt, Hugh Alton Stanislaus, 1897
Hunter, Mary Alison Miles, 1895
Hunter, Thomas Brown, 1898
Hutchison, George Thomas, 1900
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
Jarrett, Marjorie Kate, 1901
Jarvie, Bennie, 1898
Jenkins, Charles J., 1887
Johnson, Martin Luther, 1893
Johnston, John, 1887
Johnston, Mary Eleanor, 1896
Johnston, Stephen Jason, 1894
Johnstone, Henry Thomas, 1885
Jones, Cortis 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, Phillip, 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., 1884§
Kinross, John, 1869
Kinross, Robert Menzies, 1889
Klein, James Augustus, 1897
Knight, Arthur, 1894
Lafferty, Terence Matthew, 1899
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
Lee, Thomas Nelson, 1899
Leibius, G. Hugo, 1888
Lenthall, Ellen Mehcent, 1893
de Lepervanche, Eustace Mèzières, 1900
Leverrier, Frank, 1884
Levy, Daniel, 1893
Lewis, Henry Clyde, 1893
Liggins, Jessie Hunsdon, 1899
Linsley, William H, 1880
Littlejohn, Edward S., 1887
Lloyd, Frederick, 1890
Lloyd, Thomas, 1878
Louis, Philip Herbert, 1897
Loyden, James, 1894
Lynch, Michael D., 1870
Lynch, William, 1863
Lyon, Pearson, 1890
Macaush, Andrew W., 1885
MacCarthy, Herbert T. S., 1860
McCarthy Arthur W., 1881
McCook, Adam Stuart, 1895
McCook, William Henry, 1900
McCoy, William Taylor, 1894
McCulloch, Percy V., 1881
McDermott, Vesian B., 1887
McDonagh, John M., 1879
MacDonald, Fannie Elizabeth, 1895
McDonald (*née* Daly), May Edith, 1895
McDonnell, Randal C. W., 1888
McDowall, James, 1896
McEvilly, Augustus, 1886
McEvilly, Ulric, 1883
McEvoy, Bertie Patrick, 1899
McGlynn, Rebecca Mary, 1898
McGuinn, Denis, 1884
MacInnes, Angus, 1901
McIntosh, Harold, 1889
McIntyre, Aug. T., 1879
McIntyre, Duncan A., 1888
McIntyre, William Donald, 1890
Mack, Sidney, 1890
McKay, James, 1896
Mackintosh, Bertha Adeline Hilda, 1899
McLaren, Alexander Duncan, 1898

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

McLaren, John Gilbert, 1895
McLaughlin, Daniel, 1890
MacLaurin, Henry Normand, 1899
Maclean, Charles Hector Roderick, 1901
MacLean, Frederick S., 1887
McLelland, Hugh, 1881
McLeod, James, 1879
McLintock, William Colin Scott, 1900
McMahon, Gregan, 1896
MacManamey, James Frazer, 1881
MacManamey, John Frazer, 1889
MacManamey, William Frazer, 1892
MacMaster, Donald Æneas D., 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
Maloney, John Thomas, 1899
Mannell, Francis Worthington, 1892
Manning, Henry Edward, 1900
Manning, Reginald K., 1887
Manning, William Ernest, 1892
Marks, Hyam, 1892
Marks, Percy J., 1887
Marks, Florence, 1893
Marks, Leah, 1893
Marr, Fannie Augusta, 1899
Martin (*née* Johnston), Ella R., 1890
Martin, Lewis Ormsby, 1893
Martyn, Sydney Charles, 1889
Massie, Richard de Winton, 1886
Mate, William H., 1864
Mathews, Hamilton Bartlett, 1899
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, Edward A. M., 1884
Merewether, Hugh H. M., 1894
Merewether, William D. M., 1895
Merrington, Ernest Northcroft, 1900
Miles, James Albert, 1894
Miller, James W., 1896
Millard, Alfred Charles, 1885
Miller, Richard J., 1885
Mills, Elsie Ada Harland, 1901
Mills, Percy Harcourt, 1893
Mitchell, Ernest Meyer, 1896
Mitchell, Ethel Robertson, 1898
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
Mulholland, John Joseph, 1899
Mullens, Arthur Frank Macquarie, 1896
Munro, William J., 1880
Murray, Mercy M. H., 1897
Mussmann, Carl Ernst Gottlieb, 1897
Mutton, Isaiah, 1900
Myers, David M., 1866
Nelson, Duncan John, 1895
Nettleship, Edward, 1895
Newman, George Hine, 1887
Newman, Kelsey Illidge, 1894
Newsham, Alice Isabel, 1900
Newton, Henry, 1889
Nicholls, William Hunt Ward, 1891
Nicholson, George Gibb, 1899
Noake, Reginald, 1877
Nolan, John Henry Monteith, 1900
O'Brien, Agnes Gertrude, 1895
O'Brien, Kathleen Moira, 1894

O'Brien, Lucius, 1865
O'Brien, Ormond, 1876
O'Brien, Patrick Daniel, 1894
O'Conor, 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, Eugene Francis, 1901
Page, Arthur Ernest, 1899
Pain, Allan Franklyn, 1894
Pain, A. W., 1884 §
Paine, Bennington Haille, 1893
Paine, George Henry, 1894
Palmer, Selina Elizabeth, 1901
Paris, Jane Elizabeth, 1897
Parker, William Arthur, 1892
Parsons, Emily Waugh, 1899
Parsons, Joseph, 1899
Paton, Arthur T., 1887
Pattinson, Anthony Walton, 1894
Paxton, Betha, 1901
Peden, John Beverley, 1892
Penman, John Edwards Foggon, 1897
Perkins, Joseph Abraham R., 1892
Perské, Hermann, 1887
Petrie, Edith Maud, 1901
Phillips, Catherine Agnes, 1896
Pickburn, James Prosper, 1892
Piddington, Albert Bathurst, 1883
Pilcher, Charles E., 1865
Pilcher, George de Vial, 1859
Pilcher, Norman George Stafford, 1898
Pincombe, Torrington Hawke, 1890
Poidevin, Leslie Oswald Sheridan, 1900
Poolman, Arthur Edward, 1883
Pope, Roland James, 1885
Potts, Cuthbert, 1898
Power, Percy Horne, 1901
Prentice, Arthur James, 1892
Pritchard, Alice, 1895
Pritchard, William C., 1888
Purcell, Philip Francis, 1898
Purcell, Winnifred 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
Read, Elizabeth Jane, 1899
Reidy, John James Gralton, 1896
Rennie, George Edward, 1882
Renwick, Arthur, 1857
Renwick, Herbert John, 1893
Reynolds, Arthur J. P. G., 1890
Reynolds, Reginald Blair, 1901
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, Reginald Norman, 1900
Robson, William Elliott V., 1889
Roger, Robert, 1876
Rooney, William James, 1892
Roseby, Gertrude Amy, 1895
Roseby, Minnie, 1895
Roseby, Sarah Mabel, 1900
Rossiter, Florence Annie, 1898
Roth-Schmidt, Frederica, 1897
Rourke, Ernest John, 1893
Rourke, George Augustus, 1893
Rourke, Lillie Agnes, 1895
Rowland, Norman de Horne, 1895
Rudder, Sydney Llewellyn, 1891
Russell, Charles Townsend, 1891
Russell, Ethel Albinia, 1893
Russell, Harry Ambrose, 1887
Russell, Henry Chamberlaine, 1859
Rutherford, Florence Marion, 1900
Rutherford, George Washington, 1900
Rutledge, William F., 1871
Ryan, Gerald, 1893
Ryan, James William, 1901
Rygate, Charles D. H., 1883
Rygate, Henry Bertram, 1885
Saddington, Arthur G., 1887
Sadler, Alexander, 1900

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Salting, George, 1857
Salting, William, 1857
Sands, John Marshall, 1889
Saunders, Arthur, 1893
Saunders, Eva Florence, 1897
Saxby, George Campbell, 1891
Saywell, Thomas Stanley, 1900
Scarvell, Edric Sydney, 1893
Scoular, David, 1895
Scrutton, Caroline Maude, 1900
Seaward, William T., 1892
Sellors, Rich. Pickering, 1890
Sendall, Alfred E., 1888
Serisier, Lavigne Ernest, 1891
Shand, Alexr. B., 1884
Sharp, Walter Alexander Ramsay, 1897
Sharpe, Ernest, 1865
Sharpe, William George, 1897
Shaw, John A. K., 1885
Sheridan, Francis B., 1874
Sheridan, John Patrick, 1890
Sheridan, Muriel Eulalie Bingham, 1900
Sheppard, Edmund Haslewood, 1882
Sheppard, George, 1873
Sherlock, John Bolt, 1895
Shewcroft, Alfred John, 1893
Sinclair, Colin Archibald, 1899
Sloman, Charles Wansbrough, 1893
Sloman, John, 1872
Small, Ethel Ella, 1900
Smee, Reginald, 1901
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, Henry Montagu, 1900
Stephen, John William Farish, 1897
Stephenson, Anita Leila, 1901
Stewart, Donald Grant, 1896
Stobo (*née* Seldon), Florence Mary, 1894
Stoney, Edmund Haighton, 1898
Stonham, Kathleen, 1895
Stonham (*née* Noakes), Mabel Alicia, 1896
Stoyles, Herbert George, 1901
Street, Charles James, 1894
Street, Philip Whistler, 1883
Studds, Harold Augustus, 1900
Studdy, Albert John, 1888
Studdy, Annie Avice Matilda, 1891
Sullivan, Denis Joseph, 1899
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 Houlkes, 1896
Swyny, William Frank, 1899
Symonds, Bertha Violet, 1897
Symonds, Daisy, 1893
Tange, Charles L., 1880
Tarplee, William F., 1884
Taylor, Sarah, 1893
Taylor, Thomas Manning, 1901
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
Thomson, Alec., 1891
Thorburn, James Thos., 1886
Thorne, George, 1865
Thornton, Septimus, 1896
Tighe, William, 1892
Todd, Frederick Augustus, 1901
Tole, Joseph, 1868
Tom, Wesley, 1860
Townley, Percy L., 1886
Tozer, Seymour Darvall, 1899
Trindall, Richard B., 1885
Turner, Annie Elizabeth, 1899
Turner, Emily May, 1900
Uther, Allan Hammill, 1891
Uther, Jennie Bertha, 1894
Uther, Mary Handfield, 1900
Veech, Louis Stanislaus, 1890
Verge, John, 1899
Vickery, Ebenezer Frank, 1901
Vivers, Alfred James Lovell, 1895
Waddy, Percival Richard, 1891
Waldron, Thomas W. King, 1893
Walker, James Ernest, 1894

Walker (*née* Bruce), Mary H., 1887
Walker, Samuel Herbert, 1894
Walker, William A., 1888
Wallace, Frank Ernest, 1889
Walsh, James Joseph, 1901
Walsh, John James, 1899
Walton, George Henry Montague, 1899
Ward. Leonard Keith, 1900
Ward, Ruby Estelle, 1897
Ward, Thomas W. C., 1884
Wardrop, Gabriel, 1893
Warren, Ernest William, 1898
Watt, Andrew Robert James, 1893
Watt, Charles Prosper, 1893
Watson, Robert S., 1887
Wearne, Amy Isabel, 1893
Wearne, Richard Arthur, 1895
Weigall, Harold Walter, 1895
West, Edith Annie, 1900
White, Charles Alfred, 1895
Whitfeld, Hubert Edwin, 1897
Whiting, Joseph, 1895
Wilkinson, Henry L., 1880
Wilkinson, W. Camac, 1878
Williams, Alfred James, 1898
Williams, James Leslie, 1892
Williams, John Alfred, 1894
Williams, Leslie Ballesat, 1899
Williams, William, 1891
Williams, William, 1895
Williams, William Henry, 1894
Williamson, Mark A., 1879
Williamson, Percy Leyden, 1899
Wilson, Frederick James, 1893
Wilson, David, 1901
Wilson, George Harry, 1901
Wilson, Gwendolene Lilian, 1900
Wilson, Roger, 1877
Wilton, Edward Nowill, 1900
Windeyer (*née* Robinson), Mabel Fuller, 1890
Windeyer, Richard, 1891
Windeyer, William Archibald, 1893
Wise, Bernhard R., 1885§
Withycombe, Ernest John, 1899
Wolstenholme, Harry, 1890
Wood, Frederick Ernest, 1890
Wood, Frederick William, 1894
Wood, Harrie Dalrymple, 1893
Wood (*née* Whitfeld), Eleanor Madeline, 1895
Woodd, Henry A., 1887
Woodward, Frederick P., 1892
Woolcock, John L., 1883
Wootton, Ernest, 1892
Wright, Stewart, 1882
Yarnold, Alfred Henry, 1896
Yarnold, Isabel May, 1899
Young, James, 1900

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
~~Reseby, 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.

Abigail, Ernest Robert, 1899
Armstrong, Laurens F. M., 1890
Barraclough, Francis Egerton, 1899
Bavin, Thomas Rainsford, 1897
Bloomfield, William John, 1899
Boyce, Francis Stewart, 1896
Brierley, Frank Nunan, 1897
Butler, Spencer Joseph St. Clair, 1896
Clegg, William Carnegie, 1901
Clines, Peter Joseph, 1898
Coffey, Francis Louis Verhulst, 1896
Craig, Charles, 1900
Creagh, William John, 1897
Cullinane, John Aloysius, 1897

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Curlewis, Herbert Raine, 1892
Davidson, Colin George Watt, 1901
Davies, Arthur Bernard, 1897
Davies, Wyndham John E., 1895
Edmunds, Walter, 1881
Edwards, David Sutherland, 1899
Elphinstone, James Cooke, 1898
Flannery, George Ernest, 1894
Forsyth, Walter George, 1900
Gerber, Edward W. T., 1894
Gill, Alfred Chalmers, 1895
Halloran, Aubrey, 1894
Hammond, John Harold, 1898
Harris, George, 1893
Higgins, Percy Reginald, 1895
Holme, John Barton, 1895
Jones, Albert E., 1889§
Kelynack, 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
Merewether, Hugh Hamilton Mitchell, 1898
Merewether, William David Mitchell, 1898
Mills, Percy Harcourt, 1897
Mitchell, Ernest Meyer, 1900
Monahan, William Willis, 1900
Nathan, Edward Alleyne, 1891
O'Brien, Patrick Daniel, 1897
O'Conor, Broughton B., 1895
O'Reilly, Hubert de Burgh, 1894
Parker, William Arthur, 1898
Peden, John Beverley, 1898
Pickburn, James Prosper, 1894
Pilcher, Norman George Stafford, 1901
Quick, John, 1881§
Richardson, Charles Noel Derwent, 1900
Rogers, Francis E., 1867
Scarvell, Edric Sydney, 1896
Scoular, David, 1899
Stacy, Fitzroy Somerset, 1901
Sullivan, Reginald, 1900
Taylor, John Michael, 1893
Thompson, Joseph, 1869
Thomson, Alec., 1894
Tighe, William, 1894
Tole, Joseph, 1869
Tozer, Seymour Darvall, 1901
Uther, Allan Hammill, 1893
Veech, Louis Stanislaus, 1893
Waddell, George Washington, 1899
Waddy, Percival Richard, 1893
Waldron, Thomas W. King, 1895
Wallace, Frank Ernest, 1899
Walker, James Ernest, 1896
Warren, Ernest William, 1900
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§
Corlette, Cyril Ernest, 1895
Flashman, James Froude, 1897
Houison, James, 1870
Jenkins, Edward Johnstone, 1886§
Jones, Richard T., 1874
Knaggs, Samuel T., 1882§
Lloyd, Frederick, 1872
Lyden, Michael John, 1892§
McDonnell, Æneas J., 1896
McMurray, Wahab, 1892§
Maher, W. Odillo, 1884§
Milford, Frederick, 1882§
Moore, George, 1872
Morton, Selby, 1877
Mullins, George Lane, 1890§
Munro, William John, 1901§
Oram, Arthur Murray, 1882§
O'Reilly, Walter William J., 1882§
Ross, Chisholm, 1886
Rowan, Thomas, 1882
Smith, Grafton Elliott, 1895
Smith, Patrick, 1870
Stacy, Harold Skipton, 1901
Stewart, Charles, 1872
Stuart, T. P. Anderson, 1889§
Taylor, Charles, 1872
Warren, William Edward, 1882§
Worrall, Ralph, 1888§

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum.*

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

Abbott, George Henry, 1891
Affleck, Ada C., 1898
Andrews, William, 1887§
Armstrong, William G., 1888
Bancroft, Peter, 1888
Barling, James Eric Vernon, 1900
Barnes, Edmund Horatio, 1897
Barton, John à Beckett Darvall, 1901
Bennetts, Harold Graves, 1896
Biffin, Harriett Eliza, 1898
Binney, Edward Harold, 1893
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton, 1899
Blue, Archibald Irwin, 1901
Bodé, Frederick F. O., 1896
Böhrsmann, Gustav Hall, 1898
Böhrsmann, Rudolph Hermann, 1894
Boelke (*née* Robinson), Grace Fairley, 1893
Boelke, Paul, 1893
Bowker, Cedric Victor, 1898
Brade, Gerald Francis, 1899
Brennand, Henry John Wolverton, 1899
Broinowski, Gracius Herbert, 1897
Burfitt, Walter Fitzmaurice, 1900
Burge, Stephen Bruce, 1900
Burkitt, Edmund Henry, 1896
Busby, Hugh, 1900
Cameron, Donald Allan, 1900
Cargill, William Duthie, 1899
Carlile-Thomas, Julia, 1898
Challands, Frederick, 1892
Cleland, John Burton, 1900
Chenhall, William Thomas, 1897§
Coghlan, Iza Frances Josephine, 1893
Conlon, William Aloysius, 1896
Cooley, Percy Glover, 1898
Cope, Hubert Roger, 1898
Corbin, Albert George, 1900
Cosh, John Inglis Clark, 1897
Cox, Frederick Henry, 1895
Cox, Harrie, 1900
Craig, Robert Gordon, 1894
Crawley, Aubrey Joseph C., 1896
Davies, Reginald Laidlaw, 1901
Davidson, Leslie G., 1888
Deck, George Henry Baring, 1896
Deck, John Northcote, 1900
Delohery, Henry Charles, 1899
Dey, Robert, 1898
Dick, Robert, 1892
Dixon, Graham Patrick, 1897
Dunlop, Norman John, 1896
Durack, William Joseph, 1900
Eichler, William Otto Heldmuth, 1900
Ellis, Henry A., 1887§
Ellis, Lawrence Edward, 1898
Fairfax, Edward Wilfred, 1899
Farrell, Robert Meredith, 1897
Fordyce, Henry St, Clair, 1895
Forster, Redmond Clarence Hall, 1901
Freshney, Reginald, 1892
Garde, Henry Lee, 1901
Goldsmid, Albert, 1895
Graham, James, 1886§
Graham, Mabel Jessie, 1900
Green, Terence Albert, 1893
Greenham, Eleanor Constance, 1901
Griffiths, Frederick Guy, 1900
Gullett, Lucy Edith, 1900
Hall, Edwin Cuthbert, 1898
Hall, George Reginald Percy, 1895
Halliday, John Charles W., 1896
Handcock, Charles Lancelot, 1894
Hardman, Robert, 1900
Harris, Walter Eli, 1900
Harris, Lawrence Herschell Levi, 1896
Harris, William Henry, 1897
Hart, Basil Lloyd, 1900
Heggaton, Rupert Dufty, 1900
Henderson, John Niven, 1893
Henry, Arthur, 1889
Henry, Arthur G., 1888
Higgins, Frederick Charles, 1897
Hinder, Henry V. C., 1889
Holmes, Harry Glennie, 1900
Holt, Arthur Christian, 1901
Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, 1895
Hunt, Claude Leopold W., 1891
Kater, Norman William, 1898
Kelly, Patrick J., 1889
King, Aubrey Arthur, 1900
Kinross, Robert Menzies, 1894
Jackson, John William, 1895
Jones, Philip Sydney, 1900
Lancaster, Llewellyn Bentley, 1896

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

Lawes, Charles H. E., 1892
Leahy, John P. D., 1892
Lee, Henry Herbert, 1901
Lees, Geoffrey John, 1900
Lipscomb, Thomas Walter, 1898
Litchfield, William Frederick, 1893
Lister, Henry, 1892
Ludowici, Edward, 1899
Luker, Donald, 1894
McClelland, Walter Cecil, 1896
MacCreadie, John Laing Martin, 1894
McCrodie, Robert William, 1901
McEvoy, John Joseph Stuart, 1900
Macintosh, Alexander Hay, 1900
McKay, William John S., 1891
Mackenzie, John, 1899
Mackinnon, Roger Robert S., 1894
McLean, George, 1900
MacMaster, Donald Æneas Dunlop, 1899
MacPherson, John, 1898
Maffey, Reginald William H., 1900
Magarey, Frank William Ashley, 1899
Maitland, Herbert L., 1892
Marr, Gordon William Singer, 1901
Marsden, Ernest Ambrose, 1901
Menzies, Guy Dixon, 1896
Millard, Reginald Jeffrey, 1891
Mills, Arthur Edward, 1889
Morton, Gavin, 1890
Morton, John, 1890
Murray, George Lathrop, 1894
Newton-Tabrett (*née* Newton), Alice Sarah, 1898
Newton, William Thomas Joseph, 1900
Nolan, Herbert Russell, 1890
Oakes, Arthur, 1881§
O'Connor, Arthur Charles, 1896
O'Keefe, John James, 1898
Old, George Greensil, 1900
Olver, William Reath, 1900
Pain, Ernest Maynard, 1897
Park, Joseph, 1892
Paton, James Wright, 1900
Perkins, Alfred E., 1888
Pockley, Eric Osbaldiston, 1900
Pockley, Frank Antill, 1888§
Pulleine, Robert Henry, 1898
Purser, Cecil, 1890
Read, William Henry, 1898
Richards, Samuel J., 1893
Robison, Erskine Hugh, 1896
Roe, James Martin, 1900
Roseby, Edmund Rupert, 1900
Rutledge, David D., 1888
Sandes, Francis Percival, 1899
Savage, Edward Joseph, 1900
Savage, Vincent Wellesley, 1901
Sawkins, Frederick John T., 1892
Scot-Skirving, Robert, 1888§
Scott, Edward Henry, 1893
Shaw, Frederick C. S., 1892
Sheldon, Herbert, 1898
Sheldon, Stratford, 1896
Sheppard, Arthur Murray, 1890
Shorter, Herbert Leopold Ashton, 1899
Spark, Ernest James T., 1895
Stanley, George Percival, 1891
Stevens, William Woodburn, 1898
Stokes, Edward Sutherland, 1891
Studdy, William Bradridge, 1895
Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton, 1893
Taylor, Charles James, 1900
Terrey, Hedley, 1897
Thomas, George Bowen, 1901
Tidswell, Frank, 1892
Throsby, Herbert Zouch, 1898
Townley, Percy Langford, 1890
Trindall, Richard B., 1889
Vallack, Arthur Styles, 1893
Veech, Michael, 1894
Verco, Clement Armour, 1901
Verco, Sydney Manton, 1900
Wade, Robert Blakeway, 1896
Walton, William Bain, 1898
Wassell, Joseph Leathom, 1897
West, Francis William, 1900
Windeyer, John Cadell, 1899
Willis, Charles Savill, 1899
Wilson, Thomas George, 1899
Zlotkowski, Frederic Sobieski Wladimir, 1896

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum.*

MASTERS OF SURGERY.

Abbott, George Henry, 1891
Affleck, Ada C., 1898
Armstrong, William G., 1888
Bancroft, Peter, 1888
Barnes, Edmund Horatio, 1897
Bennetts, Harold Graves, 1896
Biffin, Harriett Eliza, 1898
Binney, Edward Harold, 1893
Blackburn, Charles Bickerton, 1899
Boelke (*née* Robinson), Grace Fairley, 1893
Boelke, Paul, 1893
Böhrsmann, Gustav Hall, 1898
Böhrsmann, Rudolph Hermann, 1894
Brennand, Henry John W., 1899
Burfitt, Walter Fitzmaurice, 1900
Busby, Hugh, 1900
Cargill, William Duthie, 1899
Carlile-Thomas, Julia, 1898
Challands, Frederick, 1892
Cleland, John Burton, 1900
Coghlan, Iza Frances Josephine, 1893
Conlon, William Aloysius, 1898
Cooley, Percy Glover, 1898
Corbin, Alfred George, 1900
Corlette, Cyril Ernest, 1892
Cosh, John Inglis Clark, 1897
Craig, Robert Gordon, 1894
Crawley, Aubrey Joseph C., 1896
Davidson, Leslie G., 1888
Deck, George Henry Baring, 1901
Dey, Robert, 1898
Dick, Robert, 1892
Dixon, Graham Patrick, 1897
Dunlop, Norman John, 1896
Eichler, William Otto Heldmuth, 1900
Ellis, Lawrence Edward, 1898
Fairfax, Edward Wilfred, 1899
Farrell, Robert Meredith, 1897
Flashman, James Froude, 1894
Fordyce, Henry St. Clair, 1895
Forster, Redmond Clarence Hall, 1901
Freshney, Reginald, 1892
Garde, Henry Lee, 1901
Greenham, Eleanor Constance, 1901
Gullett, Lucy Edith, 1901
Hall, Edwin Cuthbert, 1898
Hall, George R. P., 1895
Halliday, John Charles W., 1896
Handcock, Charles Lancelot, 1894
Harris, Lawrence Herschell L., 1896
Harris, William Henry, 1897
Harris, Walter Eli, 1900
Henderson, John Niven, 1893
Henry, Arthur, 1889
Henry, Arthur G., 1888
Higgins, Frederick Charles, 1897
Hinder, Henry V. C., 1889
Holmes, Harry Glennie, 1900
Hunt, Claude Leopold W., 1891
Jackson, John W., 1895
Kater, Norman William, 1898
King, Aubrey Arthur, 1900
Kinross, Robert Menzies, 1894
Lawes, Charles H. E., 1892
Leahy, John P. D., 1892
Lee, Henry Herbert, 1901
Lipscomb, Thomas Walter, 1898
Ludowici, Edward, 1899
Luker, Donald, 1894
McClelland, Walter Cecil, 1896
MacCreadie, John Laing Martin, 1894
McCredie, Robert William, 1901
McDonnell, Æneas J., 1889
McKay, William John S., 1891
Mackenzie, John, 1899
Mackinnon, Roger R. S., 1894
McLean, George, 1900
MacMaster, Donald Æneas D., 1899
MacPherson, John, 1898
Magarey, Frank William A., 1899
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
Newton-Tabrett (*née* Newton), Alice Sarah, 1898
O'Connor, Arthur Charles, 1896
Pain, Ernest Maynard, 1897
Park, Joseph, 1892
Perkins, Alfred E., 1888
Purser, Cecil, 1890
Read, William Henry, 1898
Richards, Samuel J., 1896
Robison, Erskine Hugh, 1896
Rutledge, David D., 1888
Sandes, Francis Percival, 1899
Savage, Edward Joseph, 1901

Savage, Vincent Wellesley, 1901
Sawkins, Frederick John T., 1892
Scott, Edward Henry, 1893
Shaw, Frederick C. S., 1892
Sheldon, Herbert, 1898
Sheldon, Stratford, 1896
Sheppard, Arthur Murray, 1890
Smith, Grafton Elliott, 1893
Spark, Ernest J. T., 1895
Stacy, Harold Skipton, 1898
Stanley, George Percival, 1891
Stevens, William Woodburn, 1900
Stokes, Edw. Sutherland, 1891
Studdy, William B., 1895
Sweet, Geoffrey Bruton, 1893
Taylor, Charles James, 1900
Terrey, Hedley, 1900
Thomas, George Bowen, 1901
Tidswell, Frank, 1892
Townley, Percy Langford, 1890
Trindall, Richard B., 1889
Vallack, Arthur Styles, 1893
Veech, Michael, 1894
Verco, Sydney Manton, 1900
Verco, Clement Armour, 1901
Walton, William Bain, 1898
Wassell, Joseph Leathom, 1897
West, Francis William, 1900
Willis, Charles Savill, 1899
Wilson, Thomas George, 1899
Windeyer, John Cadell, 1899
Zlotkowski, Frederic Sobieski Wladimir, 1896

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

d'Apice, John Edmund F., 1900
Bennett, Agnes Elizabeth L., 1894
Birks, Lawrence, 1901§
Boyd, Arthur, 1901
Brearley, Joseph Henry Draper, 1894
Brennan, Sarah Octavia, 1898
Burfitt, Walter Fitzmaurice, 1898
Corbin, Albert George, 1895
Crane, John T., 1887
Davis, Agnes Marianne Harrison, 1898
Dunlop, Norman John, 1895
Flashman, James Froude, 1893
Fletcher, Archibald W., 1888
Forde, James, 1893
Hall, George Reginald Percy, 1893
Harker, George, 1899
Heden, Ernest Charles, 1901
Horton, Marion Charlotte, 1897
Hughes, Michael O'Gorman, 1893
Hunt, Fanny E., 1888
Jordan, Geo. Edward Gustavus, 1901
Leverrier, Frank, 1885
MacMaster, Donald Æneas Dunlop, 1897
McClelland, Walter Cecil, 1894
McKay, William J. S., 1887
MacPherson, John, 1896
Madsen, John Percival Vissing, 1900
Mort, Harold Sutcliffe, 1901
Peterson, Arthur James, 1901
Petrie, James Matthew, 1901
Pollock, James Arthur, 1889
Robison, Erskine Hugh, 1894
Ross, William John Clunies, 1891§
Sheldon, Stratford, 1894
Shirley, John, 1887§
Waterhouse, Gustavus Athol, 1899
Watt, John Alexander, 1894
Weston, Percy Leonard, 1901
Wilson, Richard Cunliffe, 1901
Wood, E. Clarence, 1885
Woolnough, Walter George, 1898

MASTERS OF ENGINEERING.

Bradfield, John Job Crew, 1896
Cook, Walter Edmund, 1899§
Dare, Henry Harvey, 1894
Vicars, James, 1892

BACHELORS OF ENGINEERING.

(Civil Engineering).

Amphlett, Edward Albin, 1889
Amphlett, Henry Martin, 1897
Arnott, Robert Fleming, 1895
Barraclough, Samuel Henry, 1892
Beaver, William Richard, 1899
Birch, William John, 1891

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum.*

Bowman, Archer, 1889
Boyd, Robert James, 1898
Brearley, Joseph Henry D., 1895
Bucknell, Louis Geoffrey, 1891
Colyer, Moreton John Godden, 1896
Craig, Alexander Donald, 1895
Deane, Henry James, 1897
Doak, Walter James, 1895
Fitz, Norman V., 1888
Hawker, Roger William H., 1900
Hayley, Percy Reginald, 1893
Hole, William Francis, 1896
Jackson, Clements F. V., 1895
Ledger, William Henry, 1893
McTaggart, Norman J. C., 1892
Madsen, John Percival Vissing, 1901
Mathison, Walter Charter, 1899
Merewether, Edward A. M., 1885
Myers, Harold Walter, 1901
Poole, William, 1900
Roberts, James Waller, 1892
Ross, Colin John, 1891§
Rowlands, Harold Berkeley, 1897
Rygate, Philip W., 1885
Sawyer, Basil, 1896
Seale, Herbert Percy, 1894
Shortland, William Arthur, 1897
Smail, Herbert Stuart Inglis, 1897
Stephens, Charles Thomas, 1892
Strickland, Tom Percival, 1897
Thompson, William Mann, 1886
Wallach, Bernard, 1897
Ward, Thos. Wm. Chapman, 1886
Warren, Ernest William, 1897
White, Norman Frederick, 1894
Wood, I. Clarence, 1885
Wood, James Patrick, 1895
Woore, John Morris Simeon, 1896

(Mining Engineering.)

Ball, Lionel Clive, 1900
Barker, Reginald Frederick, 1900
Black, Reginald Austin Wm., 1898
Boyd, William Sprott, 1901
Dixon, James Thomson, 1895
Gibson, Charles George, 1900
Gorringe, Lloyd Septimus, 1901
Gregson, William Hilder, 1901
Grut, Charles Frederick de Jersey, 1901
Jack, Robert Lockhart, 1899
Jackson, Clements Frederick V., 1900
Jenkins, Charles Warren B., 1895
More, George Allan, 1901
Morris, John Fossbrook, 1899
Most, Selwyn Robert, 1900
Nardin, Ernest Willoughby, 1894
Newman, James Malcolm, 1901
Palmer, Thomas Henry, 1898
Piddington, Francis Llewellyn, 1898
Poole, William, 1900
Reid, Norman, 1898
Simpson, Edward S., 1895
Slee, Richard Thilthorpe, 1901
Twynam, Henry, 1896
Waterhouse, Gustavus Athol, 1900
Weigall, Arthur Raymond, 1894
Winton, Louis Joseph, 1901
Wilson, John Bowie, 1897

§ Admitted *ad eundem gradum.*

UNDERGRADUATES.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR.

Armstrong, Clare Annie Constance
Austin, Reginald Young
Barker, Harold Mandeville
Barnard, George Jessel
Best, Walter Paige
Body, Eliel Edmund Irving
Bonney, Reginald Schofield
Brearley, Edwin Andrew
Bruxner, Michael Frederick
Budden, Winnifred Martha
Campbell, Alexander Petrie
Candlish, Robert Smith
Carey, Daisy
Carruthers, Ada Mary
Clark-Duff, Victor Thomas
Clayton, Cyril Henry Joseph
Collier, Frederick William Dean
Collings, Edith
Cramp, Karl Reginald
Cranswick, George Harvard
Cropper, Cecil Howe
Dick, Thomas Hislop
Dickson, Barrington Blomfield
Diethelm, Oscar Albert Anton
Docker, Wilfrid Brougham
Edward, Jessie Dewar
Elliott, Herbert Robert
Fisher, Arthur Donnelly
Fitzgerald, Harrie Gordon
Fletcher, Thomas Joseph
Fox, Millicent
Fry, Edith May
Futter, Francis Cuthbert
Gibson, Robert Martin
Goddard, Ernest James
Goddard, Thomas Herbert
Gresham, Frederick William
Haigh, Victor
Henderson, Ernest Sydney
Hill, Douglas Bayly
Holloway, Eirené Anna
Hutchinson, Eric
Imrie, James David
Johnson, Norman Russell
Jones, Sydney Toogood
King, William Gordon
La Douce, Félicie
Langley, Frederick Barker
Levick, Alfred Manning
Lowick, Clara
Lyons, Ettie
MacCallum, Isabella Renton
MacInnes, Isabel Mary
Mackay, Iven Giffard
McMaster, Colin Forbes
Maher, Charles Weston
Manning, Jack
Moran, Herbert
Mugliston, Madeleine Lucy
Murray, Charles O'Connor
Murray-Prior, Robert Sterling
O'Halloran, Charles Michael
Ormiston, Martha Isabel
Owen, Tom Mackellar
Oxenham, Humphrey
Parry, Edward Lloyd Davenport
Poate, Hugh Raymond Guy
Powell, James William Garnet
Prevost, Richard Lewis
Pridham, Harold Ernest
Reid, Roberta Jane Sinclair
Renton, William John
Rentoul, James Buchan
Renwick, Charles Saunders
Rofe, Ruth Irene
Rutledge, Edward Hamilton
Schlink, Herbert Henry
Skillen, Elizabeth
Smith, Peter Archibald
Steele, Andrew Buchanan
Stokes, Frank Oliver
Sutton, Mabel Harriet
Waters, Ernest Joseph Hill
Watts, Percy Richard
Weatherburn, Charles Ernest
Wheeler, Arthur Russell
White, Wilfrid James

SECOND YEAR.

Allen, Leslie Holdsworth
Austin, Alfred Herbert
Baret, Henri Victor David
Barton, Wilfrid Alexander
Blanksby, Leslie Holmes
Boland, Blanche Edith

Brentnall, Nina Tillotson
Cohen, Alroy Maitland
Cole, Percival Richard
Coutts, Margaret
Cowlishaw, Winifred
Cullen, Frank Vivian John
Denham, Howard Kynaston
Dey, David Dewar
Docker, Gladys Mary Brougham
Freeman-Meeks, Victor Alfred
Graham, Emily Rebecca
Grant, William James
Gregson, Edward Jesse
Harley, Helen Louise
Hope, Percival
Jaques, Harold Vivian
Jensen, Klio
King-Kemp, Richard Cyril
Logan, George
Loudon, Bertha Winifred
McWilliam, Neville Gilbert
Maxwell, William
Meek, Herbert Arthur
Morley, Irene Madeline
Mowbray, Rupert Wallace
Murray-Prior, Dorothea Katherine
Noake, Arthur Raynor
Noake, Reginald Robert
Rutherford, Constance Muriel
Saunders, Florence Louisa
Sharpe, George Frederick
Slade, Oswald Carey
Sommerhoff, Frederick John
Sproule, Margaret
Stewart, James Robert
Thawley, Joseph
Wardrop, Maggie Robertson
Wark, Florence Helen
Waterhouse, Eben Gowrie
Watson, Herbert Frazer
Wilkinson, Ida Beatrice

THIRD YEAR.

Alexander, Maud Marion
Amos, Nellie Margaret
Anderson, Virginia
Armstrong, Helen Daphne Harvey
Bolton, Barbara Marion
Brownlie, Eveline Agnes
Campbell, John Stuart
Castleman, Arthur
Crisford, Hilda Nelsie Moore
Elkington, George Frederick
Ferguson, John Alexander
Fraser-Hill, Charlotte Elisabeth
Fullerton, Lottie
Gibson, Marion Alford Morgan
Green, Henry Mackenzie
Harris, Reginald Arthur
Hawken, Roger William H., B.E.
Henry, Ida Emily
Hinton, William Samuel
Hodge, Sydney Trevillian
Holt, Edith Jane Katherine
King-Kemp, Laura Mildred
Larcombe, Ernest Richard
Larkins, Frank Joseph Moore
Lehane, Thomas Joseph
Lord, Frank Colbran Turner
Mackness, Constance
MacMahon, William Daniel
Macrossan, Hugh Denis
Makin, William
Massey-Makinson, Arthur
Mote, Arnold Rudolph
Paton, Mary Paterson
Pitt, Arthur Gladstone Matcham
Phillips, Frederick George
Phillips, Reginald Bede
Reid, Violet Margaret
Sandford, Blanche Vavasour
Smith, William
Smith, William Michael
Teece, Roy Noel
Tivey, John Proctor
Ward, Pearl Wynifred
Wheeler, Harold Charles Fearon
Wilshire, Hector

UNMATRICULATED STUDENTS ATTENDING INDIVIDUAL COURSES.

Cooley, Bertha Glover
MacNamara, Annie
Packer, Emily
Quaife, Aldyth E.
Taylor, Mabel Mary
Wilson, Dorothy Elspeth

Postgraduate.

Barraclough, Frank Egerton, B.A., LL.B.
Curtis, William J., B.A.
Eldridge, Ada Maitland, B.A.
Fitzgerald, John Timothy, B.A.
Fletcher, Michael Scott, B.A.
Gillam, Dora Alice, B.A.
Lasker, Samuel, B.A.
Paxton, Betha, B.A.
Reynolds, Reginald Blair, B.A.
Small, Ethel Ella, B.A.
Stoyles, Herbert George, B.A.
Turner, Emily May, B.A.
Withycombe, Ernest John, B.A.

EVENING STUDENTS.

FIRST YEAR.

Barrow, Isaac Manly
Bavin, Lancelot
Beckenham, John George
Birks, Lawrence, B.Sc.
Brown, George Edward
Compton, Albert Zarenne
Coombes, Archie James
Ebsworth, Samuel Wilfred
Jordan, Frederick Richard
*Kebby, Walter Sherwood
Knox, Robert George
*Latreille, Meta Gertrude Emily
Loxton, Frederick Ewing
*Miller, James Keith
*Macourt, Miss H.
*Morris, Caleb J.
Oakes, Florence Isabelle Mantell
Quinn, John Joseph
*Ryan, Joseph Clement
*Ryan, Mary Cecelia
*Smith, Stanley Clifton
Spence, John
Swain, Edward Harold F.
Swain, Miss E. M.

SECOND YEAR.

*Bardsley, Frank
Bathgate, Donald Gordon
Campbell, Walter Charles
Giles, John Porter Harris
Hartnell, Frederick Somerset
Hewitt, Thomas Cotgrave
Lindsay, William Carlow
Little, Vivian Agincourt Spence
McDonald, Timothy George
O'Brien, Ernest Edwin
O'Reilly, Walter Cresswell
Oswald, Alfred William
Roberts, Thomas Taylor
Robson, Hilda
Stevenson, William Henry Webster
Wellisch, Edward Montague
Yates, Malcolm Edwin
Walker, Annie Letty

THIRD YEAR.

Armitage, Charles Horsfall
Artlett, William Langridge
Chalmers, George
Fletcher, William Arnold
Fetherstone, Leslie
Graham, Albert Nelson
Grieve, John Thomas
Maxted, Henry Louis
Neale, Charles Norman

FACULTY OF LAW.

THIRD YEAR.

Elkington, George Frederick
Fahey, Bartley Francis, B.A.
Fetherstone, Leslie
Hinton, William Samuel
Larkins, Frank Joseph Moore
Lehane, Thomas Joseph
Pitt, Arthur Gladstone Matcham
Power, Percy Horne, B.A.
Vickery, Ebenezer Frank, B.A.
Wilson, David, B.A.
Wilson, George Harry, B.A.

* Unmatriculated.

FOURTH YEAR.

Arnold, Austen Guerry de Lauret
Browne, Joseph Alexander
Curtis, William John, B.A.
McLaren, Alexander Duncan, B.A.
Mulholland, John Joseph, B.A.
Pratt, Walter Henry, B.A.
Robson, Reginald Norman, B.A.
Rogers, William Arnott Halse
Sinclair, Colin Archibald, B.A.
Stephen, Henry Montagu, B.A.
Swanwick, Kenneth ffoulkes, B.A.
Teece, Richard Clive, M.A.
*Walker, Norman Whistler Gregory

FIFTH YEAR.

Butler, Patrick James, B.A.
Byrne, James Kevin, B.A.
Clark, Francis George, B.A.
Manning, Henry Edward, B.A.
Rutherford, George Washington, B.A.
Saywell, Thomas Stanley, B.A.
Young, James, B.A.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST YEAR.

Adams, Edith Mary
Aspinall, Archibald John
Aspinall, Jessie Strahorn
Bell, George
Binney, Constance Clarice
Binns, William Johnstone, B.A.
Breslin, Edward Joseph
Butler, Thomas
Cahill, Arthur Charles
Cohen, Sydnie Lionel
Conolly, Henry Willans
Dight, Alfred Raworth
Dight, Clarence Charles
Ewing, Frank Peter
Fitzpatrick, Bernard Joseph, B.A.
Gibson, Duncan David
Gilchrist, James Joseph
Graham, David Hannam
Harris, Samuel Henry
Heaslop, John William
Hill, John Goodwin Watson, B.A.
Lightoller, George Henry Standish
McClelland, Reginald Eustace
MacCulloch, Harington Thomas Cuthbert
Macdonald, James Johnston
Mackenzie, Arthur Joseph
McKenna, Thomas Richard
McKillop, Archibald
McKillop, Robert Alexander
Molesworth, Edmund Harold
Moseley, Arthur Henry
O'Reilly, Theophilus Linnell
Palmer, Charles Reginald
Palmer, Henry Wilfred
Parker, Reginald Arthur
Parkinson, Thomas Carlyle
Roger, John Morris
Rundle, George Walter
Sapsford, Clinton Pelham
St. Vincent-Welch, John Basil
*St. Vincent-Welch, Leslie
Stackpool, Patrick Joseph
Stacy, Valentine Osborne
Wherrett, Ernest Albert
Willis, Charles St. Leger
Wylie, Mary Wilhelmina

SECOND YEAR.

Adams, Frances Lucy
Bligh, Erasmus Algernon Robert
Clifford, James Percy
Coen, Joseph
Cook, Sydney Leicester, B.A.
Culpin, Ernest
Dalton, Patrick
Day, Edward James
Deck, Horace Leigh
Donovan, Harrie Carisfort Edmond
Fiaschi, Carlo Ferrucio
Fox, Louis Joseph
Griffiths, John Neville
Hammand, Kendall

* Unmatriculated.

Harris, John Solomon
Harrison, Edgar Selwyn
Kay, Stuart
Leslie, James Robert
McDowall, Valentine
McKelvey, John Lawrence
O'Reilly, Susannah Hennessy
Poidevin, Leslie Oswald Sheridan, B.A.
Power, John Wardell
Quaife, Walter Thorold
Roberts, Alfred Spencer Cecil
Shellshear, Cyril
Smith, Percy Edward
Simpson, Francis George Macneill
Verge, Arthur
Veech, Patrick Louis
Vernon, Geoffrey Hampden
Whiteman, Reginald John Nelson
Withers, Oswald Edgar Bruce
Young, Edgar Harold

THIRD YEAR.

Benjafield, Vivian
Buchanan, George Arthur
Buchanan, Joseph David
Browne, Claude Seccombe
Clouston, Thomas Bennett
Connolly, Thomas Patrick
Cook, John Philip
Cowlishaw, Leslie
D'Arcy, Constance Elizabeth
Finckh, Alfred Edmund
Finselbach, Friedrich William August
Gillespie, Arthur Paul
Godsall, Robert Spencer
Goergs, Karl Randolph Wilhelm
Higgins, Thomas Edward Charles
Johnston, Langloh Parker
Jones, Horace Arnold
Jones, Lincoln
Kendall, Herbert William
Lethbridge, Harold Octavius
MacEncroe, James Michael
Mansfield, Walter Charles
Mawson, William
Perkins, Richard
Phillips, Arthur Bradridge
Quaife, Cyril
Riley, Spencer Birkenhead, B.A.
Sharp, Granville Gilbert
Sheehy, William
Stiles, Bernard Tarlton
Thomson, Jean Graeme
Ure, Sarah Louisa
Vernon, Murray Menzies

FOURTH YEAR.

Adams, Francis Charles
Aiken, Percy Norman
Anderson, Hugh Miller, B.A.
Bell, Harry Charles Rikard
Blaney, Henry Patrick
Bond, Lionel Wilfred
Bourne, Eleanor Elizabeth
Bridge, Norbert Henry
Corfe, Anstruther John
Curtis, Albert
Dansey, St. John Warburton
Davis, James Shedden
Doyle, William Oscar
Elworthy, William Henry
Fitzpatrick, Edward Bede Lucien
Fox, Hedley Ebenezer
Hansard, Norman William
Hipsley, Percy Leslie
Latham, Oliver
McDowall, St. Andrew William Logan
Marsh, Harold Seaward
Mason, Thomas William
Miller, Robert Christy
Newman, Ernest Ludlow
Osborne, John King
Plomley, Morris James
Pritchard, Alice, B.A.
Robertson, Lionel Joseph
Sadler, Henry Frank
Smith, Stewart Arthur
Suckling, Frank Martin
Thomson, Jack Mowbray
Walton, John Francis
Watson, James Frederick
Waugh, Richard
Woolnough, Robert Edmund

FIFTH YEAR.

Ambrose, Theodore
Anderson, Arthur
Broadbent, Percy Lewis
Cahill, John Hampton
Carlile-Thomas, Ida Margaret
Chisholm, William Claude
Clarke, Gother Robert Carlisle
Clarke, Philip G.
Combes, Edgar William Anthony
Conroy, Lionel Bigoe Henzell
Dight, Wilfred Billingsley
Farrelly, John Thomas
Flashman, Charles Ernest
Flecker, Oscar Sydney
Grey, William Charles
Halcomb, Charles Digby
Horton, William Henry
Humphery, Esca Morris
Hunter, William Allen
Langton, William Digan
Llewellyn, Rees Frank
Malin, Stanley Arthur
Moncrieff, Edward Woods
Muscio, Allan
Page, Earle Christmas Grafton
Rees, Walter Llewellyn
Schwabe, James Harry
Seldon, William
Sharp, Walter Alexander Ramsay, B.A.
Stephen, Edward Horatio Milner
Stuckey, Francis Scavington
Tange, Frank Septimus
Tarleton, John Willington
Tudor-Jones, Evan
Ure, Edith
Vivers, George Arthur
Wallace, Donald, M.A.
White, Margaret Isabel

Postgraduate.

Craig, Robert Gordon, M.B., Ch.M.

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

FIRST YEAR.

Bradley, John Houghton
Carroll, William John Smyth
Charlton, Cecil
Cozens, George Charles
Crouch, Frederick Richmond
Dolan, Alfred P. B.
*Gunnell, Robert Samuel
*Jackson, Alan Russell
Larkins, Beatrice G. G.
MacTaggart, Edgar A.
Marshall, Frank
Medcalf, Charles Sextus
Neale, James Harold
Neave, Bevan Walter
Praed, Annie
Robinson, Henry Oswald
Stockwell, Leslie George

PHARMACY.

Unmatriculated students attending courses of lectures prescribed by the Board of Pharmacy.

Arnott, David Millie
Bowes, John Godfrey Francis
Brown, George Aloysius
Campbell, George
Carter, Ernest Augustus
Crawford, Leslie
Davey, Hedley Henry
Dent, Ernest Henry
Faulkner, Thomas Wren
Heap, Edmund Arthur
Howard, Robert Joseph
Jones, Harold Frederick
Keith, Christina Watson
Kirby, Bevan
Knapton, Percy Tysoe
Lane, George Bewick

* Unmatriculated.

Lawrance, Stanley Norman
Lillyman, Claude
McBride, Hugh Robert
McPhee, John Patrick
MacPherson, Margaret
Mayhew, William Harmour
Mitchell, Ernest
Mitchell, Frank Montague
Moors, Charles Frederic
Newth, Adrian Hastings
Parkes, Miriam
Phillips, Harry Augustus Knight
Price, Harcourt Clarence
Reuss, Arthur Herbert
Rowe, Claude Coleman
Schofield, Edgar E. C.
Schwegler, John Frederick
Stevens, John
Teale, W. H. Arthur
Thomas, Frederick Samuel
Walker, Henry Edward
Wall, William John
Waring, Henry Austin
Williams, Grosvenor John
Young, William Horton Tasman

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

FIRST YEAR.

Hermann, Frederick William
Lawry, Arthur Henry
Vonwiller, Oscar Ulric

THIRD YEAR.

†Green, Leonard Clifford
Harris, Marian, B.A.
Johnston, Stephen Jason, B.A.
†Larcombe, Charles O. G.
Verge, John, B.A.
Vonwiller, Oscar Ulric

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR.

Civil Engineering.

Martyn, Athelstan Markham
Platt, Cecil Percival
Weston, Percy Leonard, B.Sc.

Mining Engineering.

Armstrong, John Nicholas Fraser
Ballhausen, Frank Louis
Barr, James
Bennett, Vyvyan Christopher
Brown, George Frederick Campbell
*Brown, Nugent Wade
Cahill, Arthur Charles
Cohen, Arthur Francis
Dight, Arthur Hilton
Edgley, John Milton
Farran, Robert Arthur Lennox
Freeman, Ambrose William, B.A.
Freeman, Victor
Geraghty, William Bernard
Harris, Herbert Theodore Rawson
Isaacs, Robert McIntosh
McArdle, Frederick Owen
McNall, Harold
McSharry, Patrick Joseph
Mair, Noel Fortescue
Moran, William Reginald
*Morson, Charles Trevillian
Peterson, Arthur James, B.Sc.
Powell, Sydney William Charles
Rae, Thomas Robert
Reid, Robert Stewart
Reynolds, Edgar Hercules
Robertson, James W.
Saunders, George Joseph
Shellshear, Wilton
Stevenson, John Edward Graham
Waine, Victor Joseph
*Wilson, Adam Rankine
Wilson, Richard Cunliffe, B.Sc.

* Unmatriculated. † Not passing through the regular course.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

*Hill, Jack Alfred Norman
Hill, James Henry Fraser, B.A.
Kellick, Arthur Charles Tapley
*Morris, Leonard C.
Woodcock, Lancelot Richard

SECOND YEAR.

Civil Engineering.

Weston, Percy Leonard

Mining and Metallurgy.

Boydell, William Guy Broughton
*Brereton, Ernest Le Gay
Caddy, James Pascoe
Caro, Phillip
Dart, Riverine Norman
Debenham, Arthur John
Delohery, Ernest Cecil
Docker, Alfred Brougham
Foy, Leslie Harold
Garde, Henry Thomas
Garry, John Joseph Patrick
*Gee, Ernest Ira
Giblin, Norman Ernest
Gray, George James
Hall, Ernest Kingsbury
Jackson, Frederick Henry
McCrae, Arthur Gordon
Patterson, Benjamin Gilmore
Peterson, Arthur James, B.Sc.
Richardson, Rosslyn James Dalyell
†Ross, Arthur William
Skuthorpe, Garnett
†Stoddart, Raymond
Taylor, Thomas Griffith
Walker, Hugh
Ward, Leonard Keith, B.A.
Weigall, Henry Stuart
Wilson, Richard Cunliffe, B.Sc.
Woodburn, Joseph William

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Brooks, Harold Arthur
Close, John Campbell
*Hall, Roger Vine
Smail, John Alexander Moore
Weston, Percy Leonard, B.Sc.

THIRD YEAR.

Civil Engineering.

Boyd, Arthur, B.Sc.
Corfe, Duncan Bertram
Corlette, James Montagu Christian
Henning, Edmund Tregenna
Whitfeld, Hubert Edwin, B.A.

Mining and Metallurgy.

*Barton, Bernard Venour
Cameron, Colin Bowman
Freeman, Charles Cuthbert
Gould, Hubert John
Heden, Ernest Charles Burgess, B.A., B.Sc.
†Lyne, John
Mack, Augustus Charles
Mawson, Douglas
†Morson, Walter Jamieson
Spier, Reginald Vincent
Stanley, Frederick Vernon
Stewart, Alexander Hay
†Sussmilch, Carl Adolph
Thomas, David
Try, John Cowley
Vonwiller, Oscar Ulric
Whitfeld, Hubert Edwin, B.A.
Williams, Leslie Ballesat, B.A.
Wood, Henry

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Myers, Harold Walter

* Unmatriculated. † Not passing through the regular course.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

By the Act 18 Victoria, No. 37, superseded by Act 64 Victoria, No. 22, 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 Archbishop 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 ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY.

WARDEN.

The Rev. Canon William Hey Sharp, M.A., TH. SOC.

VICE-WARDEN.

The Rev. T. K. Abbott, B.A.

LECTURER.

W. H. W. Nicholls, B.A.

BURSAR.

F. B. Wilkinson, M.A.

FELLOWS.

Abbott, Rev. T. K., B.A.
Backhouse. His Hon. Judge, M.A.
Carr Smith, Rev. W. I.
Champion, Rev. A. H., M.A.
Chisholm, W., M.D.
Cox, Hon. G. H., M.L.C.
Flower, Rev. W., M.A.
Günther, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A.
Jenkins, E. J., M.D.
Millard, G. W., M.A.
Norton, Hon. J., M.L.C., LL.D.
Peden, J. B., B.A., LL.B.
Russell, F. A. A., M.A.
Simpson, Mr. Justice A. H., M.A.
Stanton, Right Rev. G. H., D.D. Bishop of Newcastle
Uther, A. H., B.A., LL.B.
Weigall, A. B., M.A.
Wilkinson, F. B., M.A.

GRADUATES.

(Continuing on the Books.)

M.A.

Stephen, C. B.
Faithfull, W. P.
Purves, J. M.
Faithfull, H. M.
Pring, R. D.
Powell, T.
Dawson, A. F.
Taylor, Rev. H. W.
Campbell, Rev. J.
Hills, H.
Russell, F. A. A.
Millard, G. W.
Perkins, F. T.

B.A.

Sharpe, E.
Blacket, A. R.
Noake, Rev. R.
Bundock, F.
Buckland, T.
Elder, Rev. F. R.
Bundock, C. W.
Feez, A.
Tange, C.
Morrish, Rev. F.
Piddington, A. B.
Baylis, H. M.
Street, P. W.
Merewether, E. A. M.
Clarke, Rev. F. W.
Millard, A. C.
Jenkins, Rev. C. J.
Woodd, Rev. H. A.
Abbott, Rev. T. K.
Bode, Rev. A. G. H.
Britten, H. E.
Newton, Rev. H.
D'Arcy-Irvine, M. M.
M'Intosh, H.
Roseby, T. E.
Blacket, Rev. C.
Uther, A. H.
Stephen, E. M.
Doak, F. W.
Windeyer, R.
Russell, C. T.
Peden, J. B.
Helsham, C. H.
Tighe, W.
Williams, J. L.
Abbott, H. P.
Dove, W. N.
Dowe, Rev. P. W.
Thomas, Rev. R. W.
Waldron, T. W. K.
Merewether, H. H. M.
Cakebread, Rev. W. J.
Kater, H. H.
Rowland, N. de H.
Merewether, W. D. M.
Holt, A. C.
Maxwell, H. F.
Barton, J. A'B. D.
Hobbs, E.
Blaxland, H. C.
Houison, S. J.
Gregson, W. H.
Pilcher, N. G. S.
Evans-Jones, D. P.
Brown, Rev. G. E.
Verge, J.
Stephen, H. M.
Mutton, I.
Pilcher, N. G. S.
Rutherford, G. W.
Chambers, G. A.

LL.B.

Uther, A. H.
Waldron, T. W. K.
Tighe, W.
Peden, J. B.
Merewether, H. H. M.
Merewether, W. D. M.
Pilcher, N. G. S.

M.D.

Chisholm, W.

M.B. AND CH.M.

Armstrong, W. G.
Bancroft, P.
Hester, J. W.
Hunt, C. L. W.
Millard, R. J.
Kater, N. W.
Ludowici, E.

B.E.

Merewether, E. A. M.
White, N. F.

B.Sc.

Crane, J. T.

Bruxner, M. F.
Conolly, H.
Cranswick, G. H.
Gregson, E. J.
Harris, R. A.
Johnson, N. R.
Lethbridge, H. O.
Marsh, H. S.
McCrae, A. G.
Rutherford, G. W., B.A.*
Rutledge, E. H.
Sharp, G. G.†
Simpson, F. G. M.
Skuthorpe, G.
Slade, O. C.
Stevenson, J. E. G.
Stuckey, F.S., B.Sc., (Adel.)
Verge, A.
White, W. J.

ENDOWMENTS AND PRIZES.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Henry William Abbott Scholarship.—The sum of £1000 has been paid to the Archbishop 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.

6. Burton Exhibition.—This Exhibition is awarded to a Student proceeding from the King's School to St. Paul's College.

* Wigram Allen Scholarship, 1900. † Morehead Exhibitioner, 1898.

It is tenable for three years, the value not exceeding £40 per annum. The holder is required to produce at the end of each term a certificate of residence in College, and of good conduct, signed by the Warden.

7. Canon Stephen Memorial Scholarship.—Founded by subscription in memory of the late Canon Stephen. The principal is subject to a life interest.

8. Mitchell Prize.—This Prize was founded by the late Hon. James Mitchell, and is 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.

9. 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.
Donovan, John J., LL.D.
Flannery, G., B.A.
Flynn, J. E., M.A.
Freehill, F.B., M.A.
Gallagher, Very Rev. J.
Heydon, The Hon. C.
Healy, Very Rev. Dean
Le Rennetel, Very Rev. P., S.M.
Maher, W. Odillo, M.D.
Manning, Sir W. P.
Mort, L.
Mullins, J. L., M.A.
Sheehy, The Very Rev. Dr., V.G.
Slattery, Very Rev. P. A.
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.

Durack, W. J.
Lister, H.
Marsden, E. A.

LL.D.

Coghlan, C. A.

LL.B.

Coffey, F. L. V.
Edmunds, W.
Toole, 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
O'Mara, M.
Quirk, Rev. D. P.
Walsh, W. M. J.

B.A.

Browne, W. C.
Butler, T.
Butler, F. J.
Challachor, Rev. H. B.
Casey, M.
Connellan, J.
Corbett, W.
Coffey, F. L. V.
Cullinane, J. A.
Daley, F. H.
Durack, J. J. E.
Enright, W. J.
Fahey, B. F.
Flynn, W. F.
Fitzpatrick, T. J. A.
Gorman, J. R.
Higgins, M. A.
Kelly, T.
Kenna, P. J.
Leverrier, F.
Leahy, J. P.
Lehane, J. J.
Lynch, W.
Lloyd, T.
Macnamara, P. B.
McNevin, T.
Maher, M. E.
Maher, C. H.
Mayne, J.
Mayne, W. M.
McDonagh, J.
McEvilly, A.
McEvilly, U.
McGuinn, D.
Meagher, L. F.
Meillon, J.
Moloney, T. P.
Morris, J. M.
O'Brien, P. D.
O'Donohue, J. P. M.
O'Keefe, J. A.
Power, P. H.
Sheridan, F. B.
Shorthill, J. R.
Sullivan, H.
Sullivan, J. J.
Swanson, E. C.
Tole, J. A.
Veech, L. S.
Watt, A. R. J.
Walsh, J. J.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Blaney, H. P.
Breslin, E. J.
Clifford, J. P.
Coen, J.
Connolly, T. P.
Dalton, P.
Diethelm, O. A.
Elworthy, W. H.
Fahey, B. F.
Farrelly, J. T.
Fitzpatrick, E. B.
Garry, J. J. P.
Geraghty, W. B.
Godsall, R.
Lehane, T. J.
Macrossan, H. D.
Maher, C.
Makinson, A. M.
McKelvey, J. L.
O'Halloran, C. M.
Phillips, R. B.
Power, P. H.
Schlink, H. H.

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 £40).—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.

1901—Diethelm, O. A.

The Dunne Scholarship (value £40).—Donor, the late Very Rev. P. Dunne, D.D., of Hobart.

1901—Geraghty, W. B.

Rector's Scholarship (value £40).

1901—Breslin, E. J.

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. James Cameron, M.A., D.D.

PRINCIPAL.

The Rev. John Kinross, B.A., D.D. (Edin.).

HUNTER-BAILLIE PROFESSORS.

English Language and Literature (in relation to religion)—J. Kinross, B.A., D.D.

Oriental and Polynesian Languages—

MATHEMATICAL LECTURER.
Wyndham J. E. Davies, B.A., LL.B.

CLASSICAL LECTURER.
G. W. Waddell, M.A., LL.B.

HON. TREASURER.
J. T. Walker.

SECRETARY.
William Wood.

COUNCILLORS.

Bowman, Arthur, B.A.
Bowman, E., M.A., LL.B.
Bruce, Rev. D., D.D.
Cameron, Rev. James, M.A., D.D.
Campbell, John
Clouston, Rev. T. E., B.A., D.D.
Ferguson, Rev. John
Fuller, G. W., M.A.
Garland, John, M.A., LL.B.
Goodlet, John Hay
Hay, John, LL.D.
Walker, J. T.

TRUSTEES.

Anderson, H. C. L., M.A.
MacLaurin, Hon. H. N., M.D., LL.D.
Bowman, Arthur, B.A.
Thomson, Dugald
Walker, J. T.

M.A.

Anderson, H. C. L.
Cohen, J. J.
Cribb, J. G.
Flint, C. A.
Fuller, G. W.
Gill, A. C.
Hill, Rev. Thomas
Jackson, Rev. R.
Kay, Rev. Robert
Mann, W. J. G.
Marrack, J. R. M.
Moore, S.
Perkins, A. E.
Ralston, A. G.
Rygate, P. W.
Smairl, J. H.
Steel, Rev. Robert
Teece, R. Clive
Thompson, J. A.
Waddell, G. W.
Waugh, Rev. Robert

M.B. AND CH.M.

Cameron, D. A.
Davidson, Leslie G.
Davies, R. L.
Dick, Robert
Freshney, Reginald
Griffiths, F. G.
Henderson, J.
Jones, P. Sydney
King, A. A.
Kinross, R. M.
Perkins, A. E.
Purser, C.
Savage, Vincent W.
Sheppard, A. M.
Stokes, Edward S.
Townley, Percy L.

LL.B.

Edwards, D. S.
Gill, A. C.
Parker, W. A.
Tozer, S. D.
Waddell, G. W.
Walker, J. E.

B.A.

Anderson, W. A. S.
Auld, J. H. G.
Barnet, Rev. Donald
Beegling, D. H.
Bowman, Alister S.
Bowman, Arthur
Bowman, Ernest
Campbell, C. R.
Cameron, A. P.
Copland, F. F.
Cosh, Rev. J., B.D.
Craig, A. D.
Crane, Rev. C.
Crawford, T. S.
Dettmann, H. S.
Dick, J. A.
Dick, W. T.
Doig, A. J.
Dudley, J. T.
Edwards, J.
Edwards, D. S.
Edwards, E. E.
Elphinstone, James
Gill, A. C.
Gordon, G. A.
Griffiths, F. G.
Halliday, G. C.

B.A.—*continued.*

Hunt, Harold W. G.	Munro, W. J.	Rygate, H. B.
Hunter, T. B.	Nelson, D. J.	Shand, A. B.
Jamieson, S.	Paine, Bennington H.	Sheppard, E. H.
Kinross, R. M.	Parker, W. A.	Somerville, G. B.
Linsley, W. H.	Perkins, J. A. R.	Stacy, F. S.
Lyon, Pearson	Perské, H.	Swanwick, K. ff.
McCook, A. S.	Poidevin, L. O. S.	Thorburn, Rev. J. T.
McLelland, Hugh	Pope, Roland J.	Townley, Percy L.
Johnston, J.	Prentice, A. J.	Tozer, S. D.
McManamey, James F.	Purser, Cecil	Walker, J. E.
McNeil, A.	Quigley, J.	Walker, S. H.
Manning, R. K.	Ramsay, J.	White, Rev. C. A.
Merrington, E. N.	Robson, R. N.	Whitfeld, H. E.
Miller, Rev. R.	Rygate, C. D. H.	Woodward, F. P.
Moore, J.		

M.E.

Bradfield, John J. C.

B.E.

Bowman, Archer	Jack, R. L.	Rowlands, H. B.

STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE.

Barton, Wilfrid A.	Love, J.	Phillips, A. B.
Cameron, C. B.	McDowall, St. A. W. L.	Poidevin, L. O. S., B.A.
Chalmers, G.	McDowall, Valentine	Roberts, S. A. C.
Freeman, A. W., B.A.	McKenzie, Arthur J.	Rogers, J. M.
Griffiths, J. N.	Malin, S. A.	Smith, S. A.
Heaslop, J. W.	Meeks, Victor A. F.	Stanley, F. V.
Hope, Percival	Merrington, E. N.	Teece, R. N.
Jones, H. A.	Mowbray, Rupert W.	Thomson, J. M.
Lightoller, G. H. S.	Patterson, Benjamin G.	Whiteman, Reg. J. N.

NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS.

Holt, W. J., B.A. Sharpe, W. G., B.A. Logan, G. (2nd Arts)	(Divinity)	Gresham, F. W. Henderson, E. T. Schloeffel, F. L. A.	(1st Arts)

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.

1901—E. N. Merrington (2nd Divinity).

2. Frazer Scholarship.—In 1884, a sum of £1000 was bequeathed by the late Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C., for a Scholarship.

1901—P. A. Smith (1st Arts).

3. 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).

1901—Roy N. Teece (3rd Arts).

4. 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 students who have taken the B.A. Degree.

5. The Struth Scholarship.—A sum of £1000 was given in 1884, by J. Struth, Esq., for the foundation of a Scholarship.

1901—J. N. Griffiths (2nd Year Medicine).

6. 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.

1901—Wilfrid A. Barton, R. W. Mowbray } (2nd Arts).

7. 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.

1901—Percival Hope (2nd Arts).

8. 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.

1901—George Chalmers, James Love } (2nd Divinity).

9. Cooerwull Scholarship.—£25 per annum to ex-students of Cooerwull Academy.

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. The Jarvie Hood Prize.

1900—J. N. Griffiths.

3. Frazer Prize of £25, for Modern History.

1891—Parker, W. A.	1894—C. A. White
1892—A. C. Gill, J. E. Walker } æq.	1895—A. J. Doig, G. W. Waddell } æq., F. G. Griffiths (2nd)
1893—A. C. Gill, J. E. Walker	

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.

Barff, Mrs., M.A.
Cohen, Mrs. G.
Cullen, Hon. W. P., LL.D. (*ex officio*)
Fairfax, G. E.
Garran, R. R., B.A.
Jones, Sydney P., M.D. (*ex officio*)
Kater, Mrs. H. E.
Macdonald, Miss, M.A. (*Principal*)
Owen, Mrs. Langer
Rich, G. E., M.A.
Teece, R., F.I.A.
Walker, J. T. (Chairman and Hon. Treasurer)
Woolley, Miss

M.A.

Cribb, Estelle
Fitzhardinge, Maude Y.
Lance, E. A.

B.A.

Armstrong, I. B. H.
Ashton (*née* Anderson), Maud E.
Brownlie, E. A. D.
Cordingley, Grace
Dunnicliff, Mary C.
Fell, C. I.
Harker, Constance E.
Hill, Evelyn M.
Montefiore, Hortense H.
Read, Elizabeth J.
Roseby, Minnie
Rutherford, F. M.
Saunders, E. F.
Stephenson, A. L.
Uther, J. B.
Wilson, G. L.
Wood (*née* Whitfeld), Eleanor M.

M.B. AND CH.M.

Greenham, Eleanor C.

B.Sc.

Horton, Marion C.

UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE.

Adams, F. L.
Armstrong, H. D. H.
Binney, C. C.
Bourne, Eleanor
Brownlie, Eveline A.
Holt, Edith J. K.
Mugliston, M.
Rutherford, Muriel
Saunders, F. L.
Thomson, Jean G.
Wark, F. H.
Wilkinson, Ida
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 £30 (being the interest of £1,000 invested in New South Wales Government Funded Stock), presented by Mrs. C. B. Fairfax, in memory of her late sister. Awarded upon conditions settled from time to time by the Council, but hitherto tenable for three years.

1892—Whitfeld, Eleanor Madeline
1895—Lance, Elisabeth A.
1898—Armstrong, Ina Beatrice H.
1899—Armstrong, H. D. H.
1900—Murray Prior, D. K.
1901—Not awarded.

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.

One Scholarship, of £25, tenable for one year, awarded on the same terms as the Walker Exhibition.

1895—Saunders, Eva F.
1896—Dunnicliff, Mary
1897—Read, E. J.
1898—Bourne, Eleanor
1899—Stephenson, A. L.
1900—Brownlie, E. A.
1901—Saunders, F. L.

A Scholarship, of the value of £50, tenable 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 E.
1898—Divided between Holt, E. J. K., and Stephenson, A. L.
1899—Divided between Brownlie, E. A., and Loudon, B. W.
1900—Saunders, F. L.
1901—Mugliston, M.

A Prize of Books to the value of £5, presented by the Kambala Girls' Union, on similar terms to the Walker Exhibition.

1898—Divided between Holt, E. J. K., and Stephenson, A. L.
1899—Loudon, B. W.
1900—Murray Prior, D. K.
1901—Mugliston, M.

A Prize of Books, presented by the Alliance Française.

White, M. I.

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.

PATRONS:

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh.

DIRECTORS:

The Chancellor of the University of Sydney.
The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (Chairman).

J. Russell French, Esq.
The Hon. A. J. Gould
Dr. James Graham, M.L.A.
Dr. John Hay
John F. Hoare, Esq.
James Inglis, Esq.
The Hon. H. E. Kater, M.L.C.
John Keep, Esq.
The Hon. Dr. Mackellar, M.L.C.
C. B. Stephen, Esq.
James T. Walker, Esq.
Professor Jas. T. Wilson

Honorary Treasurer: The Hon. A. J. Gould.
Honorary Secretary: Vacant.

HONORARY CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.—P. Sydney Jones, M.D. (Lond.)

HONORARY CONSULTING SURGEON.—George T. Hankins, M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

HONORARY CONSULTING GYNÆCOLOGIST.—Jos. Foreman, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

HONORARY PHYSICIANS.—James C. Cox, M.D. (Edin.); Robert Scot-Skirving, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.); Cecil Purser, B.A., M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

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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., Ch.M. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

HONORARY PHYSICIAN FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—F. A. Bennet, M.A., M.D.

HONORARY SURGEON FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, THROAT, AND NOSE.—George T. Hankins, M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

HONORARY ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.—A. E. Mills, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.); Sinclair Gillies, M.A., M.D. (Lond.); G. E. Rennie, B.A., M.D. (Lond.).

HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—Charles MacLaurin, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.); G. H. Abbott, B.A., M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.); R. Gordon Craig, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

HONORARY ASSISTANT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.—S. H. Hughes, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

HONORARY PATHOLOGIST.—Sydney Jamieson, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.

MEDICAL TUTOR.—George Edward Rennie, B.A., M.D. (Lond.).

SURGICAL TUTOR.—John Morton, M.B., Ch.M.

HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.—A. E. Mills, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS.—Drs. Kater, Allen, Kirkland, Taylor-Young, Watson-Munro.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.—C. Bickerton Blackburn, B.A. (Adel.), M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

SENIOR RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.
- ANÆSTHETIST AND REGISTRAR.—W. E. Harris, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).
- RESIDENT PATHOLOGIST.—J. B. Cleland, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.).

JUNIOR RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.—Drs. A. H. Mackintosh, J. E. V. Barling, P. Sydney Jones, jun., A'Becket D. Barton, R. D. Heggaton, A. I. Blue.

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 Superintendent 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.	Clinical Surgery Lectures (optional).
B.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.	Surgical Ward Dressing (optional). Clinical Surgery Lectures.
C.	Casualty Dressing. Surgical Out Patients' Attendance.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.
D.	Surgical Ward Dressing. Clinical Surgery Lectures.	Casualty Dressing. 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, Gynæcological Ward Medical Out Patients' Attendance.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Gynæcological Out Patients' Attendance.
D.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Gynæcological Out Patients' Attendance	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Clinical Clerkship, Gynæcological Wards. Medical Out Patients' Attendance.

Group.	Trinity Term.	Michaelmas Term.
A.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Clinical Clerkship, Gynæcological Ward Medical Out Patients' Attendance.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Gynæcological Out Patients' Attendance.
B.	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Gynæcological Out Patients' Attendance	Clinical Clerkship, General Medical Wards. Clinical Clerkship, Gynæcological Ward. 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.
THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

BENEFACTIONS

BESTOWED BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

Date.	Donor.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Object of Foundation.
1853	Solomon Levey, Esq.	500	0	0	*Scholarship*—Originally for education of Orphans in the Sydney College; 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.
	W. C. Wentworth, Esq.	200	0	0	*Annual Prize*—For English Essay.
1857	Sir D. Cooper, Bart.	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—For Proficiency in Classics.
1858	S. K. Salting, Esq.	500	0	0	*Exhibition*—For a Student from the Sydney Grammar School.
1862	W. C. Wentworth, Esq.	445	0	0	*Fellowship*—For a Travelling Fellowship (amount to accumulate sufficiently).
1864	W. Lithgow, Esq.	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship.*
1867	Sir C. Nicholson, Bart.	200	0	0	*Annual Prize*—For Latin Verse.
	Educational Fund, devised by Dr. Gilchrist, of Sydney.				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 Belmore	300	0	0	*Annual Prize*—For Agricultural Chemistry.
1872	Hon. John Fairfax	500	0	0	,, For Females at the Public Examinations.
1874	Mrs. Maurice Alexander	1,000	0	0	*Bursary*
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	*Annual Prize*—At Public Examinations.
	Edwin Dalton, Esq.	8,000	0	0	*Scholarships*—In memory of the Rev. Dr. Woolley.
1876	Hon. John Frazer	2,000	0	0	*Bursaries*—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	*Bursary.*
	Mrs. Hunter-Baillie	1,000	0	0	,,
1877	,, ,,	1,000	0	0	,, For sons of Ministers of Religion.
1877, 1888, 1889	Hon. J. B. Watt	3,000	0	0	*Exhibitions*—For Students from Primary Schools.
	Professor Smith	350	0	0	*Lectureship*—In Geology.
1877	Sir Arthur Renwick, M.D.	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In the Faculty of Medicine.

Date.	Donor.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Object of Foundation.
1877	Andrew R. Cameron, Esq., M.D.	1,100	0	0	*Scholarship*—For General Proficiency.
	Mrs. Hovell	6,000	0	0	*Lectureship*—Geology and Physical Geography.
1878	Hon. George Allen ...	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—For Mathematics.
	Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.				Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, etc.
	J. H. Challis, Esq. ...	750	0	0	For Great Northern Window in University Hall.
	Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.	500	0	0	For Great Western Window.
	Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.	500	0	0	For Great Eastern Window.
	Henry O'Brien, Esq. ...	100	0	0	For Side Windows in the Hall.
	Charles Newton, Esq....	100	0	0	
	Edward Knox, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	William Long, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	John Dobie, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	Robert Fitzgerald, Esq.	100	0	0	
	A. Moses, Esq.	100	0	0	
	John Reeve, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	Thomas Barker, Esq. ...	100	0	0	
	Henry and Alfred Denison, Esqs.	100	0	0	
	Thomas W. Smart, Esq.	100	0	0	
	Sir P. A. Jennings ...	1,100	0	0	Towards an Organ for the Great Hall.
	Sir A. Renwick, M.D....	125	0	0	For purchase of book, "Lepsius' Antiquities of Egypt and Æthiopia."
	Thomas S. Mort, Esq...	315	0	0	For a Travelling Fellowship.
	Thomas Walker, Esq...	700	0	0	Being the amount paid by him for the Library of the late Mr. Stenhouse, presented to the University.
	Freemasons under the English Constitution	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—For the sons of Freemasons.
1880	J. H. Challis, Esq. ...	250,000	0	0	*Bequest*—Property of the estimated value of £250,000, to be applied to the general purposes of the University.
1881	Thomas Walker, Esq...	500	0	0	Towards an Organ for the Great Hall.
	Fitzwilliam Wentworth Esq.	415	0	0	To provide a Screen for the Organ Gallery.
	James Aitken, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	*Bursary or Scholarship.*
	Thomas Walker, Esq...	5,000	0	0	*Bursaries.*
1882	Sir G. W. Allen ...	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In the Faculty of Law.
1883	John Struth, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	*Exhibition*—In the Faculty of Medicine.
1885	Thos. Fisher, Esq. ...	30,000	0	0	For establishing and maintaining a Library in the University.
1886	Subscribers to Testimonial of Rev. Dr. Norbert Quirk.	143	12	6	*Annual Prize*—For Mathematics.
	Professor Smith ...	100	0	0	,, For Physics.
1887	G. S. Caird, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In Chemistry.
	Subscribers to Memorial to Late Professor Badham.	1,000	0	0	*Bursary.*
	G. P. Slade, Esq. ...	250	0	0	For the Advancement of Science.
1888	William Roberts, Esq..	4,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In memory of Mr. James King, of Irrawang, Raymond Terrace.
	Hon. Sir W. Macleay...				Museum of Natural History.
	Hon. Sir W. Macleay...	6,000	0	0	For establishing a Curatorship for the Macleay Museum of Natural History.

Date.	Donor.	Amount.			Object of Foundation.
		£	s.	d.	
1888	John Harris, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In the Faculty of 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	*Scholarship*—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	*Exhibition*—In Mathematics.
1890	The Trustees of the Will of the Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C.	2,000	0	0	*Scholarship*—In History.
	George Bennett, Esq., M.D.				John Gould's Works on Ornithology.
1891	William Grahame, Esq.	100	0	0	*Annual Prize*—In the Senior Public Examination.
1892	Rev. R. Collie, F.L.S....	100	0	0	*Annual Prize*—For Botany.
1896	P. N. Russell, Esq. ...	50,000	0	0	For the endowment of the P. N. Russell School of Engineering.
1898	Thomas Garton, Esq. ...	2,050	0	0	*Scholarships*—In French and German.
1900	Henry Wait, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0	*Bursary*—In the Faculty of Medicine.
	Mrs. George Harris ...	1,700	0	0	*Scholarship*—In the Faculty of Law.
	Cecil Darley, Esq. ...				An Astronomical Equatorial Telescope and Accessories.

A LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY,

APRIL, 1900, TO MARCH, 1901.

Two hundred and twenty-three (223) Volumes of His Majesty's Stationery Office Publications, as follows:—102 Calendars of State Papers, 11 Acts of the Privy Council of England, 36 Chronicles and Memorials of England, 11 Record Commission Publications, 38 Scottish Record Publications, 9 Irish Record Publications, 16 Miscellaneous Volumes.

Nineteen Specimens of Educational Publications by Messrs. MacMillan and Co., eleven by Messrs. Bell and Co., five by Messrs. Hachette and Co.

Calendars and other Publications by the following Universities, &c.:—

Aberdeen, Adelaide, Allahabad, Bombay, Brown (Providence), Calcutta, Cambridge, Canterbury College (Christchurch), Chicago, Columbia (New York), Dalhousie (Halifax), Durham (College of Medicine), Edinburgh, Evanston, Glasgow, Grenoble, Harvard (Cambridge), Iowa, Japan (Tokyo), Johns Hopkins (Baltimore), King's College (London), London, Lyon, Melbourne, Michigan, New York, North Wales (Bangor), Owen's College (Manchester), Panjab (Lahore), Royal College of Surgeons (London), Royal University of Ireland, St. Andrews, Syracuse, Torino, Toronto, Trinity College (London), University College (Liverpool), Victoria (Manchester).

Proceedings, Transactions, &c., from the following Societies, &c.:—

Australian Museum, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, British Museum, Cambridge Philosophical Society, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Clinical Society of London, Institute of Chemistry (London), Institute of Civil Engineers (London), John Rylands Library (Manchester), Linnean Society of N. S. Wales, New Zealand Institute, Pathological Society of London, Royal Colonial Institute (London), Royal Irish Academy (Dublin), Royal Societies of Canada, Dublin, Edinburgh, London, N. S. Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria; St. Bartholomew's Hospital (London), Smithsonian Institution (Washington), S. African Philosophical Society, Volta Bureau (Washington).

Publications of the Archæological Survey and Meteorological Department of India; Bureau of Education, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Agriculture and Geological Survey of United States; Geological Survey of Minnesota.

Acts of the Parliament of Victoria and Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, by the Government of Victoria.

Meteorological Observations, 1897, by the Government Astronomer of S. Australia.

Report of the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, by the Government Astronomer of S. Africa.

Publications of the Government of N. S. Wales, by the Government of N. S. Wales.

Records of the Sydney Observatory, by the Government Astronomer.

Books, &c., were presented by Lady Meux, J. H. Nolan, Esq., B.A., R. T. Slee, Esq., B.E., Professor Anderson Stuart, John Tebbutt, Esq., Dr. Henry Wilde, J. Bowie Wilson, Esq., B.E.

Bulletin des Sciences Mathématiques par le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique.

Books, &c., were presented to the Library in terms of the "Copyright Act, 1879," by the Anglo-Australian Publishing Co., the Australian Song Publishing Co., Messrs. Angus & Robertson, F. H. Booth, L. Bruck, Mrs. J. Dibben, Messrs. A. Gehde, Glen & Co., Gordon & Gotch, Hayes Bros., Dr. Hodgson, Kealy & Philip, Nicholson & Co., W. H. Paling & Co., G. Robertson & Co., S. A. Rosa, John Sands, J. Slater, A. Stannard, and the publishers of Australasian Independent, Australasian Medical Gazette, Australasian United Service Gazette, Australian Field, Australian Photographic Journal, Courier Australien, Dawn, Deutsch-Australische Post, Hall's Mercantile Gazette, Journal of the Institute of Bankers, N.S.W. Educational Gazette, Nepean Times, N.S.W. Railway Budget, The Review, Sands' Sydney and Suburban Directory, Science, Sydney Daily Telegraph, Sydney Diocesan Directory, Sydney Mail, Sydney Morning Herald, Stock and Station Journal, Trade Protection Institute Reports, Witness, Year Book of Australia.

REPORT

OF THE

SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1900.

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the provisions of section 16 (1) of the "University and University Colleges Act, 1900," has the honour to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1900, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

Matriculation.

2. The number of persons who qualified themselves for Matriculation in 1900 by passing one of the various University Examinations was 280. Of these, 95 passed the ordinary Matriculation Examination, 109 the Junior Public Examination, 23 the Law Matriculation Examination, 38 the Senior Public Examination, and 15 the Entrance Examination for Law, Medicine and Science. The number of students actually admitted to Matriculation, with a view to proceeding with the curriculum in one of the various Faculties, was 133.

Annual University Examinations.

3. The number of students who attended and passed the annual examinations in December, 1899, and March, 1900, after attending the prescribed courses of lectures, is shown in the following table:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	85	62
Second Year Examination	43	34
Third Year Examination	45	42

In addition to the students passing through the regular curriculum, 9 evening students and students of special subjects passed examinations in individual subjects, after attendance upon the prescribed lectures.

FACULTY OF LAW.

	Candidates.	Passed.
Intermediate Examination	13	9
Final Examination	8	7

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	35	30
Second Year Examination	30	26
Third Year Examination	27	22
Fourth Year Examination	37	30
Fifth Year Examination	25	20

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	1	1
Second Year Examination	8	8
Third Year Examination	2	2

FACULTY OF SCIENCE—DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First Year Examination	32	21
Second Year Examination—Civil	4	2
,, ,, ,, Mining	10	7
Third Year Examination—Civil	1	1
,, ,, ,, Mining	10	7

In the Faculty of Science and the Department of Engineering eleven students of special subjects passed in the final examinations of their subjects.

Two students seeking a qualification in Pharmacy who had attended the University lectures in 1899 gained certificates in Botany and Chemistry respectively.

Attendance at Lectures.

4. The following table shows the number of students who attended Lectures in the several Faculties :—

Faculty of Arts (day), 185; (evening), 39; total	224
Faculty of Law	34
Faculty of Medicine	193
Faculty of Science	19
Faculty of Science—Department of Engineering	92
Pharmacy Students	21
	583

Included are 62 women who attended in the Faculty of Arts, 1 in Law, 14 in Medicine, 3 in Science, and 1 in Pharmacy; total, 81.

The above total number also includes 53 non-matriculated students.

5. The following degrees were conferred after examination:—

Master of Arts (M.A.):—George Edward Brown, Elisabeth Ada Lance, George Washington Waddell, Ainslie Arthur Yeates.

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.):—Margaret Anne Bailey, William Johnstone Binns, Charles Packenham Buchanan, Patrick James Butler, Stanley William Beauchamp Butler, Ella Carlile-Thomas, Francis George Clark, Ada Maitland Eldridge, Catherine Isabella Fell, Dora Alice Gillam, Norman John Gough, Robert Henry Grieve, Ada Henry, James Henry Fraser Hill, George Thomas Hutchison, Eustace Mèzières de Lepervanche, William Henry McCook, William Colin Scott McLintock, Henry Edward Manning, Ernest Northcroft Merrington, Isaiah Mutton, Alice Isabel Newsham, John Henry Monteith Nolan, Leslie Oswald Sheridan Poidevin, Reginald Norman Robson, Sarah Mabel Roseby, Florence Marian Rutherford, George Washington Rutherford, Alexander Sadler, Thomas Stanley Saywell, Caroline Maude Scrutton, Muriel Eulalie Bingham Sheridan, Ethel Ella Small, Henry Montagu Stephen, Harold Augustus Studds, Emily May Turner, Mary Handfield Uther, Leonard Keith Ward, Edith Annie West, Gwendolene Lilian Wilson, Edward Nowill Wilton, James Young.

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.):—Charles Craig, Walter George Forsyth, Ernest Meyer Mitchell, William Willis Monahan, Charles Noel Derwent Richardson, Reginald Sullivan, Ernest William Warren.

Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.):—Walter Fitzmaurice Burfitt, Stephen Bruce Burge, Hugh Busby, John Burton Cleland, Albert George Corbin, William Otto Heldmuth Eichler, Robert Hardman, Walter Eli Harris, Harry Glennie Holmes, Aubrey Arthur King, Geoffrey John Lees, John Joseph Stuart McEvoy, George McLean, William Thomas Joseph Newton, George Greensil Old, Eric Osbaldiston Pockley, James Martin Roe, Edmund Rupert Roseby, Charles James Taylor, Francis William West, James Eric Vernon Barling, Donald Allan Cameron, Harrie Cox, John Northcote Deck, William Joseph Durack, Mabel Jessie Graham, Frederick Guy Griffiths, Lucy Edith Gullett, Basil Lloyd Hart, Rupert Dufty Heggaton, Philip Sydney James, Reginald William Maffey, William Reath Olver, James Wright Paton, Edward Joseph Savage, Sydney Manton Verco.

Master of Surgery (Ch.M.):—Walter Fitzmaurice Burfitt, Hugh Busby, John Burton Cleland, Alfred George Corbin, William Otto Heldmuth Eichler, Walter Eli Harris, Harry Glennie Holmes, Aubrey Arthur King, George McLean, William Woodburn Stevens, Charles James Taylor, Hedley Terrey, Francis William West, Sydney Manton Verco.

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.):—John Edmund Francis D'Apice, John Percival Vissing Madsen.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.):—Civil Engineering: Roger William Hercules Hawken, William Poole. Mining and Metallurgy: Lionel Clive Ball, Reginald Frederick Barker, Charles George Gibson, Clements Frederick Vivian Jackson, Selwyn Robert Mort, William Poole, Gustavus Athol Waterhouse.

6. The total number of degrees conferred during the year was as follows:—M.A., 4; B.A., 42; LL.B., 7; M.B., 36; Ch.M., 14; B.Sc., 2; B.E., 9. Total, 114.

7. The degrees conferred by the University from its foundation to the end of 1900 are:—M.A., 273; B.A., 1030; LL.D., 23; LL.B., 85; M.D., 38; M.B., 192; Ch.M., 126; B.Sc., 34; M.E., 3; B.E., 65. Total, 1,869.

Honours at Degree Examinations.

8. The following honours were awarded at Degree Examinations:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

M.A. Examination.

School of Modern History—Class I.:—R. C. Teece, B.A. (University Medal). Class II.:—Elisabeth A. Lance, B.A.

School of Mathematics—Class II.:—D. T. Sawkins, B.A.

B.A. Examination.

Latin—Class I.:—R. N. Robson, J. H. F. Hill, *prox. acc.* Class II.:—Margaret A. Bailey, I. Mutton. Class III.:—Mary H. Uther, N. J. Gough, E. Ella Small.

Greek—Class I.:—R. N. Robson. Class II.:—J. H. F. Hill. Class III.:—I. Mutton.

Mathematics—Class II.:—H. M. Stephen.

German—Class I.:—Margaret A. Bailey.

English—Class I.:—Caroline M. Scrutton. Class III.:—N. J. Gough.

French—Class I.:—Margaret A. Bailey, N. J. Gough, Mary H. Uther. Class III.:—E. Ella Small.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—Class I. :—E. N. Merrington. Class II. :—Margaret A. Bailey, W. J. Binns. Class III. :—Dora A. Gillam, Muriel E. B. Sheridan.

HISTORY—Class I. :—Florence M. Rutherford, Caroline M. Scrutton, Catherine I. Fell. Class II. :—J. H. M. Nolan.

GEOLOGY—Class : I.—E. N. Wilton.

FACULTY OF LAW.

LL.B. Examination.

CLASS I. :—E. M. Mitchell, B.A. Class II. :—W. G. Forsyth, B.A.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Examination for M.B. and Ch.M.

CLASS I. :—W. F. Burfitt, B.A., B.Sc. Class II. :—G. M'Lean.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

MATHEMATICS.—Class I. :—J. P. V. Madsen.

PHYSICS.—Class I. :—J. P. V. Madsen.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

CIVIL ENGINEERING, MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES, ARCHITECTURE AND SURVEYING—Class II. : R. W. Hawken.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING—MINING AND METALLURGY.

MINING AND METALLURGY—Class I. :—W. Poole, C. F. V. Jackson, B.E. (Civil).

Scholarships.

9. The following Scholarships were awarded :—

(a) *At the Matriculation Examination.*

Aitken Scholarship for General Proficiency—E. M. Wellisch, *prox. acc.*, R. C. Roe.

Cooper Scholarship, No. II., for Classics—L. H. Allen.

Barker Scholarship, No. II., and *Horner* Exhibition for Mathematics—E. M. Wellisch and R. C. Roe,* *æq.*, *prox. acc.*, H. L. Deck, J. N. Griffiths and J. S. Harris, *æq.*, (3).

Lithgow Scholarship for French and German—Margaret Sproule.

(b) *At the First Year Examination in Arts.*

Garton Scholarship, No. I., for French and German—Hector Wilshire.

(c) *At the Second Year Examination in Arts.*

Cooper Scholarship, No. I., for Classics—F. A. Todd.

Garton Scholarship, No. II., for French and German—Ina B. H. Armstrong.

* Did not comply with the conditions for holding the scholarship.

(d) *At the B.A. Examination.*

Frazer Scholarship for History—Florence M. Rutherford, *prox. acc.*, Caroline M. Scrutton.

(e) *Scholarship for Graduates.*

James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship—G. G. Nicholson, B.A.

(f) *At the Intermediate LL.B. Examination.*

G. Wigram Allen Scholarship for proficiency in the subjects of the examination—P. J. Butler and G. W. Rutherford, *æq.*

(g) *At the First Year Examination in Medicine.*

Renwick Scholarship for proficiency in the subjects of the examination—Cyril Quaife.

(h) *At the Third Year Examination in Medicine.*

John Harris Scholarship for Anatomy and Physiology—E. C. G. Page and D. Wallace, B.A., *æq.*, *prox. acc.*, A. Muscio.

(i) *At the First Year Examination in Science (including Engineering.)*

George Allen Scholarship for Mathematics—O. U. Vonwiller.

Levey Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics—H. E. Whitfeld, B.A.

(j) *At the Second Year Examination in Science (including Engineering.)*

Barker Scholarship, No. I., and *Norbert Quirk* Prize for Mathematics—H. S. Mort.

Caird Scholarship for Chemistry—E. C. Heden, B.A.

Deas-Thompson Geology Scholarship—E. C. Heden, B.A., and J. M. Newman,* *æq.*

Deas-Thomson Scholarship for Physics—A. Boyd.

Prize Compositions.

10. The awards made for Prize Compositions were as follows:—

Wentworth Medal for an English Essay—Subject: "Art for Art's Sake." Undergraduate's Medal—N. J. Gough.

First Classes at Annual Examinations.

11. 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.

JUNIOR FRENCH—Charlotte E. Fraser-Hill, H. Wilshire, Helen D. H. Armstrong, Constance Mackness.

JUNIOR GERMAN—H. Wilshire, Helen D. H. Armstrong.

MATHEMATICS—J. L. M'Kelvey, J. P. Tivey, W. Smith, R. N. Teece.

* Did not comply with the conditions for holding the scholarship.

Second Year Examination.

LATIN—F. A. Todd.

GREEK—F. A. Todd.

SENIOR FRENCH—Betha Paxton, Ina B. H. Armstrong.

SENIOR GERMAN—Ina B. H. Armstrong.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—Jessie Bowmaker.

HISTORY—Elsie A. H. Mills.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

First Year Examination.

BIOLOGY—G. A. Buchanan, C. Quaife.

CHEMISTRY.—C. S. Browne, C. Quaife.

PHYSICS—W. Mawson.

Second Year Examination.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—Passed with distinction—P. L. Hipsley, St. J. W. Dansey, T. W. Mason. R. E. Woolnough, J. S. Davis.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY—St. J. W. Dansey, P. L. Hipsley.

Third Year Examination.

Passed with distinction—E. C. G. Page, A. Muscio and D. Wallace, B.A., *æq.*

Fourth Year Examination.

Passed with distinction—A. H. Macintosh.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Second Year Examination.

CHEMISTRY—E. C. Heden, B.A., J. M. Petrie.

MATHEMATICS—H. S. Mort.

GEOLOGY—E. C. Heden, B.A., A. J. Peterson.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

First Year Examination.

CHEMISTRY—H. E. Whitfeld, B.A., H. W. Davies, J. M. C. Corlette.

PHYSICS—H. E. Whitfeld, B.A., H. W. Davies, O. U. Vonwiller.

MATHEMATICS—O. U. Vonwiller.

APPLIED MECHANICS AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY—C. C. Freeman, H. E. Whitfeld, B.A.

Second Year Examination.

GEOLOGY—J. M. Newman.

CHEMISTRY—C. F. V. Jackson, B.E. (Civil).

PHYSICS—A. Boyd.

Annual Prizes.

12. Annual Prizes were awarded as follows :—

University Prize for Physiography—T. G. Taylor and Constance Mackness, *æq.*

Dr. Wilkinson's Prize for Pathology—Mabel J. Graham, *prox. acc.*, A. H. Macintosh.

Dr. Dixson's Prize for Materia Medica and Therapeutics—E. C. G. Page.

Professor McCallum's Prizes for English Essays—First Year, R. N. Teece; Second Year, D. Wilson; Third Year (English), C. Maude Scrutton.

Professor Haswell's Prizes for Zoology—(Class examination), G. A. Buchanan; (laboratory notes), T. P. Connolly.

Professor David's Prizes for Geology—Second Year, J. M. Newman, *prox. acc.*, E. C. Heden, B.A.; Third Year, E. N. Wilton; (Practical Petrology), W. H. Gregson, B.A.

Professor Anderson's Prizes for Logic and Mental Philosophy—Third Year, E. N. Merrington.

Professor Wood's Prize for History—Second Year, Elsie A. H. Mills.

Smith Prize for Physics—Charlotte E. Fraser-Hill.

Slade Prizes—Practical Chemistry: H. E. Whitfeld, B.A. Practical Physics: H. O. Lethbridge and H. E. Whitfeld, B.A., *æq.*

Collie Prize for Botany—G. A. Buchanan.

Bursaries.

13. 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 in the Faculty of Arts or that of pure Science :—

Wentworth Bursary, No. I. *Ernest Manson Frazer* Bursary (one-half). *Walker* Bursary, No. I. (one-half). *Walker* Bursary, No. II. (one-half). *Walker* Bursary, No. IV. (one-half). Hunter-Baillie Bursary No. II. (one-half). Two *Watt* Exhibitions (£30, £40, £50).

14. The number of students permitted to attend lectures without paying fees was 69, including 43 State bursars and holders of the University bursaries. The payments to bursars amounted to £725 5s 8d, and to scholars £1287 6s 10d.

Public Examinations.

15. The Junior Public Examination was held in the month of June, in Sydney, and at the following local centres :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Albury, Armidale, Bourke, Bathurst, Blayney, Bowral, Braidwood, Broken Hill, Bungendore, Camden, Carcoar, Cobar, Cooma, Coonabarabran, Coonamble, Cootamundra, Dubbo, Grenfell, Goulburn, Glen Innes, Grafton, Gundagai, Hay, Hillgrove, West Kempsey, Liverpool, Lismore, Lithgow, Maclean, Moruya, West Maitland, Mount Victoria, Mudgee, Narrandera, Newcastle, Nundle, Orange, Pambula, Parramatta, Queanbeyan, Richmond, Tamworth, Tenterfield, Wagga Wagga, Wahroonga, Wellington, Wingham, Wollongong, Yass and Young.

QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charters Towers, Ipswich, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick.

The number of candidates was 980, and of these 641 gained certificates.

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, Bathurst, Goulburn, Newcastle, Parramatta, and Wahroonga.

QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Charters Towers, Ipswich, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

The number of candidates was 108; and of these 85 were successful.

17. The prizes for general proficiency in the Senior and Junior Public Examinations were awarded as follows :—

Seniors.

John West Medal and *Grahame* Prize Medal—

Charles Ernest Weatherburn, Boys' Public High School, Sydney.

Fairfax Prize for Female Candidates—

Jessie Bilbrough, Brisbane Girls' Grammar School (Q.).

Juniors.

University Prize for Boys—

Arthur Mottershead, Boys' Public High School, Sydney.
Mungo Lorenz MacCallum, Sydney Grammar School. } eq.

Fairfax Prize for General Proficiency amongst Junior Girls—
Maria Eleanor Watson, Ipswich Girls Grammar School (Q).

18. Three Law Examinations were held, similar to that prescribed for Matriculation, for candidates for Articles of Clerkship with Solicitors. At these there were 37 candidates, and 23 passed.

Meetings of Senate.

19. The Senate held eleven ordinary meetings, one adjourned and four special meetings, and in addition 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., LL.D., M.D., M.L.C., Chancellor	21
Renwick, the Hon. Sir Arthur, B.A., M.D. M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor	21
Anderson, H. C. L., Esq., M.A.	20
Backhouse, His Honour Judge, M.A.,	20
*Barton, the Right Hon. E., P.C., M.A., LL.D.	2
Butler, Professor T., B.A.	18
Cobbett, Professor Pitt, M.A., D.C.L.	16
Cullen, the Hon. W. P., M.A., LL.D., M.L.C.	16
*Jones, P. Sydney, Esq., M.D.	19
Knox, Edward W., Esq.	17
Liversidge, Professor A., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.	16
MacCallum, Professor M. W., M.A.	19
O'Connor, the Hon. R. E., M.A.	12
Oliver, Alexander, Esq., M.A.	1
Rogers, His Honor Judge, F. E., M.A., LL.B.	6
Russell, H. C., Esq., B.A., F.R.S., C.M.G.	18
Simpson, His Honour Mr. Justice A. H., M.A.	15
Stephen, C. B., Esq., M.A.	8
Stuart, Professor T. P. Anderson, LL.D., M.D.	19
Teece, Richard, Esq., F.I.A.	18

20. At the various meetings of Sub-Committees of the Senate for Finance, By-laws, Grounds, and other matters, held during the year, the attendances of Members were as follows:—The Chancellor (the Hon. Dr. MacLaurin), 34; the Vice-Chancellor (the Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick), 30; H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., 5; His Honour Judge Backhouse, 26; Professor Butler, 2; Professor Pitt Cobbett, 4; the Hon. Dr. Cullen, 17; Dr. P. Sydney Jones, 1; E. W. Knox, Esq., 15; Professor Liversidge, 5; H. C. Russell, Esq., 2; the Hon. Mr. Justice Simpson, 10; C. B. Stephen, Esq., 11; Professor Stuart, 10; R. Teece, Esq., 15.

*Absent on leave.

Leave of Absence.

21. In the month of February leave of absence for a period of six months was granted to the Hon. Edmund Barton, M.A., who had been appointed by the Government of New South Wales to proceed to England as Federal Delegate in connection with the consideration by the Imperial Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth Bill. The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Barton, while in England, by the University of Cambridge.

Vacancy in Senate.

22. In the month of May the seat of Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A., upon the Senate became vacant by reason of his non-attendance at the meetings of the Senate for a period of six months. That gentleman had been absent from Sydney upon a Royal Commission, which necessitated his presence in different parts of the colony, and application had not been made for leave of absence.

A Convocation of Electors of the University was held upon the 9th of June to fill the vacancy, when Alexander Oliver, Esq., was re-elected without opposition.

F. L. S. Merewether, Esq.

23. The Senate has to report with regret the death of F. L. S. Merewether, Esq., at an advanced age in England. He was one of the original Members of the Senate, was Vice-Chancellor from 1854 to 1862, and Chancellor from 1862 to 1865. He took a very prominent part in the inauguration of the University and its management during the first years of its existence, and it is in a great measure due to his experience and foresight that the University possesses the suitable and handsome buildings which are now occupied for the Faculty of Arts and for Administration.

The Chancellor.

24. The Triennial election to the office of Chancellor took place in the month of March, and resulted in the unanimous re-election of the Hon. Henry Normand MacLaurin, M.A., LL.D., M.D.

The Vice-Chancellor.

25. The annual election to the office of Vice-Chancellor in the month of April, resulted in the unanimous election of the Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D.

Staff Appointments, &c.

26. Professor Walter Scott, M.A., the Professor of Greek, to whom leave of absence for the year 1900, had been granted on account of continued ill health, communicated with the Senate in the month of August and tendered his resignation of the Chair.

The Senate received and accepted his resignation with great regret and placed the following resolution upon its minutes:—

> "That the resignation of Professor Scott be accepted, and that a letter be written expressing the regret of the Senate that ill health has compelled him to retire, and assuring him that the excellent work which he did, and his influence for good amongst the students, which was always so great, will not soon be forgotten."

In order to fill the vacancy thus created, applications were invited in Australia and the United Kingdom, and the Agent-General for New South Wales in London was requested to receive the applications of all candidates.

The Senate at the same time invited the Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., and Professor Scott, M.A., to act as an advisory Committee, with power to add to their number, and to select the names of the three candidates whose applications appeared to be most suitable. The Earl of Jersey was unfortunately unable to act on the Committee, in consequence of a projected visit to India, but with the entire approval of the Senate he nominated Sir William Anson, Bart., D.C.L. Warden of All Souls College, and lately Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Member of the House of Commons for the University, to act in his place.

A large number of applications was received, and from the three names submitted by the Committee, the Senate selected and appointed William John Woodhouse, Esq., M.A., at present Lecturer in Ancient History and Political Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews, Scotland.

Mr. Woodhouse has had a very distinguished academic career at the University of Oxford, has spent a considerable time in Archæological and Topographical research in Greece, and has proved himself to be a most successful teacher. He has presented testimonials from many distinguished scholars in the United Kingdom showing that he is a classical scholar of very high rank and highly qualified for the Chair to which he has been appointed.

Professor Woodhouse is expected to enter upon his duties on the 1st of June. In the meantime, the lectures upon Greek will be delivered by the Assistant Lecturer in Latin, Mr. F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., while Mr. W. H. W. Nicholls, B.A., has been appointed Acting Assistant Lecturer in Latin for Lent Term in lieu of Mr. Lloyd.

27. The Lecturer in Surgery, Dr. Alexander MacCormick, and the Lecturer in Clinical Medicine, Dr. R. Scot-Skirving, having volunteered for active service at the seat of war in South Africa early in the year, leave of absence from their duties at the University was granted to them for the necessary period, the lectures upon Surgery being undertaken by Dr. C. P. B. Clubbe, and those upon Clinical Medicine by Dr. E. J. Jenkins, the Medical Tutor, whose duties in turn were undertaken by Dr. G. E. Rennie.

28. In consequence of the large increase in the number of students in the School of Mines, a special Demonstrator for Assaying and Chemistry was appointed in London through the assistance of the Professors of the Royal School of Mines. The gentleman appointed, Mr. Arthur Jarman, A.R.S.M., commenced his duties in Lent term. Later in the year an additional Junior Demonstrator in Chemistry was appointed in the person of Mr. C. G. Gibson, B.E. Mr. J. P. V. Madsen, B.Sc., was also appointed Assistant Instructor in Mechanical Drawing.

29. The Demonstratorship of Anatomy was held by Mr. E. Ludowici, M.B., Ch.M., until the month of June, when he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. N. W Kater, M.B., Ch.M.

30. The selection in England of a gentleman to succeed Professor Pollock as Demonstrator in Physics, after his appointment to the Chair of Physics, resulted in the selection of Mr. Richard C. Simpson, who entered upon his duties in the month of June.

31. The Lectureship in the Law of Procedure, Pleading and Evidence in the Law School became vacant on the 31st of December, by the resignation of Mr. C. A. Coghlan, M.A., LL.D., who had held that office for eleven years.

In order to fill the vacancy thus created, the Senate, after public advertisement, appointed Mr. David Ferguson, B.A.

University Extension.

32. The University Extension Board for the year 1900 reports that the movement has made very satisfactory progress during the year. In New South Wales nine courses of lectures were delivered at the following centres:—Sydney—Railway Institute and Public Library; Nowra; Kiama; Albion Park; Wollongong; Grafton; Armidale; Tamworth. The total attendance was 563, showing an average of 63 for each course. The number of certificates awarded to successful candidates at the concluding examinations was 16. The Board in its report thanks the following gentlemen for special assistance rendered in connection with the arrangement and delivery of lectures:—Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, Librarian of the Public Library; the Officials of the Department of Public Instruction, and the official Representatives of various Churches who rendered good service in the cause of University Extension in the Illawarra District.

The members of the University Extension Board for the year 1901, were elected in December as follows:—Members of the Senate—H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., M.A.; His Honour Judge Backhouse, M.A.; the Hon. W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.; Richard Teece, Esq., F.I.A. Members of the Teaching Staff—Professor Anderson, M.A.; Professor David, M.A.; Professor MacCallum, M.A.; Professor Wilson, M.B., Ch.M. Unofficial Members—H. Goodere, Esq.; F. S. Robinson, Esq.; E. B. Taylor, Esq.

In the place of Acting Professor Henderson, who resigned the Honorary Secretaryship of the Board upon leaving Sydney in August, the Senate appointed Professor Wood as Honorary Secretary in his place.

School of Dentistry.

33. Upon the passing of the Dental Act in the last session of Parliament, instructions were given to a Committee of the Senate to revise by-laws which had before been provisionally considered, for the establishment of a Dental School at the University, with a view to completing arrangements for the opening of the proposed school at the beginning of the Academic year of 1901; and these arrangements have now been practically completed.

Students of the Dental School will receive their instruction in subjects such as Chemistry, Physics, Anatomy, and Surgery in the lecture rooms and laboratories of the University, while

the practical instruction, both operative and mechanical, will be given at the Sydney Hospital by Lecturers in Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry and a Mechanical Instructor, appointed by the University. The Lecturers will also be Honorary Dental Surgeons of the Sydney Hospital, the wards of the Out-patients Department of which will supply a sufficient field to enable the students to obtain a thorough practical acquaintance with their profession. The general arrangements of the school, including the appointment of Lecturers in Practical Dental subjects, will be under the supervision of a Joint Committee of the Senate of the University and the Directors of the Sydney Hospital.

Scientific Laboratories.

34. By the liberality of the Government and Parliament, a vote for building purposes has enabled the Senate to commence the erection of a new laboratory for Biology, and also to effect a considerable enlargement of the present laboratory for Physics. Upon the completion of the new Biological laboratory, the Engineering Department will be allotted the rooms at present used by the Biology Department; and in this way accommodation will be provided for an increased attendance of students in the Mining and Electrical Engineering Departments in an economical manner.

School of Mines.

35. The School of Mines, or Department of Mining and Metallurgy, continues to receive such large accessions to the number of students, that it has been found absolutely necessary to increase the existing accommodation.

By the liberality of the Government and Parliament, a substantial building has been added to the Chemical Laboratory to accommodate the classes in Metallurgy, Assaying and Mining. This building contains a large number of fusion and muffle assay furnaces, and an experimental reverberatory furnace. It is also provided with a plant for the concentration and treatment of metalliferous ores, including a set of stampers, a Frue vanner, &c., and also vats and the necessary appliances for the extraction of gold and silver ores by the various processes in use.

Deans of Faculties.

36. In accordance with the usual practice for the biennial election of Deans of Faculties, the Senate invited recommendations from the various Faculties as to the Branches of Learning

the Professors of which should be *ex officio* Members of the Senate under Section 7 (*b*) of the Act No. 22, 1900, and should be elected to the office of Dean for a period of two years.

Acting upon the recommendations received, 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 MacCallum, M.A.
Faculty of Law—Professor Pitt Cobbett, M.A., D.C.L.
Faculty of Medicine—Professor Anderson Stuart, M D., LL.D.
Faculty of Science—Professor Liversidge, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

University Library.

37. The necessity for the erection of an University Library worthy of the Institution, which has from time to time been brought under notice, was in 1900 brought by the Government before the Parliament, and a reference made to the Parliamentary Standing Committee of Public Works to report as to its necessity. Plans of the proposed building were prepared by the Government Architect from suggestions made by the University Authorities, and after being duly considered by the Public Works Committee were recommended for adoption. At the close of the Parliamentary Session, however, the Act authorising the work to be proceeded with had not been passed.

The erection of a new Library will meet a long-felt want, as the books forming the University collection are at present stored in a number of rooms in different parts of the University Building, and in many cases are difficult of access, while the Reading Room, which has seating accommodation for not more than sixty persons, is very much too small for its purpose. It is proposed to erect the new buildings along the Southern side and South-Western corner of the quadrangle, originally designed for the main building. The Reading Room will provide accommodation for 250 readers, and while the majority of books will be stored in a book stack of the most modern character, there will be special rooms for periodicals, transactions of learned Societies, books upon Australian History and rare books. The building will also contain Library Administration Rooms, a room for the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities, which it is proposed to move from its present position in the main building, where it is very much cramped for want of space,

together with Common Rooms for Women Students. In the Basement there will be a residence for a Caretaker and a Luncheon Room for students generally. The book stack will be erected with accommodation for 200,000 books—a number to which it is estimated the University Collection will attain within the next twenty years; but it will be so arranged as to allow of extension by adding to the buildings in further completion of the quadrangle.

Science Research Scholarships.

38. Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have granted the nomination to a Science Research Scholarship, of the value of £150 per annum, for the year 1901, under the usual conditions.

For the Scholarship offered in 1900 the Senate nominated Mr. J. J. E. Durack, B.A., who was a distinguished student in Mathematics and Physics. He is now pursuing a course of investigations in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge upon Electro Magnetic Radiation.

The Women's College.

39. In the month of May, the Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D., who had been elected Vice-Chancellor, resigned his *ex officio* Membership of the Women's College; and Dr. P. Sydney Jones was appointed by the Senate in his place for the balance of the period of Sir Arthur Renwick's appointment.

University of Cambridge.

40. A communication has been received from the University of Cambridge, granting recognition to the Medical Classes of the University of Sydney. The effect of this privilege is to enable candidates for Medical degrees in the University of Cambridge, who have completed their preliminary scientific work at Cambridge, to take out their classes in the practical Medical subjects in the University of Sydney, if they so desire.

Benefactions.

41. The Senate gratefully acknowledges the following benefactions:—

(*a*) The offer of an Annual Prize of the value of £25, for five years, from His Excellency the Right Hon. William Lygon, Earl of Beauchamp, K.C.M.G. The prize is to be called "The

Beauchamp Prize," and is to be given for an English Essay on some Literary or Historical subject. The subject of the first essay, selected by Earl Beauchamp, is "A comparison of the Federal Constitution of Australia with that of Canada."

(*b*) A sum of £1700 from Mrs. George Harris, of Ultimo House, for the foundation of a Scholarship of £50 per annum for the encouragement of the study of Law. The scholarship is founded in memory of the late George Harris, Esq., and is to be called "The George and Matilda Harris Scholarship," and is to be awarded under such rules and regulations as the Senate may from time to time determine.

(*c*) A bequest of £1000 from the late Henry Wait, Esq., of Redfern, for the foundation of a Bursary for the encouragement of the study of Medicine.

(*d*) A collection of Photographs of Mines in New South Wales and of localities of special Geological interest, presented by the Hon. the Minister for Mines.

Military Cadetship.

42. At the request of the several Australian Universities the War Office has consented to renew to the Australian Chartered Universities the privilege, which they at one time enjoyed, of nominating one student per annum to a Military Cadetship at Sandhurst.

Amended By-law.

43. The By-laws to regulate the curriculum in the Faculty of Medicine have been amended in such a way as to require students to take the subject of Organic Chemistry in their first year of study in lieu of the second year as heretofore.

Accounts.

44. The Annual Statement 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, David Fell, Esq,, are appended to this report.

H. E. Barff, Registrar.

ACCOUNTS, &C.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Received from the Government of New South Wales :—			
The Statutory Annual Endowment for 1900, £5,000—on account 1901, £1,250	6,250 0 0		
The Additional Endowment	4,000 0 0		
Towards Expenses of Evening and Extension Lectures ...	2,000 0 0		
For Carpenter's Salary, &c., from vote for "additions, repairs and furniture"	200 0 0		
,, ,, ,, balance for 1899	133 6 8		12,583 6 8
Received Lecture Fees		10,696 15 9	
Less paid to Professors and Lecturers		2,675 3 6	
	8,021 12 3		
,, Matriculation Fees	493 13 6		
,, Degree Fees	782 0 0		
,, University Examination Fees	304 10 0		
,, Public Examination Fees	100 0 0		
,, Scholarship Examination Fees	4 10 0		
,, Testing Fees	13 2 6		
,, Fee for Duplicate Certificate	1 1 0		
			9,720 9 3
,, for Pasturage			100 0 0
,, Fines			4 0 0
,, Fees for use of Microscopes			115 0 0
,, for Medical Badge			0 15 0
,, from Macleay Curatorship, towards Salary of Curator of the Macleay Museum...			184 10 0
,, from Hovell Lectureship, towards salary of Lecturer in Geology and Physical Geography			125 17 9
,, from Challis Fund towards Administration Expenses	500 0 0		
,, ,, ,,	544 0 11		
			1,044 0 11
			£23,877 19 7

1st February, 1901—Audited and found correct.

DAVID FELL, Auditor.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.
Received Candidates Fees, Junior and Senior Public Examinations	1,117 10 0
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney 31st December, 1900... ...	225 14 1
	£1,343 4 1

1st February, 1901—Audited and found correct.

DAVID FELL, Auditor.

OF SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.

Cr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st Dec., 1899				1,092	16	6
Paid Salaries	17,761	0	0			
,, Examiners	120	15	0			
				17,881	15	0
,, Printing and Stationery, including University Calendar	515	6	5			
,, Advertising...	40	6	6			
,, Repairs and Alterations, Fittings, &c.	246	10	6			
,, Fuel and Lighting	101	1	9			
,, Fire Insurance Premiums	201	6	8			
,, Rent of Chambers...	230	0	0			
,, Supervision at Examinations	32	5	9			
,, Uniforms	49	10	0			
,, Rent of Telephones	13	5	11			
,, Water and Sewerage Rates	243	9	6			
,, Cleaning	27	12	8			
,, Postage and Duty Stamps, Bank Exchanges, &c.	66	1	4			
,, Premium for Annuity, Chair of Physics	174	0	0			
,, Passage Money, &c., Demonstrator of Physics	66	2	0			
,, Miscellaneous Charges	18	6	11			
				2,035	5	11
,, Maintenance of Scientific Departments, including Gas ...				1,459	0	9
,, Microscopes...				77	9	2
,, Periodicals and Binding Books for Library...				218	14	9
,, improvements to Grounds				115	3	2
,, Repairs and Tuning Organ				92	13	10
,, University Prizes				12	4	0
Balance in Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st December, 1900				892	16	9
				£23,877	19	7

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney 31st December, 1899... ...	66	4	11
Paid Examiners' Fees and all other expenses in connection with the Junior and Senior Examinations, and Grants towards expenses of Local Centres	1,276	19	2
	£1,343	4	1

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

Dr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st December, 1899 ...		181 7 4
Received from the Executors of the late Henry Wait, Esq., for the foundation of a Bursary in the Faculty of Medicine ...		1,000 0 0
,, from Mrs. George Harris, for the foundation of a Scholarship in the Faculty of Law, to be called the "George and Matilda Harris Scholarship" ...		1,700 0 0
,, from the following for Annual Prizes:—		
Professor Haswell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. ...	3 3 0	
,, Wood, M.A. ...	5 0 0	
,, David, B.A., F.R.S. ...	10 0 0	
,, MacCallum, M.A. ...	15 0 0	
,, Anderson, M.A. ...	20 0 0	
Thomas Dixson, Esq., M.B., Ch.M. ...	3 15 6	
W. Carnac Wilkinson, Esq., B.A., M.D. ...	3 3 0	
		60 1 6
Received Income from Investments on account of the following Foundations:—		
Levey Scholarship ...	34 0 0	
Barker Scholarships ...	242 19 8	
Deas-Thomson Scholarships ...	113 6 10	
Cooper Scholarships ...	240 11 9	
Lithgow Scholarship ...	80 11 8	
Renwick Scholarship ...	38 14 10	
Bowman Cameron Scholarship ...	50 0 0	
George Allen Scholarship ...	33 8 8	
Freemasons' Scholarship ...	49 10 9	
James Aitken Scholarship ...	56 2 0	
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship ...	54 19 3	
Caird Scholarship ...	54 6 7	
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	156 10 4	
John Harris Scholarship ...	42 5 10	
Council of Education Scholarship ...	17 9 4	
Frazer Scholarship ...	73 14 0	
Woolley Scholarship ...	108 10 4	
Garton Scholarships ...	62 8 0	
Wentworth Prize Medal ...	22 7 11	
Nicholson Medal ...	22 7 1	
Belmore Medal ...	22 7 1	
John Fairfax Prizes ...	32 2 3	
John West Prize ...	6 12 8	
Norbert Quirk Prize ...	4 19 6	
Smith Prize ...	4 4 7	
Slade Prizes ...	9 13 0	
Grahame Prize Medal ...	4 4 7	
Collie Prize ...	3 13 10	
Salting Exhibition ...	37 14 0	
J. B. Watt-Exhibitions ...	129 10 8	
Struth Exhibition ...	41 12 9	
Horner Exhibition ...	6 8 7	
Wentworth Fellowship ...	75 12 11	
Hovell Lectureship ...	114 12 9	
Macleay Curatorship ...	184 10 0	
P. N. Russell Endowment ...	1,886 16 0	
,, ,, Sinking Fund ...	164 6 6	
Maurice Alexander Bursary ...	35 5 2	
Levey and Alexander Bursary ...	54 6 3	
Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary ...	61 14 11	
John Ewan Frazer Bursary ...	57 19 0	
W. C. Wentworth Bursary No. 1 ...	40 0 0	
,, ,, No. 2 ...	50 0 0	
,, ,, No. 3 ...	31 3 7	
Carried forward ...		£2,941 8 10

OF SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.

Cr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Paid Scholarships, Bursaries, Prizes, &c., on account of the following Foundations :—		
Levey Scholarship	30 0 0	
Barker Scholarships	100 0 0	
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	100 0 0	
Cooper Scholarships	100 0 0	
Lithgow Scholarship	50 0 0	
Renwick Scholarship	35 0 0	
Bowman-Cameron Scholarship	50 0 0	
George Allen Scholarship	30 0 0	
Freemasons' Scholarship	50 0 0	
James Aitken Scholarship	50 0 0	
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	50 0 0	
Caird Scholarship	50 0 0	
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	130 14 9	
John Harris Scholarship	40 0 0	
Frazer Scholarship	95 0 0	
Woolley Scholarship	151 12 1	
P. N. Russell Scholarship	90 0 0	
Garton Scholarships	60 0 0	
Salting Exhibition	25 0 0	
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	105 0 0	
Struth Exhibition	50 0 0	
Wentworth Prize Medal	14 9 1	
John Fairfax Prizes	10 0 0	
Norbert Quirk Prize	11 0 0	
Slade Prizes	9 0 0	
Collie Prize	3 10 0	
Maurice Alexander Bursary...	50 0 0	
Levey and Alexander Bursary	50 5 8	
Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary	50 0 0	
John Ewan Frazer Bursary	50 0 0	
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	40 0 0	
" " No. 2	25 0 0	
" " No. 3	10 0 0	
Burdekin Bursary	50 0 0	
Hunter-Baillie Bursaries	95 0 0	
Thomas Walker Bursaries	150 0 0	
Badham Bursary	40 0 0	
James King of Irrawang Bursary	2 2 0	
		2,102 13 7
Paid on account of Fisher Library :—		
Librarians' Salaries	353 0 0	
Purchase of Books	635 0 6	
New Catalogue...	61 16 3	
		1,049 16 9
" to General account towards Salaries :—		
Hovell Lectureship	125 17 9	
Macleay Curatorship	184 10 0	
		310 7 9
" on account of P. N. Russell Endowment for Salaries, Scientific Apparatus, &c.		1,710 8 0
" Prizes given by Professors and Lecturers :—		
Haswell Prize	4 4 0	
Liversidge Prize	3 3 0	
Wood Prize	10 0 0	
David Prizes	9 0 0	
MacCallum Prizes	13 18 3	
Anderson Prizes	15 10 5	
Dixson Prize	3 15 6	
Wilkinson Prize	3 3 0	
		62 14 2
Carried forward ...		£5,236 0 3

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Dr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT—*Continued.*

REVENUE ACCOUNT.
RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				2,941	8	10
Received Income from Investments on acccount of the following Foundations:—						
Burdekin Bursary	32	19	0			
Hunter-Baillie Bursaries	80	5	0			
Thomas Walker Bursaries	162	19	0			
Badham Bursary	32	10	0			
J. G. Raphael Foundation	2	16	6			
Fisher Estate	495	5	1			
Fisher Estate Building Account	952	7	6			
				6,372	17	6
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st December, 1900 ...				35	13	5
				£9,349	19	9

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.
RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received from Revenue Account for Investment				4,113	19	6
,, Principal sum of Mortgage, on account of:—						
Barker Scholarships	100	0	0			
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	25	0	0			
Wentworth Prize Medal	100	0	0			
Wentworth Fellowship	180	0	0			
Lithgow Scholarship	35	0	0			
John Fairfax Prizes	50	0	0			
Maurice Alexander Bursary...	25	0	0			
West Prize	15	0	0			
Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary	25	0	0			
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3	50	0	0			
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	25	0	0			
Freemasons' Scholarship	25	0	0			
Struth Exhibition	25	0	0			
Fisher Estate	4,400	0	0			
Fisher Estate Building Account	5,350	0	0			
Smith Prize	100	0	0			
Slade Prizes	25	0	0			
Caird Scholarship	150	0	0			
James King of Irrawang Scholarship	50	0	0			
John Harris Scholarship	1,000	0	0			
Council of Education Scholarship	335	0	0			
Frazer Scholarship	50	0	0			
Grahame Prize Medal...	100	0	0			
				12,240	0	0
,, Principal sums of Bank Deposits, on account of:—						
Burdekin Bursary	50	0	0			
Hunter Baillie Bursaries	10	0	0			
Struth Exhibition	2	10	0			
Collie Prize	1	5	0			
Renwick Scholarship	6	5	0			
Levey Scholarship	25	0	0			
				95	0	0
				£16,448	19	6

1st February, 1901—Audited and found correct.
DAVID FELL, Auditor.

OF SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.

Cr.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT—*Continued.*

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		5,236 0 3
Paid Investment account for Investment		4,113 19 6
		£9,349 19 9

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.
Paid for Investments—Bank Deposits, on account of :—	
Barker Scholarships	260 0 0
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	25 0 0
Wentworth Prize Medal	121 5 0
Cooper Scholarships	188 15 0
Salting Exhibition	30 0 0
Wentworth Fellowship	240 0 0
Lithgow Scholarship	65 0 0
Nicholson Medal	21 5 0
Belmore Medal...	20 0 0
John Fairfax Prizes	50 0 0
Levey and Alexander Bursary	20 0 0
West Prize	5 0 0
Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary	45 0 0
John Ewan Frazer Bursary	20 0 0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3	153 15 0
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	40 0 0
George Allen Scholarship	3 15 0
Freemasons' Scholarship	32 10 0
J. G. Raphael Foundation	6 5 0
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	20 0 0
Fisher Estate	4,400 0 0
,, Building Account	5,893 1 3
Norbert Quirk Prize	2 10 0
Smith Prize	110 0 0
Slade Prizes	20 0 0
Caird Scholarship	212 10 0
James King of Irrawang Scholarship	26 5 0
John Harris Scholarship	1,040 0 0
Council of Education Scholarship	400 0 0
Frazer Scholarship	25 0 0
Grahame Prize Medal...	100 0 0
P. N. Russell Fund Sinking Fund...	162 3 3
Garton Scholarships	40 0 0
Henry Wait Bursary	950 0 0
George and Matilda Harris Scholarship	1,700 0 0
	£16,448 19 6

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

Dr.

P. N. RUSSELL ENDOWMENT.

(Included in Private Foundations Account.)

		£ s. d.
Received Interest on Funded Stock		1,886 16 0
SINKING FUND.		
Received Interest on Investment	23 18 6	
,, from Endowent Fund	140 8 0	
		164 6 6
		£2,051 2 6

1st February, 1901.—Audited and found correct.
DAVID FELL, Auditor.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 31st Dec., 1899		929 8 3
Received Interest on Investments:—		
Debentures and Funded Stock	2,762 0 0	
Bank Deposits	802 10 0	
Mortgages	5,918 4 4	
Rents of Properties	208 16 0	
	9,691 10 4	
,, from Challis Trustees in Australia, Interest on Guarantee Fund after payment of Australian Annuity, &c.	767 4 10	
	10,458 15 2	
Less transfer to Special Reserve Fund	1,611 9 3	
		8,847 5 11
		£9,776 14 2

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.
Received from Revenue Account for Investment	1,715 0 0
,, Principal Sums of Bank Deposits	15,780 0 0
	£17,495 0 0

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

		£ s. d.
Received Interest on Investments:—		
Funded Stock	64 0 0	
Bank Deposits	384 0 0	
Mortgages	144 0 0	
Rents of Properties	67 4 0	
		659 4 0
,, from Challis Fund, Interest over 4 per cent. on Investments for providing quinquennial increments to Professors, and for equalising income from Investments		1,611 9 3
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney 31st December, 1900		2 6 5
		£2,272 19 8

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Received from Revenue Account for Investment	£1,030 0 0

1st February, 1901.—Audited and found correct.
DAVID FELL Auditor.

SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.

Cr.

P. N. RUSSELL ENDOWMENT.

(Included in Private Foundations Account.)

	£	s.	d.
Paid Scholarship	90	0	0
,, Salaries	1,300	0	0
,, Scientific Apparatus	270	0	0
,, fifth instalment towards Sinking Fund to defray premium on Funded Stock	140	8	0
SINKING FUND.			
Paid Investment—Bank Deposit	162	3	3
	£1,962	11	3

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid Salaries				7,000	0	0
,, Bank fee and other charges				1	10	0
,, General Account towards Administration	500	0	0			
,, ,, ,,	544	0	11			
				1,044	0	11
,, Investment Account, for investment				1,715	0	0
,, Balance in Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney 31st Dec., 1900				16	3	3
				£9,776	14	2

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Paid for Investment on Mortgage	17,495	0	0
	£17,495	0	0

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Balance due Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney 31st December, 1899	152	12	6
Paid Salaries—Quinquennial Increases	1,090	6	8
,, Bank Charges	0	0	6
,, Investment Account for investment	1,030	0	0
	£2,272	19	8

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Paid for investment—Bank Deposit	£1,030	0	0

ROBERT A. DALLEN, ACCOUNTANT.

ANALYSIS OF PRIVATE FOUNDATION CASH BALANCES

Name of Foundation.
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
Maurice Alexander Bursary
Levey and Alexander Bursary
John West Prize
Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary
John Ewan Frazer Bursary
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3
Burdekin Bursary
Hunter-Baillie Bursaries
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
,, ,, ,, Bursary
Macleay Curatorship
John Harris Scholarship
Horner Exhibition
Council of Education Scholarship
Frazer Scholarship
Grahame Prize Medal
Collie Prize
Woolley Scholarship
P. N. Russell Fund
,, ,, ,, Sinking Fund
Garton Scholarships
Henry Wait Bursary
George and Matilda Harris Scholarship...
Challis Fund
,, ,, ,, Special Reserve Fund

SHOWING INVESTMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.

Ledger Account, Cr. Balance.	Investments.			
	Mortgages.	Buildings and Land.	Fixed Deposits.	Funded Stock and Debentures.
£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,015 10 8	.....	.....	675 0 0	325 0 0
2,810 17 11	.....	1,360	380 0 0	1,070 0 0
2,457 17 11	.....	1,036	495 0 0	930 0 0
562 13 2	.....	.....	160 0 0	400 0 0
2,843 9 8	.....	1,360	470 0 0	1,020 0 0
835 10 2	.....	.....	80 0 0	755 0 0
2,213 10 1	.....	.....	1,605 0 0	595 0 0
2,190 3 11	50	.....	510 0 0	1,630 0 0
644 2 10	.....	.....	440 0 0	200 0 0
627 16 9	.....	.....	210 0 0	415 7 3
575 15 4	.....	.....	50 0 0	500 0 0
1,094 17 8	.....	.....	940 0 0	150 0 0
1,122 18 1	.....	.....	20 0 0	1,100 0 0
216 15 5	.....	.....	205 0 0	.....
1,580 2 7	.....	.....	85 0 0	1,495 0 0
1,474 19 6	.....	.....	45 0 0	1,430 0 0
1,000 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	800 0 0
1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
1,036 4 4	.....	.....	895 0 0	150 0 0
1,040 9 3	.....	.....	955 0 0	70 0 0
2,426 4 11	.....	.....	1,682 10 0	735 0 0
3,837 14 8	.....	.....	2,490 0 0	1,335 0 0
1,109 16 6	.....	.....	610 0 0	495 0 0
975 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
6,025 0 0	.....	4,500	1,250 0 0	275 0 0
1,056 16 9	.....	.....	935 0 0	120 0 0
1,272 10 0	.....	.....	140 0 0	1,130 0 0
93 16 10	.....	.....	72 10 0	20 0 0
1,175 2 0	.....	.....	70 0 0	1,100 0 0
5,191 2 5	.....	.....	4,805 0 0	375 0 0
1,653 9 3	.....	.....	1,057 10 0	595 0 0
1,211 3 8	175	.....	832 10 0	190 0 0
12,852 10 6	920	552	11,197 10 0	375 0 0
28,011 10 2	2,555	.....	20,556 0 0	4,930 0 0
156 3 8	.....	.....	115 0 0	40 0 0
110 19 2	.....	.....	110 0 0	.....
966 7 1	.....	.....	750 0 0	250 0 0
302 7 2	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....
1,672 16 11	.....	.....	1,197 10 0	475 0 0
4,432 4 10	.....	.....	4,195 0 0	235 0 0
786 4 6	.....	881	.....	.....
5,909 13 0	.....	.....	6,000 0 0	.....
1,034 6 1	.....	.....	1,040 0 0	.....
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£410,634 7 10	£151,155	£15,439	£102,796 2 4	£141,290 7 3

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 1901.

PRESIDENT—Professor Wilson, M.B., Ch.M.

VICE-PRESIDENT—G. H. Wilson, B.A.

HON. SECRETARIES—J. H. Nolan, B.A., E. R. Larcombe.

HON. TREASURER—H. M. Green.

COMMITTEE—R. C. Teece, M.A., D. Wilson, B.A., L. K. Ward, B.A., N. J. Gough, B.A., T. B. Clouston.

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 annual general Meeting is held early in Lent Term. Ordinary general meetings are held twice in Lent Term, three times in Trinity Term, and once in Michaelmas Term, in the Harveian Theatre. At the last meeting in Trinity Term an address is delivered by some eminent physician or surgeon on some subject of special interest.

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.

The transactions of the Society, together with other matters of Medical interest, are published in the Society's Journal.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1901.

PRESIDENT—F. G. Griffiths, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—W. F. Burfitt, B.A., M.B., Ch.M., A. H. Macintosh, M.B., Ch.M., E. V. Barling, M.B., Ch.M., D. Wallace, M.A., E. Tudor-Jones.

HON. SECRETARY—E. C. G. Page.

HON. TREASURER—St. J. W. Dansey.

HON. LIBRARIAN—D. A. Cameron, M.B., Ch.M.

HON. AUDITORS—F. P. Sandes, M.B., Ch.M., J. B. Cleland, M.B., Ch.M.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY'S JOURNAL—J. B. Cleland, M.B., Ch.M., H. M. Anderson, B.A., D. Wallace, M.A.

COUNCIL—Five members, one from each year in Medicine.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY SPORTS UNION.

The Union has been formed by the amalgamation of the existing Football, Cricket, Boat, Athletic, Tennis and Lacrosse 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, to all Undergraduates proceeding to degrees, and to such matriculated students as shall have attended at least one year of lectures.

Annual Subscription—For active members, £2 2s.; ladies, £1 1s.; Honorary Members, £1 1s.; Life Active Members, £15 15s.; Life Honorary Members, £10 10s. Honorary Members are not entitled to use any of the Sports Union materials nor make use of the Oval.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1901-2.

PATRON—The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Chancellor.

PRESIDENT—A. H. Uther, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Professor Pollock, H. E. Barff, M.A., J. T. Walker, H. M. Faithfull, M.A., Judge Backhouse, M.A., C. H. Helsham, B.A., E. W. Knox, S. D. Tozer, B.A., F. G. Griffiths, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.

COMMITTEE—The Committee consists of Delegates from the constituent clubs, viz.: C. B. Cameron, A. G. M. Pitt, A. G. de L. Arnold, D. B. Corfe, W. B. Dight, J. M. MacEncroe, H. Marks, L. O. S. Poidevin, B.A., H. O. Lethbridge, J. Woodburn, A. D. Fischer, L. W. Bond.

HON. TREASURERS—H. F. Maxwell, B.A., H. M. Stephen, B.A. (graduates), E. J. Gregson, H. A. Jones (undergraduates).

HON. SECRETARY—St. A. W. L. McDowall.

GROUNDS COMMITTEE—H. D. Wood, B.A., LL.B. (Chairman), H. A. Jones, H. F. Maxwell, B.A., H. M. Stephen, B.A., St. A. W. L. McDowall (Hon. Secretary).

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 1901.

PATRON—His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales.

PRESIDENT—His Honor Judge Backhouse.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Hon. H. E. Kater, M.L.C., A. Consett Stephen, A. MacCormick, M.D., John Harris, W. H. Palmer, V. B. MacDermott, B.A., Professor Pollock, B.Sc., R. R. P. Hickson, C. H. Helsham, B.A., F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B.

CAPTAIN—A. G. Purves.

VICE-CAPTAIN—H. M. Stephen, B.A.

HON. SECRETARY—J. G. W. Hill, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—A. G. de L. Arnold.

TRUSTEES—R. Smith, M.A., H. E. Barff, M.A.

COMMITTEE—R. P. Hickson, H. M. Kendall, E. B. Fitzpatrick, L. W. Bond, J. M. Thomson, H. O. Lethbridge.

DELEGATES TO SPORTS UNION—A. G. de L. Arnold (*ex officio*), H. O. Lethbridge.

DELEGATES TO N.S.W. R.A.—A. G. Purves, R. P. Hickson.

HON. MEDICAL OFFICER—F. G. Griffiths, 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 a handsome pavilion has been erected upon it. Practice is carried on daily (Wednesdays excepted) from October to April (inclusive) on the Oval.

Fifteen matches have been played between this University and that of Melbourne. Of these, ten have been won by Sydney.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1901.

PRESIDENT—H. M. Faithfull, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—R. Teece, H. E. Barff, M.A., Theo. Powell, M.A., Thos. Buckland, B.A., John Harris, T. W. Garrett, Right. Hon. Edmund Barton, N. F. White, B.E.

HON. SECRETARY—J. W. Woodburn.

ASSISTANT HON. SECRETARY 2ND XI.—R. M. Gibson.
" " " 3RD XI.—T. B. Clouston.
" " " VETERANS—A. G. Purves.

HON. TREASURER—D. B. Corfe.

DELEGATES TO S.U.S.U.—D. B. Corfe, J. W. Woodburn.

COMMITTEE—H. S. Stacy, M.D., H. E. Manning, B.A., A. B. S. White, L. O. S. Poidevin, B.A., P. S. Jones, M.B., W. B. Dight, C. S. Browne, D. A. Cameron, M.B.

SELECTION COMMITTEES—UNDERGRADUATES: L. O. S. Poidevin, A. B. S. White, P. S. Jones. VETERANS: A. G. Purves, H. W. Kendall, R. P. Hickson. 2ND XI.: C. S. Browne, F. C. Futter, J. Love. 3RD XI.: T. B. Clouston, L. K. Ward, E. J. Gregson.

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 1901.

PRESIDENT—Professor Wood, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., H. E. Barff, M.A., G. W. Waddell, B.A., LL.B., Professor Pollock, B.Sc., V. W. Savage, M.B., H. F. Maxwell, B.A.

HON. SECRETARY—L. O. S. Poidevin, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—A. G. M. Pitt.

COMMITTEE—E. L. Newman, J. N. Griffiths, E. J. Gregson, C. B. Cameron, P. H. Power, T. B. Clouston.

DELEGATES TO SPORTS UNION—A. G. M. Pitt, L. O. S. Poidevin, B.A.

DELEGATES TO N.S.W. LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION—G. W. Waddell, M.A., LL.B., L. O. S. Poidevin, B.A.

LADIES' TENNIS CLUB.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1901.

PRESIDENT—Mrs. MacCallum.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Trechmann, Mrs. Barff, Miss Fidler, B.A., Miss Harris, B.A.

HON. SECRETARY—Marion Bolton.

HON. TREASURER—Nellie M. Amos.

COMMITTEE—Lottie Fullerton, Winnie Cowlishaw, Violet Reid, Gladys M. B. Docker, Isabel MacInnes.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1901.

PATRON—His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Frederick Darley.

PRESIDENT—Professor Anderson, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—J. T. Walker, H. E. Barff, M.A., H. D. Wood, B.A., LL.B., F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., Professor Pollock, B.Sc., W. S. Boyd, B.E., H. H. Lee, M.B., Ch.M., F. G. Griffiths, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.

HON. GRADUATE SECRETARY—F. T. Perkins, B.A.

HON. UNDERGRADUATE SECRETARY—D. B. Corfe.

HON. TREASURER—W. B. Dight.

DELEGATES TO S.U. SPORTS UNION—A. D. Fischer, W. B. Dight.

DELEGATES TO N.S.W. A.A.A.—F. G. Griffiths, B.A., M.B., Ch.M., A. J. Corfe.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—H. P. Blaney, A. J. Corfe, A. H. Stewart, H. O. Lethbridge, A. D. Fischer, W. J. White.

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 1901.

PRESIDENT—The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.D., LL.D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—H. E. Barff, M.A., J. F. MacManamey, B.A., P. B. Colquhoun, A. A. King, M.B., Ch.M., G. B. Thomas, M.B., Ch.M., B. Sawyer, B.E., H. Marks, B.A.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—H. P. Blaney, A. I. Blue, M.B., Ch.M., H. A. Jones, St. A. W. L. McDowall, A. J. Corfe.

SELECTION COMMITTEES—First XV.: H. P. Blaney, H. A. Jones, C. S. Browne. Second XV.: J. W. Heaslop, A. Verge, T. P. Connolly. Third XV.: T. B. Clouston, A. McCrae, J. C. Close.

HON. TREASURER—C. B. Cameron.

DELEGATE TO SPORTS UNION—H. Marks, B.A.

DELEGATES TO METROPOLITAN UNION—H. Marks, B.A., H. A. Jones.

REPRESENTATIVE ON COMMITTEE OF METROPOLITAN UNION—C. S. Browne.

HON. SECRETARIES—First XV.: C. S. Browne, D. B. Corfe. Second XV.: T. B. Clouston. Third XV.: B. T. Stiles.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to help those 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.

FOUNDRESS—The Countess of Jersey.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1901.

PATRONESS—Lady Mary Lygon.

PRESIDENT—Lady Renwick.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Barff, Mrs. Haswell, Mrs. MacCallum, Mrs. Hey Sharp, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Wood.

HON. SECRETARY—May C. Larkins.

HON. TREASURER—Alice Pritchard, B.A.

REPRESENTATIVES—Newington Asylum, E. F. Cripps, B.A.; Prince Alfred Hospital, T. A. Britton, B.A.; University Women's Society Club, C. J. Dey, B.A.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE—L. Macdonald, M.A., S. O. Brennan, M.A., B.Sc., I. M. Fidler, B.A., M. Harris, B.A., Georgina J. Harriott, B.A., F. Martin, I. Henry, B. Cooley, M. Booth, B.A., M.B., Ch.M.

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 1901.

PRESIDENT—Miss Booth, M.B.

HON. SECRETARY—E. A. Russell, B.A.

HON. TREASURER—D. Murray-Prior.

COMMITTEE—I. M. Fidler, B.A., C. M. Scrutton, B.A., B. M. Bolton, N. M. Amos. Hon. Member: Miss J. Dickson.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1901.

PRESIDENT—David Wilson, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—H. E. Whitfeld, B.A., T. B. Clouston, L. B. Williams, B.A.

HON. SECRETARIES—J. C. Close, S. A. Smith.

HON. TREASURER—L. K. Ward, B.A.

COMMITTEE—F. G. Phillips, J. A. Ferguson, L. H. Allen, A. H. Austin, M. E. Bruxner, E. E. I. Body, G. H. Wilson, B.A., R. C. Teece, B.A., E. M. Humphery, L. W. Bond, C. S. Browne, L. O. S. Poidevin, B.A., P. J. Stackpool, A. H. Stewart, A. G. McCrae, A. W. Freeman, B.A., A. N. Graham, W. C. Campbell, J. Spence.

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 Under-

graduates 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 10s. 6d. per annum, payable before the beginning of May. This fee covers the cost of proceedings.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1901.

PRESIDENT—S. H. Barraclough, B.E., M.M.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

PAST PRESIDENTS—Professor Warren, M.I.C.E., G. H. Knibbs, F.R.A.S., P. W. Rygate, M.A., B.E., H. H. Dare, M.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., W. M. Thompson, M.A., B.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—J. J. C. Bradfield, M.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., N. J. C. MacTaggart, B.E., B. Wallach, B.E., B. Turner, A.R.S.M.

COUNCIL—Graduate Members: J. H. D. Brearley, B.Sc., B.E., A.I.E.E., J. P. V. Madsen, B.Sc., B.E. Undergraduate Members: L. B. Williams, B.A., L. K. Ward, B.A., J. C. Close.

HON. TREASURER—H. W. Myers, B.E.

HON. SECRETARIES—H. E. Whitfeld, B.A., A. Boyd, B.Sc.

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 Thursdays, at 4 or 8 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 1901.

PRESIDENT—A. H. Austin.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—R. N. Teece, Ida E. Henry.

RECORDING SECRETARY—A. R. Mote; Assistant, L. H. Allen.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES—J. A. Ferguson, Lottie Fullerton.

TREASURER—F. S. Stuckey.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES—A. H. Austin (New Students), E. J. Withycombe, B.A. (Handbook), R. N. Teece (Bible Study), F. G. Phillips (Membership), T. L. O'Reilly (Missionary), A. R. Mote (Religious Meetings), J. A. Ferguson (Inter-Col. Relations), Miss Ida Henry (Women Students), D. D. Dey ("Intercollegian").

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY WOMEN-UNDERGRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1901.

PRESIDENT—Nellie M. Amos.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—D. Harvey-Armstrong, Ida E. Henry.

HON. SECRETARY—Lottie Fullerton.

HON. TREASURER—Margaret Sproule.

COMMITTEE—Maud M. Alexander, Dorothea Murray-Prior, Eirene Holloway, Eleanor E. Bourne.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S BOAT CLUB.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1901.

PRESIDENT—Mrs. G. Arnold Wood, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Butler, Miss Fidler, B.A., Miss Dickson.

COMMITTEE—Florence Rutherford, B.A., Nellie Amos, Lottie Fullerton, Violet M. Reid, Eleanor E Bourne.

HON. TREASURER—Gladys M. B. Docker.

HON. SECRETARY—Marjorie K. Jarrett, B.A.

CAPTAIN—Constance E. Rutherford.

UNIVERSITY CITY CLUB.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1901.

PRESIDENT—Professor Wood, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENT—R. C. Teece, M.A.

HON. SECRETARY—J. N. Griffiths.

HON. TREASURER—T. B. Clouston.

COMMITTEE—A. H. Austin, E. V. Barling, M.B., Ch.M., D. D. Dey, J. G. W. Hill, B.A., O. Latham, E. Ludowici, M.B., Ch.M., R. N. Robson, B.A., E. H. M. Stephen, J. R. Stewart, F. S. Stuckey, B.Sc., R. N. Teece, G. H. Wilson, B.A., J. Young, B.A.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1901.

PATRON—His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales.

PRESIDENT—The Mon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Professor MacCallum, Professor Butler, Professor Wood, Professor Pollock, Professor Woodhouse, Miss Fidler, B.A., F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B., E. R. Holme, B.A., L. H. Allen, Misses M. Alexander, I. R. MacCallum.

HON. SECRETARY—N. J. Gough, B. A.

HON. TREASURERS—W. J. Curtis, B.A., Miss E. J. K. Holt.

COMMITTEE—Miss D. Armstrong, Miss F. H. Wark, L. Fox, L. Jones, S. A. Smith, R. N. Teece, H. Wilshire

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SYDNEY UNIVERSITY EVENING STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association was founded in April, 1900, with the object of promoting social relations among Evening Students, past and present.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1901.

PRESIDENT—W. J. Binns, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—N. J. Gough, B.A., R. Hawken, B.E., C. N. Neale.

SECRETARY—W. L. Artlett.

TREASURER—W. C. Campbell.

COMMITTEE—J. Spence, T. Roberts, A. J. Coombes.

UNIVERSITY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

This Corps was founded at the end of 1900, and started drill in the Lent Term, 1901. The authorised establishment is one company of 100 men, who must be past or present University students, and, by the Volunteer Regulations, must be at least eighteen years of age, 5 ft. 6 in. in height, and 32 in. chest measurement. There is no entrance fee, and, for members who earn the capitation grant given by the Government, no subscription. Drills are held at the University chiefly, and, after finishing recruit drills, twenty-two drills a year must be attended.

OFFICERS.

LIEUTENANT—R. C. Simpson, commanding (Physical Laboratory).

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—J. F. Flashman, B.A., M.D., etc. (Medical School), E. M. Mitchell, B.A., LL.B. (Wigram Chambers, Phillip Street).

*EXAMINATION PAPERS.

DECEMBER, 1900.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

Not more than NINE *questions to be attempted.*

1. "The monosyllabic, agglutinative and inflectional are the three stages of language."
   Discuss this.
2. How has the proportion of foreign words in English been calculated? What method gives the most trustworthy results?
3. Describe the characteristic uses of the native and the Latin element in the language.
4. What is meant by each of the vices of style called Tautology, Pleonasm and Verbosity?
5. Render into modern English, with explanatory notes—
   (*a*) and everych of hem did his besy cure
   benygnely to chese or for to take
   by hire accord his formel or his make.
   (*b*) He was pardee an old felawe of youres
   and sodeynly he was yslayn to night,
   fordronke as he sat on his bench upright.
   (*c*) Ful many a draughte of wyn he hadde drawe
   fro Burdeuxward, whil that the chapman sleep.

*NOTE.—The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

(*d*) and seyde him what man, lerned other lewed,
that loveth comun profyt, wel ithewed,
he shal unto a blisful place wende.

(*e*) This hert rused and staal awey.

(*f*) Therefore thou vache, leve thyn old wrecchednesse
unto the worlde; leve now to be thral.

(*g*) Youre renoun is fordoon than in a throwe.

6. Explain the grammar of—

(*a*) upon a bok was write with letteres olde

(*b*) that on me hette, that other dide me colde.

(*c*) hem thoghte Jewes rente hym noght ynough.

(*d*) prees hath envye and wele blent over al.

and the metre of—

(*e*) that wynter thurgh hys colde morwes
had made hyt suffre, and his sorwes.

(*f*) there as swetnesse everemore inowgh is;
with floures white, blewe, yelwe, and rede

(*g*) ded as ston whil that the swogh me laste.

7. Sketch the plan and development of either the *Complaint to Pity* or the *Truth*, with special reference to the supposed "confusion" in the first, and the "envoy" of the second.

8. 'Com of' they cried, 'allas ye wol us shende:'
'whan shal youre cursed pletyng have an ende.'

Describe all the circumstances referred to, interpreting the allegory.

9. What does the Tempest owe to the story of contemporary incident?

10. Discuss the power of Prospero and its use.

11. Explain fully—

(*a*) Would thou mightst lie drowning
The washing of ten tides.

(*b*) these sweet thoughts do even refresh my labours,
Most busy lest, when I do it.

(*c*) Each putter-out of five for one.

(*d*) Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims.

(*e*) (His mother could) deal in her command without her power.

(*f*) Like one
Who having unto truth, by telling of it,
Made such a sinner of his memory
To credit his own lie.

12. Discuss the metre of the following—

(*a*) Earth's increase, foison plenty,
Barns and garners never empty.

(*b*) Where should this music be? i' the air or the earth?

(*c*) Fill all thy bones with aches, make thee roar.

And the grammar of the following—

(*a*) Some food we had and some fresh water that
A noble Neapolitan, Gonzalo
Out of his charity, who being appointed
Master of this design, did give us.

(*b*) 'Tis as impossible that he's undrown'd
As he that sleeps here swims.

(*c*) Be quick, thou'rt best,
To answer other business.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into Latin—

(*a*) He advised me to spend more time on the study of Livy's history.

(*b*) If fortune had favoured Hannibal, we should now perhaps be learning the Punic tongue instead of the Latin.

(*c*) The Roman General promised to return the hostages if the Spaniards would give up all their munitions of war.

(*d*) Sunset was near and Sulla's men were weary, but he was determined or was compelled to fight. Giving his men some hasty refreshment, he at once formed the line of battle before the Colline Gate, and the last and most desperate conflict of the civil war began. His left wing was driven back to the city walls, and fugitives brought word to Ofella at Præneste that the battle was lost. Sulla himself was nearly slain. He wore in his bosom a small golden image of Apollo, which he brought from Delphi. He now kissed it with devotion, and prayed aloud to the

god not to allow him to fall ingloriously by the hands of his fellow-citizens, after leading him safe through so many perils to the threshold of the city. But neither courage nor superstition availed him against the fury of the Samnite onset. For the first time in his life Sulla was beaten, and either retreated into Rome or maintained a desperate struggle close to the walls during the night.

2. Translate into English—

His rebus celeriter administratis ipse, cum primum per anni tempus potuit, ad exercitum contendit. Veneti reliquaeque item civitates cognito Caesaris adventu certiores facti, simul quod, quantum in se facinus admisissent, intellegebant, legatos, quod nomen ad omnes nationes sanctum inviolatumque semper fuisset, retentos ab se et in vincula coniectos, pro magnitudine periculi bellum parare et maxime ea, quae ad usum navium pertinent, providere instituunt, hoc maiore spe, quod multum natura loci confidebant. Pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis, navigationem impeditam propter inscientiam locorum paucitatemque portuum sciebant, neque nostros exercitus propter frumenti inopiam diutius apud se morari posse confidebant: ac iam ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, tamen se plurimum navibus posse, Romanos neque ullam facultatem habere navium neque eorum locorum, ubi bellum gesturi essent, vada, portus, insulas novisse; ac longe aliam esse navigationem in concluso mari atque in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano perspiciebant.

LATIN AUTHORS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Virgil, Georgics, Books I. and II.

2. Translate, with brief notes—

(*a*) Ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis
Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi;
Nec fuit indignum superis, bis sanguine nostro
Emathiam et latos Haemi pinguescere campos.

(*b*) Tuque ades, inceptumque una decurre laborem,
O decus, o famae merito pars maxima nostrae,
Maecenas.

(*c*) Nec varios inhiant pulchra testudine postes,
Inlusasque auro vestes Ephyreiaque aera,
Alba neque Assyrio fucatur lana veneno.

3. Translate into English, extracts from Livy, Book XXVI.

4. Translate and explain—

(*a*) Tum Sempronius perduellionis se iudicare Cn. Fulvio dixit, diemque comitiis ab C. Calpurnio praetore urbano petit.

(*b*) Itaque censeo cum tribunis plebis agendum esse, ut eorum unus pluresve rogationem ferant ad plebem, qua nobis statuendi de Campanis ius fiat.

(*c*) Trebia, Trasumennus, Cannae quid aliud sunt quam monumenta occisorum exercituum consulumque Romanorum?

GREEK—PRELIMINARY CLASS.—* (FIRST YEAR PASS.) TRANSLATION AT SIGHT AND COMPOSITION.

1. Translate into English—

(*a*) ΑΛ. ὦ παῖδες, αὐτοὶ δὴ τάδ' εἰσηκούσατε
πατρὸς λέγοντος μὴ γαμεῖν ἄλλην τινὰ
γυναῖκ' ἐφ' ἡμῖν μηδ' ἀτιμάσειν ἐμέ.
ΑΔ. καὶ νῦν δέ φημι, καὶ τελευτήσω τάδε.
ΑΛ. ἐπὶ τοῖσδε παῖδας χειρὸς ἐξ ἐμῆς δέχου.
ΑΔ. δέχομαι φίλον γε δῶρον ἐκ φίλης χερός.
ΑΛ. σὺ νῦν γενοῦ τοῖσδ' ἀντ' ἐμοῦ μήτηρ τέκνοις.
ΑΔ. πολλή μ' ἀνάγκη σοῦ γ' ἀπεστερημένοις.
ΑΛ. ὦ τέκν', ὅτε ζῆν χρῆν μ', ἀπέρχομαι κάτω.
ΑΔ. οἴμοι, τί δράσω δῆτα σοῦ μονούμενος;
ΑΛ. χρόνος μαλάξει σ'· οὐδὲν ἐσθ' ὁ κατθανών.
ΑΔ. ἄγου με σὺν σοὶ πρὸς θεων ἄγου κάτω.
ΑΛ. ἀρκοῦμεν ἡμεῖς οἱ προθνήσκοντες σέθεν.
ΑΔ. ὦ δαῖμον, οἵας συζύγου μ' ἀποστερεῖς.
ΑΛ. καὶ μὴν σκοτεινὸν ὄμμα μου βαρύνεται.
ΑΔ. ἀπωλόμην ἄρ', εἴ με δὴ λείψεις, γύναι.
ΑΛ. ὡς οὐκέτ' οὖσαν οὐδὲν ἂν λέγοις ἐμέ.

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* For First Year Honour papers see "Greek, Junior Class," under Second Year.

ΑΔ. ὄρθου πρόσωπον, μὴ λίπῃς παῖδας σέθεν.
ΑΛ. οὐ δῆθ' ἑκοῦσά γ', ἀλλὰ χαίρετ', ὦ τέκνα.
ΑΔ. βλέψον πρὸς αὐτοὺς βλέψον. ΑΛ. οὐδέν εἰμ ἔτι.
ΑΔ. τί δρᾷς; προλείπεις; ΑΛ. χαῖρ'. ΑΔ. ἀπωλόμην τάλας.
ΧΟ. βέβηκεν, οὐκέτ' ἔστιν Ἀδμήτου γυνή.—EURIPIDES.

(*b*) Καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὁ Μενέξενος πάλιν ἧκε, καὶ ἐκαθέζετο παρὰ τὸν Λύσιν, ὅθεν καὶ ἐξανέστη. ὁ οὖν Λύσις μάλα παιδικῶς καὶ φιλικῶς, λάθρᾳ τοῦ Μενεξένου, σμικρὸν πρός με λέγων ἔφη, Ὦ Σώκρατες, ἅπερ καὶ ἐμοὶ λέγεις, εἰπὲ καὶ Μενεξένῳ. Καὶ ἐγὼ εἶπον, Ταῦτα μὲν σὺ αὐτῷ ἐρεῖς, ὦ Λύσι· πάντως γὰρ προσεῖχες τὸν νοῦν. Πάνυ μὲν οὖν, ἔφη. Πειρῶ τοίνυν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ἀπομνημονεῦσαι αὐτὰ ὅ τι μάλιστα, ἵνα τούτῳ σαφῶς πάντ' εἴπῃς· ἐὰν δέ τι αὐτῶν ἐπιλάθῃ, αὖθίς με ἀνερέσθαι, ὅταν ἐντύχῃς πρῶτον. Ἀλλὰ ποιήσω, ἔφη, ταῦτα, ὦ Σώκρατες, πάνυ σφόδρα, εὖ ἴσθι. ἀλλά τι ἄλλο αὐτῷ λέγε, ἵνα καὶ ἐγὼ ἀκούω, ἕως ἂν οἴκαδε ὥρα ᾖ ἀπιέναι. Ἀλλὰ χρὴ ποιεῖν ταῦτα, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ἐπειδή γε καὶ σὺ κελεύεις, ἀλλ' ὅρα, ὅπως ἐπικουρήσῃς μοι, ἐάν μέ ἐλέγχειν ἐπιχειρῇ ὁ Μενέξενος. ἢ οὐκ οἶσθαι ὅτι ἐριστικός ἐστι; Ναὶ μὰ Δία, ἔφη, σφόδρα γε. διὰ ταῦτά τοι καὶ βούλομαι σὲ αὐτῷ διαλέγεσθαι. Ἵνα, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, καταγέλαστος γένωμαι; Οὐ μὰ Δία, ἔφη, ἀλλ' ἵν' αὐτὸν κολάσῃς. Πόθεν; ἦν δ' ἐγώ. οὐ ῥᾴδιον· δεινὸς γὰρ ὁ ἄνθρωπος, Κτησίππου μαθητής. πάρεστι δέ τοι αὐτός—οὐχ ὁρᾷς;—Κτήσιππος. Μηδενός σοι, ἔφη, μελέτω, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἀλλ' ἴθι διαλέγου αὐτῷ. Διαλεκτέον, ἦν δ' ἐγώ.—PLATO.

2. Translate into Greek—

Thus Cyrus learned that Croesus was a good man and dear to the gods: and, causing him to descend from the pyre, he questioned him thus:—"Croesus, who of men persuaded you to invade my land and make me your enemy instead of your friend?" And he replied, "O King, I acted thus for thy happiness indeed, but for my own misery: and the cause thereof was the god of the Greeks, who roused me to the invasion. For no one is so foolish as to choose war before peace: for in this, children bury their fathers, but in that, fathers their children. But as for my fate, perchance it was God's will, that it should befall."

GREEK—PRELIMINARY CLASS—* (FIRST YEAR PASS.)

AUTHORS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Plato, Apologia and Crito.

2. Translate and Explain—

   (*a*) *Ἐδόκει τίς μοι γυνὴ προσελθοῦσα καλὴ καὶ εὐειδὴς λευκὰ ἱμάτια ἔχουσα καλέσαι με καὶ εἰπεῖν· ὦ Σώκρατες,*
   ἤματί κεν τριτάτῳ Φθίην ἐρίβωλον ἵκοιο.

   (*b*) *ἀπιόντες ἐνθένδε ἡμεῖς μὴ πείσαντες τὴν πόλιν πότερον κακῶς τινὰς ποιοῦμεν καὶ ταῦτα οὓς ἥκιστα δεῖ, ἢ οὔ; καὶ ἐμμένομεν οἷς ὡμολογήσαμεν δικαίοις οὖσιν ἢ οὔ;*

   (*c*) *οὐδὲ χρήματα μὲν λαμβάνων διαλέγομαι, μὴ λαμβάνων δὲ οὔ, ἀλλ' ὁμοίως καὶ πλουσίῳ καὶ πένητι παρέχω ἐμαυτὸν ἐρωτᾶν, καὶ ἐάν τις βούληται ἀποκρινόμενος ἀκούειν ὧν ἂν λέγω.*

   (*d*) *καὶ ἐγὼ τὸν Εὔηνον ἐμακάρισα, εἰ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἔχει ταύτην τὴν τέχνην καὶ οὕτως ἐμμελῶς διδάσκει. ἐγὼ οὖν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκαλλυνόμην τε καὶ ἠβρυνόμην ἄν, εἰ ἠπιστάμην ταῦτα· ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ ἐπίσταμαι, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι.*

3. Translate into English, extracts from Homer, Odyssey, Books V. to VIII.

4. Translate with notes—

   (*a*) *αἱ δ' ἱστοὺς ὑφόωσι καὶ ἠλάκατα στρωφῶσιν*
   ἥμεναι, οἷά τε φύλλα μακεδνῆς αἰγείροιο·
   καιροσέων δ' ὑθονέων ἀπολείβεται ὑγρὸν ἔλαιον.

   (*b*) *ὡς δ' ὅτε τις δαλὸν σποδιῇ ἐνέκρυψε μελαίνῃ*
   ἀγροῦ ἐπ' ἐσχατιῆς, ᾧ μὴ πάρα γείτονες ἄλλοι,
   σπέρμα πυρὸς σώζων, ἵνα μή ποθεν ἄλλοθεν αὔῃ,
   ὣς Ὀδυσεὺς φύλλοισι καλύψατο·

   (*c*) *οὐ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ γε κρεῖσσον καὶ ἄρειον,*
   ἢ ὅθ' ὁμοφρονέοντε νοήσασιν οἶκον ἔχητον
   ἀνὴρ ἠδὲ γυνή· πόλλ' ἄλγεα δυσμενέεσσι,
   χάρματα δ' εὐμενέτῃσι· μάλιστα δέ τ' ἔκλυον αὐτοί.

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* For First Year Honour papers see "Greek, Junior Class," under Second Year.

(*d*) ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ὄγδοόν μοι ἐπιπλόμενον ἔτος ἦλθε,
καὶ τότε δή μ' ἐκέλευσεν ἐποτρύνουσα νέεσθαι
Ζηνὸς ὑπ' ἀγγελίης, ἣ καὶ νόος ἐτράπετ' αὐτῆς.

Show the scansion of this last passage.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

(TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.)

PASS.

1. A ladder 13 feet long is placed with its upper end resting against a vertical wall and its lower end on the ground level with the foot of the wall. The bottom of the ladder is distant 5 feet from the wall. If the ladder slip down till its lower end is 6 feet from the wall, find through what distance the upper end has slipped.

2. If £100 amounts to £109·2 in two years at compound interest, what will it amount to in three years at the same rate of interest?

3. Find the factors of

   (i.) $(x^2+4x)^2-2(x^2+4x)-15$

   (ii.) x^4+4a^4

   (iii.) $(b-c)^3+(c-a)^3+(a-b)^3$

4. Solve the equations

   (i.) $\dfrac{3+2x}{2-x}-\dfrac{2-3x}{2+x}+\dfrac{16x-x^2}{x^2-4}=\dfrac{1}{3}$.

   (ii.) $\left.\begin{array}{l}3x^2+2xy-y^2=720\\ 9(x+y)=5(3x-y)\end{array}\right\}$

5. If α, β are the roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2-bx+c=0$, express $\alpha+\beta$, $\alpha\beta$ in terms of a, b, c.

   Hence or otherwise shew the sum of the squares of the roots of the equation $9x^2+27x+20=0$ is equal to the sum of the squares of the roots of $9x^2+33x+40=0$.

6. Shew that

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}+1}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}-1}=\frac{1}{2}(2-\sqrt{2}).$$

7. If $a+b:a-b=c:d$ shew that

$$(a+b)(c+d)=2ac$$

8. Find the sum to n terms of a series in geometrical progression.

   The first term of a G.P. is 2, the second term is $2-\sqrt{2}$; find the sum of the series to infinity.

9. If a, b, c are in harmonic progression, shew that $2a-b$, b and $2c-b$ are in geometric progression.

10. By selling a parcel of shares for £80, I make a gross profit of x pounds: had I sold them for £78 15s. I should have made a profit of x per cent. on the transaction; find x.

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

(TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.)

PASS.

1. If three parallel straight lines make equal intercepts on a straight line which cuts them, they will make equal intercepts on every straight line which cuts them.

2. Divide a given straight line so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts shall be equal to the square on the other part.

3. The tangents drawn to two circles from any point in the straight line joining their points of intersection are equal to one another.

4. Inscribe a regular pentagon in a given circle.

5. If ABCDE be a regular pentagon, prove that the straight lines AC, AD, BE, BD, CE will by their intersection also form a regular pentagon.

6. Give Euclid's definition of proportionals and illustrate it by shewing that the ratio of 3 pence to 4 pence is not equal to the ratio of forty seconds to one minute.

7. Triangles of the same altitude are to one another as their bases.

8. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

9. Find the diameter of a cylindrical pipe, two feet long, containing a volume of 600 cubic inches.

10. A regular hexagon is inscribed in a circle of fifteen inches radius; find the area contained between them in square inches correct to three places of decimals.

TRIGONOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

PASS.

1. Define a radian.

   Which is greater, 126° or 2·3 radians?

2. Define the tangent, cotangent and cosecant of an angle.

   Find the tangent and cotangent of an angle whose cosecant is 1·25.

3. Find by geometrical constructions the sine of 45° and the cosine of 30°.

   Prove that

   $(\sin 45° - \sin 60°)(\cos 150° - \cos 45°) = \sin^2 150°.$

4. Prove the following, and in the case of (i.) state clearly what restrictions you make as to the magnitude of the angles.

   (i.) $\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B,$

   (ii.) $\tan^2 A - \sin^2 A = \tan^2 A \sin^2 A,$

   (iii.) $\dfrac{\sin(x+3y) + \sin(3x+y)}{\sin 2x + \sin 2y} = 2\cos(x+y).$

5. Solve the equations

   (i.) $3 - 2\sin^2 x - 3\cos x = 0,$

   (ii.) $\sin 5x \cos 3x = \sin 9x \cos 7x.$

6. In any triangle prove the following, proving (i.) from a figure

   (i.) $a \sin B - b \sin A = 0,$

   (ii.) $\dfrac{\cos 2A}{a^2} - \dfrac{\cos 2B}{b^2} = \dfrac{1}{a^2} - \dfrac{1}{b^2}.$

7. Two sides of a triangle are 1 foot and $\sqrt{2}$ feet respectively, and the angle opposite to the shorter side is 30°. Solve the triangle completely.

8. The shadow of a stick placed vertically in a horizontal piece of ground is observed at one instant to be equal in length to the stick. How much must the sun go down before the shadow will have increased in the ratio of $\sqrt{3}$ to 1?

9. A man travelling due west along a straight road observes that when he is due south of a windmill, the bearing of a distant church spire makes an angle of 30° with the direction of the road. A mile further on the bearings of the windmill and spire are N.E. and N.W. respectively. Find correct to 1 yard the distance between the spire and windmill.

JUNIOR FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into French—

(*a*) The Visigoths were marching through Italy to Africa, when their King Alarich, whom they loved exceedingly, died. Determined that his burial-place should not be profaned by the tread of strange feet, they testified in a singular manner their love and admiration for him. They diverted the course of the river Barent as it flowed from the foot of the mountain near the town of Constantina. Here, in the middle of the dry bed, they had a grave dug by a number of prisoners, and buried their king there, together with many valuables. This done, the river was brought back again to its former course, and that the place might be betrayed by no one, all the prisoners were put to death.

(*b*) When in the year 1714 one of the sharp rocky peaks, called "Les Diablerets," fell down, a herdsman belonging to the village of Aven, in Valais, was among those who had not returned home, and was considered as having lost his life. His children were declared orphans by the court. Three months afterwards he suddenly appeared in his village—pale, thin, covered with rags, resembling a spectre. All the inhabitants of the village were frightened. The doors of his own house were shut to him. After some delay, the man succeeded in convincing the people that he was alive, and then he told them that the moment at which the mountain-slip took place, he had been on his knees praying to the Preserver of life, when an enormous fragment of rock in descending struck the ground before his hut, and resting, leant over against the rocky wall at the base of which his hut was built.

2. Translate (at sight)—

(*a*) UN DEBAT EN ORIENT.

On citait Aristote, Goethe, Bacon,—Voltaire surtout, très en honneur chez les Turcs éclairés. On répondait sur le même ton. C'était une défense de la politique générale de la Turquie, dans sa conduite vis-à-vis des masses. "Vous autres Européens occidentaux," nous disait le pacha, "vous marchez très vite; vous avez des inventions merveilleuses que nous admirons; mais ne craignez-vous pas qu'en répandant dans les masses des idées pour lesquelles elles ne sont pas mûres, vous n'y semiez les germes du mal? Nous, nous allons plus lentement, mais nous nous appliquons à conserver le sentiment religieux, qui est la sauvegarde des Etats. Nous vous prenons vos découvertes quand nous les avons éprouvées, le chemin de fer, le télégraphe; mais la dynamite, par exemple, ne croyez-vous pas qu'elle a fait plus de mal que de bien, et que les hommes insuffisament éclairés à qui vous donnez les moyens de s'en servir en laisseront échapper le bon côté pour n'en garder que le mauvais?" "Votre Excellence," lui répondit mon frère, "vient de rendre très justement une pensée qu'avait déjà exprimée un des anciens sages de la Chine. Confucius divise les étudiants en quatre catégories: les entonnoirs, les éponges, les tamis et les cribles. Les entonnoirs reçoivent tout et perdent tout. Les éponges reçoivent tout et conservent tout indistinctement, le bon comme le mauvais. Les tamis laissent échapper le bon et retiennent le mauvais; enfin les cribles laissent passer le mauvais et ne conservent que ce qui est bon; mais ce sont les plus rares."

(*b*) LE PHENIX.

Le Phénix, venant d'Arabie,
Dans nos bois parut un beau jour;
Grand bruit chez les oiseaux, leur troupe réunie
Vole pour lui faire sa cour.
Chacun l'observe, l'examine:
Son plumage, sa voix, son chant mélodieux,
Tout est beauté, grâce divine,
Tout charme l'oreille et les yeux.
Pour la première fois on vit céder l'envie
Au besoin de louer et d'aimer son vainqueur.

Le rossignol disait: "Jamais tant de douceur
N'enchanta mon âme ravie."
—"Jamais, disait le paon, de plus belles couleurs
N'ont eu cet éclat que j'admire;
Il éblouit mes yeux et toujours les attire."
Les autres répétaient ces éloges flatteurs,
Vantaient le privilége unique
De ce roi des oiseaux, de cet enfant du ciel,
Qui, vieux, sur un bûcher de cèdre aromatique,
Se consume lui-même, et renaît immortel.
Pendant tous ces discours, la seule tourterelle,
Sans rien dire, fit un soupire.
Son époux, la poussant de l'aile,
Lui demande d'où peut venir
Sa rêverie et sa tristesse:
—"De cet heureux oiseau désires-tu le sort?"
—"Moi! mon ami, je le plains fort:
Il est seul de son espèce."

JUNIOR FRENCH—AUTHORS.

PASS.

Translate into English, extracts from Voltaire, Mérope; Montesquieu, Sur la Grandeur et Décadence des Romains; Piron-La Métromanie.

JUNIOR GERMAN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into German—

(*a*) Among the wounded prisoners was a young French sergeant, who so particularly attracted the notice of Col. Wangenheim, commandant of the Hanoverian troops in the English service, that he ordered the young man to be conveyed to his own tents, where he was treated with attention and kindness until his recovery and release. Many years afterwards, when the French army under Bernadotte entered Hanover, General Wangenheim, among others, attended the levee of the conqueror. "You have served a great deal," said Bernadotte, on his being presented, "and as I

understand in India." "I have served there."—"At Cuddalore?" "I was there."—"Have you any recollection of a wounded sergeant whom you took under your protection in the course of the service?" The general replied, "I do, indeed, remember the circumstance, and a very fine young man he was; I have entirely lost sight of him ever since, but it would give me much pleasure to hear of his welfare." "That young sergeant," said Bernadotte, "was the person who has now the honour to address you."

(*b*) The grave-digging scene next engaged the attention of Partridge, who expressed much surprise at the number of skulls thrown upon the stage. To which Jones answered:—"That it was one of the most famous burial-places about town." "No wonder then," cries Partridge, "that the place is haunted. But I never saw in my life a worse grave-digger. I had a sexton when I was clerk that would have dug three graves while he is digging one. The fellow handles a spade as if it was the first time he had ever had one in his hand. Ay, Ay, you may sing. You had rather sing than work, I believe." Upon Hamlet's taking up the skull, he cried out:—"Well! it is strange to see how fearless some men are: I never could bring myself to touch anything belonging to a dead man on any account. He seemed frightened enough too at the ghost, I thought."

2. Translate into English (at sight)—

(*a*) GLUECKLICHES LOS DES GRUNDBESITZERS.

Glücklich der Fuss, der über weite Flächen eigenen Grundes schreitet; glücklich das Haupt, welches die Kraft der grünenden Natur einem verständigen Willen zu unterwerfen weiss! Alles, was den Menschen stark, gesund und gut macht, das ist dem Landwirt zu Theil geworden. Sein Leben ist ein unaufhörlicher Kampf, ein endloser Sieg. Ihm stählt die reine Gottesluft die Muskeln des Leibes; ihm zwingt die uralte Ordnung der Natur auch die Gedanken zu geordnetem Lauf. Er ist der Priester, welcher Beständigkeit, Zucht und Sitte, die ersten Tugenden eines Volkes, zu hüten hat. Wenn andere Arten nützlicher Thätigkeit veralten, die seine ist so ewig, wie das Leben der Erde; wenn andere Arbeit

den Menschen in enge Mauern einschliesst, in die Tiefen der Erde, oder zwischen die Holzplanken des Schiffes; sein Blick hat nur zwei Grenzen, oben den blauen Himmel und unten den festen Grund. Ihm wird die höchste Freude des Schaffens; denn was sein Befehl von der Natur fordert, Pflanze und Thier, das wächst unter seiner Hand zu eigenem frohen Leben auf. Auch dem Städter ist die grüne Saat und die goldene Halmfrucht des Feldes, das Rind auf der Weide und das galoppirende Füllen, Waldesgrün und Wiesenduft eine Erquickung des Herzens; aber kräftiger, stolzer, edler ist das Behagen des Mannes, der mit dem Bewustsein über seine Flur schreitet, dies alles ist mein; meine Kraft erschuf es, und mir gereicht es zum Segen.

(*b*) SCHWALBENLIED.

Aus fernem Land,
vom Meeresstrand,
auf hohen luftigen Wegen
fliegst Schwalbe, du,
ohne Rast und Ruh
der lieben Heimat entgegen.

Dein Liedchen spricht:
Weiss Selber nicht,
woher mir gekommen die Mahnung;
doch fort und fort
von Ort zu Ort
lockt mich die Frühlingsahnung.
O sprich, woher
über Land und Meer
hast du die Kunde vernommen,
dass im Heimatland
der Winter schwand
und der Frühling, der Frühling gekommen?

So ohne Rast
in freud'ger Hast,
auf hohen luftigen Wegen
flieg' ich unverwandt
dem Heimatland,
dem lenzgeschmückten, entgegen.—

(J. Sturm.)

JUNIOR GERMAN—AUTHORS.

PASS.

Translate into English, passages from Immermann, Der Oberhof; Buchheim, Deutsche Lyrik.

CHEMISTRY—(Introductory).

1. How much $CaCO_3$ and HCl would be required for the preparation of 1 litre of CO_2 measured at 20° and 750 mm?
   H=1, Cl=35·5, C=12, Ca=40, O=16. 1 litre of H=·09 gramme.
2. State exactly the information conveyed by the following equations
   $PI_3+3H_2O=3HI+H_3PO_3$
   $3AgNO_3+POCl_3=3NO_2Cl+Ag_3PO_4$.
3. How does sulphur occur in nature? Describe its allotropic forms
4. Compare the properties of Fluorine and Chlorine. State what you know of their compounds with hydrogen.
5. Give a brief account of the properties and method of preparing the following—(*a*) Alcohol, (*b*) formic acid, (*c*) oil of bitter almonds, (*d*) oxalic acid, and (*e*) gun cotton.
6. How does ammonia occur in nature, and how is it manufactured commercially?
7. What do you understand by the terms dissociation and ionisation?
8. State briefly what you know about the methods used for the determination of the atomic weights of the elements?

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

1. What reasons have been assigned for the fact that Submarine Volcanic Eruptions usually produce *basic* lavas?
2. What theory has lately been advanced to account for Glacial Epochs?
   Explain how a Glacial Epoch may increase the intensity of Volcanic and of Earthquake Energy.

3. What are Cyclones? Explain and illustrate by sketch the paths in which they travel respectively in the Northern and in the Southern Hemisphere. Why do they "recurve?"

4. Explain and illustrate by sketches the geological structure of the Blue Mountains of New South Wales, showing that they are built out of the ruins of an older range, and indicating the proper position of the Narrabeen Chocolate Shales among the rock formations represented. What was the origin of the Chocolate Shales, and under what conditions were they deposited?

5. What are the chief miscroscopic Organisms living respectively in salt and in fresh water, whose remains contribute to form rocks, and what is the nature of the rocks so formed?

6. Explain briefly the following:—Dravidian, "Great Rift Valley," "Deep Lead," "Submerged Forest," Desert Sandstone, Nullipore, Stone Meteorites, Plankton Cryptogam, Hydraulic Grade.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH I.

PASS.

1. Paraphrase, with explanatory notes, the following passages—

   (*a*) In his gere, for all the world he ferde
   Nat only lyk the loveres maladye
   Of Hereos, but rather lyk manye
   Engendred of humour malencolyk,
   Biforen, in his celle fantastyk.

   (*b*) Telleth me what mister men ye been.

   (*c*) Now loketh, is nat that an heigh folye?
   Who may nat (?) ben a fool if that (?) he love?

   (*d*) In the lond ther nas no crafty man
   That geometrie or ars-metrik can,
   Ne portreyour, ne kervere of images
   That Theseus ne yaf him mete and wages.

   (*e*) The statue of Mars up-on a carte stood,
   Armed, and loked grim as he were wood;
   And over his heed ther shynen two figures
   Of Sterres, that been cleped in scriptures,
   That oon Puella, that other Rubeus.

2. "Shakespeare evidently had no part in the planning of the Two Noble Kinsmen."

   "All the passages for which Shakespeare can on any showing be held responsible, develope the main plot."

   Note the main grounds for these statements, and discuss them briefly.

3. "The interposition of the mechanics in the *Midsummer Night's Dream* has nothing to do with the main story."

   Examine this.

4. Describe Shakespeare's authorities in the *Merchant of Venice*, and the chief lines of his treatment of them.

5. Explain the characters of Beatrice and Benedick.

6. Discuss—

(*a*) The romantic extravagance,

and either,

(*b*) The jealousy of Leontes.

or,

(*c*) The position of Mamilius in *The Winter's Tale*.

7. "Volpone is no mere comedy of humours." Explain.

8. Discuss Jonson's attitude to puritanism with special reference to the Alchemist.

9. Examine the doubleness of the Allegory in Comus.

10. Explain—

(*a*) So, with two seeming bodies, but one heart;
Two of the first, like coats in heraldry,
Due but to one and crowned with one crest.

(*b*) The body of your discourse is sometimes guarded with fragments, and the guards are but slightly basted on neither: ere you flout old ends any further, examine your conscience.

(*c*) but that our feasts
In every mess have folly, and the feeders
Digest it with a custom, I should blush
To see you so attired.

(*d*) You stand within his danger, do you not?

(*e*) Be bold to ring the bell; how stand I then?
All's char'd when he is gone.

(*f*) Imitate the starry quire,
Who in their nightly-watchful spheres
Lead in swift round the months and years.

(*g*) We know no magistrate; or if we did,
This is foreign coin.

(*h*) Have his
Adventures put i' the Book of Voyages,
And his gulled storyregistered for truth.

(*i*) Who casts to write a living line, must sweat,
(Such as thine are) and strike the second beat
Upon the Muses' anvil.

ENGLISH II.

PASS.

Not more than EIGHT *questions in all to be answered, and not more than* FOUR *from each part.*

A.

1. What are the most salient qualities of Chaucer's Art?
2. Estimate the positions of Langland Gower and Wyclif relative to Chaucer.
3. Sketch the main outlines of the history of English verse form, from Chaucer to Milton (inclusive).
4. Discuss Sidney as man and lyric poet.
5. "The Faerie Queene is great in spite of its allegory."
   Examine the limitations of allegorical poetry with reference to Spenser's greatness in it.
6. "Hooker could not discuss the Sign of the Cross in baptism without expounding his magnificent conception of the Universe under a Reign of Law."
   Explain this and indicate the chief lines of Hooker's thought.
7. Sketch the life of Milton in its literary relations.

B.

1. Describe the influence of Marlowe on the development of the drama.
2. Examine the evidence we possess as to the relations of Ben Jonson and Shakespeare.
3. Discuss the leading characteristics of Shakespeare's comic art.
4. Describe the Tragedy of Blood as it was treated by the Stuart dramatists.
5. What was the position of the domestic drama in the Elizabethan and Jacobian periods?
6. Discuss Webster's dramatic style as exemplified in his Italian Tragedies.
7. What makes the partnership of Beaumont and Fletcher unique in Literature?

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

PASS.

1. Translate into Latin—

Agesilaus was now forty years of age, and esteemed a model of those virtues more peculiarly deemed Spartan. He was obedient to the constituted authorities, emulous to excel, courageous, energetic, capable of bearing all sorts of hardship and fatigue, simple and frugal in his mode of life. To these severer qualities he added the popular attractions of an agreeable countenance and pleasing address. The character of Agesilaus seems, however, to have been magnified beyond its real worth by the indiscriminating panegyrics of his biographers, and though he was indisputably a good general, yet his campaigns present us with little that is striking or decisive. Before his accession he had filled no prominent public office, and his character consequently remained in a great measure unknown even to Lysander himself; who erroneously considered him to be of a yielding and manageable disposition, and hoped by a skilful use of those qualities to extend his own influence and under the name of another to be in reality king himself.

2. Translate into English—

Iam hostes ante castra instructi stabant. moram pugnae attulit, quod Hasdrubal, provectus ante signa cum paucis equitibus, scuta vetera hostium notavit, quae ante non viderat, multitudo quoque maior solita visa est. suspicatus enim id, quod erat, receptui propere cecinit ac misit ad flumen, unde aquabantur, ubi et excipi aliqui possent et notari oculis, si qui forte adustioris coloris ut ex recenti via essent; simul circumvehi procul castra iubet specularique, num auctum aliqua parte sit vallum, et ut attendant, semel bisne signum canat in castris. ea cum ordine omnia relata essent, castra nihil aucta errorem faciebant: bina erant, sicut ante adventum consulis alterius fuerant, una M. Livi, altera L. Porci, neutris quicquam, quo latius tenderetur, ad munimenta adiectum. illud veterem ducem adsuetumque Romano hosti movit, quod semel in praetoriis castris signum, bis in consularibus referebant cecinisse. duos profecto consules esse, et quonam modo alter ab Hannibale abscessisset, cura angebat. minime

id, quod erat, suspicari poterat, tantae rei frustratione Hannibalem elusum, ut, ubi dux, ubi exercitus esset, cum quo castra conlata haberet, ignoraret; profecto haud mediocri clade absterritum insequi non ausum; magno opere vereri, ne perditis rebus serum ipse auxilium venisset Romanisque eadem iam fortuna in Italia quae in Hispania esset.

LATIN AUTHORS.

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Sallust, Catiline; and Cicero, Philippic II.
2. Translate, with brief comments—
   (*a*) Manlius in Etruria plebem sollicitare, egestate simul ac dolore injuriae novarum rerum cupidam, quod Sullae dominatione agros bonaque omnia amiserat.
   (*b*) Antea pleraque nobilitas invidia aestuabat et quasi pollui consulatum credebant, si eum quamvis egregius homo novus adeptus foret.
   (*c*) Ager Campanus cum de vectigalibus eximebatur ut militibus daretur, tamen infligi magnum rei publicae vulnus putabamus.
   (*d*) Ter depugnavit Cæsar cum civibus, in Thessalia, Africa, Hispania.
3. Translate into English, extracts from Horace, Odes I., II. and III.
4. Scan the following lines—

   Contracta pisces aequora sentiunt
   iactis in altum molibus; huc frequens
   caementa demittit redemptor
   cum famulis, dominusque terrae.

5. Translate, with brief comments—
   (*a*) Audiet cives acuisse ferrum
   Quo graves Persae melius perirent.
   (*b*) Tu coemptos undique nobilis
   Libros Panaeti Socraticam et domum
   Mutare loricis Hiberis,
   Pollicitus meliora, tendis.

(*c*) Non ego pauperum
Sanguis parentum, non ego, quem vocas
Dilecte Maecenas, obibo.

(*d*) [Vidimus] Et te sonantem plenius aureo,
Alcaee, plectro dura navis,
Dura fugae mala, dura belli.

ROMAN HISTORY.

ONE HOUR AND A-HALF.

PASS.

Not more than FOUR *questions are to be answered.*

1. Describe the attempts made during the last century of the Republic to prevent by legislation the destruction of the Italian small-farmers. Why were those attempts unsuccessful?
2. Distinguish between *coloniae civium Romanorum* and *coloniae Latinae*, and describe the political constitution of a colony.
3. "What a man of conservative views could do to save the old constitution, Sulla did."
   Discuss this statement.
4. State the causes of the Social War.
5. "To us looking back it is clear that the *libertas*, of which Cicero so fondly spoke, was little more than a possession of monstrous privileges on the part of a small Oligarchy."
   Discuss this.

GREEK—JUNIOR CLASS.

* (FIRST YEAR HONOURS AND SECOND YEAR PASS).

TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

Translate into English—

1. Ὦ δῖος αἰθὴρ καὶ ταχύπτεροι πνοαί,
ποταμῶν τε πηγαὶ ποντίων τε κυμάτων
ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα; παμμῆτόρ τε γῆ,
καὶ τὸν πανόπτην κύκλον ἡλίου καλῶ·
ἴδεσθέ μ' οἷα πρὸς θεῶν πάσχω θεός.

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* For Second Year Honours see "Greek—Senior Class," under Third Year.

δέρχθηθ' οἵαις αἰκίαισιν
διακναιόμενος τὸν μυριετῆ
χρόνον ἀθλεύσω.
τοιόνδ' ὁ νέος ταγὸς μακάρων
ἐξηῦρ' ἐπ' ἐμοὶ δεσμὸν ἀεικῆ.
φεῦ φεῦ, τὸ παρὸν τό τ' ἐπερχόμενον
πῆμα στενάχω, πῇ ποτε μόχθων
χρὴ τέρματα τῶνδ' ἐπιτεῖλαι.
καίτοι τί φημι; πάντα προυξεπίσταμαι
σκεθρῶς τὰ μέλλοντ', οὐδέ μοι ποταινιον
πῆμ' οὐδὲν ἥξει. τὴν πεπρωμένην δὲ χρὴ
αἶσαν φέρειν ὡς ῥᾷστα, γιγνώσκονθ' ὅτι
τὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης ἔστ' ἀδήριτον σθένος.—AESCHYLUS.

2. *Καὶ "ῥήτωρ ἐστὶν οὗτος" ἴσως ἐμὲ φήσει λέγων. ἐγὼ δ', εἰ μὲν ὁ συμβουλεύων ὅ τι ἂν συμφέρον ὑμῖν ἡγῆται, καὶ τοῦτ' ἄχρι τοῦ μηδὲν ὑμῖν ἐνοχλεῖν μηδὲ βιάζεσθαι, ῥήτωρ ἐστὶν, οὔτε φύγοιμ' ἂν οὔτ' ἀρνοῦμαι τοὔνομα τοῦτο· εἰ μέντοι ῥήτωρ ἐστὶν οἵους ἐνίους τῶν λεγόντων ἐγὼ καὶ ὑμεῖς ὁ' ὁρᾶτ', ἀναιδεῖς καὶ ἀφ' ὑμῶν πεπλουτηκότας, οὐκ ἂν εἴην οὗτος ἐγώ· εἴληφα μὲν γὰρ οὐδ' ὁτιοῦν παρ' ὑμῶν, τὰ δ' ὄντ' εἰς ὑμᾶς πλὴν πάνυ μικρῶν ἅπαντ' ἀνήλωκα. καίτοι καὶ εἰ τούτων ἦν πονηρότατος, κατὰ τοὺς νόμους ἔδει παρ' ἐμοῦ δίκην λαμβάνειν, οὐκ ἐφ' οἷς ἐλῃτούργουν ὑβρίζειν. ἔτι τοίνυν οὐδὲ εἷς ἐστιν ὅστις ἐμοὶ τῶν λεγόντων συναγωνίζεται. καὶ οὐδενὶ μέμφομαι· οὐδὲ γὰρ αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς εἵνεκα τούτων οὐδὲν ἐν ὑμῖν πώποτ' εἶπον, ἀλλ' ἁπλῶς κατ' ἐμαυτὸν ἔγνων καὶ λέγειν καὶ πράττειν ὅ τι ἂν συμφέρον ὑμῖν ἡγῶμαι. ἀλλὰ τούτῳ πάντας αὐτίκα δὴ μάλ' ἐξεταζομένους τοὺς ῥήτορας ὄψεσθ' ἑφεξῆς. καίτοι πῶς ἐστι δίκαιον, τοὔνομα μὲν τοῦθ' ὡς ὄνειδος προφέρειν, διὰ τούτων δ' αὐτὸν τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀξιοῦν σωθῆναι;*—DEMOSTHENES.

3. *Καὶ μὴν ὑπεραποθνήσκειν γε μόνοι ἐθέλουσιν οἱ ἐρῶντες, οὐ μόνον ὅτι ἄνδρες, ἀλλὰ καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες. τούτου δὲ καὶ ἡ Πελίου θυγάτηρ Ἄλκηστις ἱκανὴν μαρτυρίαν παρέχεται ὑπὲρ τοῦδε τοῦ λόγου εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ἐθελήσασα μόνη ὑπὲρ τοῦ αὐτῆς ἀνδρὸς ἀποθανεῖν, ὄντων αὐτῷ πατρός τε καὶ μητρὸς οὓς*

ἐκείνη τοσοῦτον ὑπερεβάλετο τῇ φιλίᾳ διὰ τὸν ἔρωτα, ὥστε ἀποδεῖξαι αὐτοὺς ἀλλοτρίους ὄντας τῷ υἱεῖ καὶ ὀνόματι μόνον προσήκοντας. καὶ τοῦτ' ἐργασαμένη τὸ ἔργον οὕτω καλὸν ἔδοξεν ἐργάσασθαι οὐ μόνον ἀνθρώποις, ἀλλὰ καὶ θεοῖς, ὥστε πολλῶν πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ ἐργασαμένων εὐαριθμήτοις δή τισιν ἔδοσαν τοῦτο γέρας οἱ θεοί, ἐξ Ἅιδου ἀνεῖναι πάλιν τὴν ψυχήν, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἐκείνης ἀνεῖσαν ἀγασθέντες τῷ ἔργῳ· οὕτω καὶ θεοὶ τὴν περὶ τὸν ἔρωτα σπουδήν τε καὶ ἀρετὴν μάλιστα τιμῶσιν.—

PLATO.

GREEK—JUNIOR CLASS.

*(FIRST YEAR HONOURS AND SECOND YEAR PASS.)

AUTHORS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Sophocles, Antigone and Œdipus Coloneus.
2. Translate, with notes—

(*a*) *οὐδενὶ μοιριδία τίσις ἔρχεται*
ὧν προπάθῃ τὸ τίνειν·
ἀπάτα δ' ἀπάταις ἑτέραις ἑτέρα
παραβαλλομένα πόνον, οὐ χάριν, ἀντιδίδωσιν ἔχειν.

(*b*) *ὦ ξεῖνε, μὴ θαύμαζε, πρὸς τὸ λιπαρὲς*
τέκν' εἰ φανέντ' ἄελπτα μηκύνω λόγον.

(*c*) *μὴ φῦναι τὸν ἅπαντα νικᾷ λόγον· τὸ δ', ἐπεὶ φανῇ,*
βῆναι κεῖθεν ὅθεν περ ἥκει πολὺ δεύτερον ὡς τάχιστα.

(*d*) ΚΡ. *οἴμ' ὡς λάλημα δῆλον ἐκπεφυκὸς εἶ.*
ΦΥ. *οὔκουν τό γ' ἔργον τοῦτο ποιήσας ποτέ.*
ΚΡ. *καὶ ταῦτ' ἐπ' ἀργύρῳ γε τὴν ψυχὴν προδούς.*

(*e*) *τὰν ἐκ πασᾶν τιμᾶς ὑπερτάταν πόλεων*
ματρὶ σὺν κερουνίᾳ·
καὶ νῦν, ὡς βιαίας ἔχεται
πάνδαμος πόλις ἐπὶ νόσου,
μολεῖν καθαρσίῳ ποδὶ Παρνασίαν ὑπὲρ κλιτὺν
ἢ στονόεντα πορθμόν.

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* For Second Year Honours see "Greek—Senior Class," under Third Year.

3. Translate into English, extracts from Thucydides, Books VII. and VIII.

4. Translate, with notes—

(*a*) *οὔκουν βούλεσθαι αὐτός γε ἐπιστάμενος τὰς Ἀθηναίων φύσεις ἐπ' αἰσχρᾷ τε αἰτίᾳ καὶ ἀδίκως ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἀπολέσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, εἰ δεῖ, κινδυνεύσας τοῦτο παθεῖν ἰδίᾳ.*

(*b*) *καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης προσκείμενος ἐδίδασκε τὴν Δεκέλειαν τειχίζειν καὶ μὴ ἀνιέναι τὸν πόλεμον.*

(*c*) *καίτοι οὐ πώποτε Ἀθηναίους διὰ τὰς στρατείας καὶ τὴν ὑπερόριον ἀσχολίαν ἐς οὐδὲν πρᾶγμα οὕτω μέγα ἐλθεῖν βουλεύσαντας ἐν ᾧ πεντακισχιλίους ξυνελθεῖν.*

(*d*) *Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τὰ Ἴσθμια ἐγίγνετο, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπηγγέλθησαν γάρ, ἐθεώρουν ἐς αὐτά, καὶ κατάδηλα μᾶλλον αὐτοῖς τὰ τῶν Χίων ἐφάνη.*

GREEK—JUNIOR CLASS.

HISTORY AND GENERAL QUESTIONS.

PASS.

ONE HOUR AND A-HALF.

Not more than SIX *questions to be attempted.*

1. Compare the Greeks and the English in respect of their powers of colonisation.
2. To what causes of character and circumstance do you attribute the Athenian rise to supremacy?
3. How far is it true to say of Sparta that she produced no great men?
4. Give some account of the confederacy of Delos, and of the process by which it passed into an Athenian Empire.
5. To what extent was Alcibiades responsible, as enemy and as friend, for the defeat of Athens?
6. What right had Sparta to call herself the champion of Greek freedom?
7. Is it in any sense justifiable to expect ethical theory of a poet?

8. What elements in early Greek religion were due to the influence of physical nature?

9. What was the main achievement of the Greek world during the four centuries between Hesiod and Aeschylus?

10. Explain and criticise the Socratic dictum that "Virtue is knowledge."

11. Are the attacks of Aristophanes upon Euripides founded upon any genuine grievance?

12. "Plato gave permanent assertion to all that had been truest in the thought and faith of Greece." Explain and illustrate.

LOGARITHMS AND TRIGONOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

PASS.

1. State and prove the rules relating to the characteristics of common logarithms.

2. Find the values of

$$\text{(i.)}\ \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{\cdot 0097321}{\cdot 452 \times \cdot 0871}\right)} \qquad \text{(ii.)}\ \log_{11} 17.$$

3. Assuming that the population of a country increases by the same percentage every year, and that the population was 973,220 on December 31st, 1880, and 1,231,700 on December 31st, 1894, compute the population on December 31st, 1900.

4. Solve the triangle in which

$$A = 73^\circ\, 25',\ b = 623\cdot 42,\ c = 711\cdot 91.$$

5. The shadow of a cloud at noon is cast in a spot 2,000 feet due W. of an observer. At the same instant he observes that the cloud is at an altitude of 25° in a direction W. 16° N. Find the height of the cloud, and the altitude of the sun.

6. Find the present value of an annuity of £150, consisting of eight payments, the first due one year hence, compound interest being allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

7. Prove that in any triangle

(i.) $\tan\frac{B-C}{2}=\frac{b-c}{b+c}\cot\frac{A}{2}$.

(ii.) $\sin 6A+\sin 6B+\sin 6C=4\sin 3A\sin 3B\sin 3C$.

8 Find an expression for the radius of a circle which touches one side of a triangle and the other two sides produced.

With the usual notation prove that

(i.) $r_1+r_2=c\cot\frac{C}{2}$.

(ii.) The area $=\frac{cr_3}{r_3-r}$.

9. If $a'b'c'$ are the sides of the triangle formed by joining the points of contact of the inscribed circle with the sides of a triangle, shew that

$$\frac{a'b'c'}{abc}=\frac{r^2}{2R^2}.$$

STATICS.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

PASS.

1. Enunciate the proposition known as the parallelogram of forces.

If forces acting on a particle are represented in magnitude and direction by the sides AB, BC, CD, DE of a polygon ABCDE, shew that their resultant is represented by AE.

2. Having given the magnitudes of two component forces, and of their resultant, state and prove a formula giving the cosine of the angle between the components.

From this formula prove that the resultant cannot be greater than the sum of the components.

If the components be 140 and 171, and the resultant 221 pounds' weight, find the angle between the components.

3. A weight of 50 pounds suspended freely from a fixed point A is drawn aside from the vertical through an angle of 45° by a force acting horizontally. Determine this force and the reaction at A.

4. If two parallel forces act in the same direction along the opposite sides AB, DC of a parallelogram, and another force act along the diagonal BD, and if these three forces be respectively proportional to AB, DC and BD; find the magnitude and position of a fourth force which will keep the parallelogram at rest.

5. Prove that the moments of any two forces about any point in the line of action of their resultant are equal.

6. Define the centre of gravity of a body. Find the centre of gravity of three equal masses placed with their centres of gravity (i.) in the same straight line, (ii.) not in the same straight line.

7. Three particles A, B, C, whose weights are proportional to 3, 2, 1 respectively, are placed so that AB=5 feet, BC=4, CA=2; find the distance of their centre of gravity from C.

8. A uniform beam, 18 feet long, rests in equilibrium upon a fulcrum two feet from one end, having a weight of 5 pounds at the further end and one of 110 pounds at the nearer end to the fulcrum. Find the weight of the beam.

9. What are the requisites for a good balance? Shew that a balance is (other things being equal) more sensitive as its own weight is smaller.

If the arms of a false balance be without weight, and one arm longer than the other by one-ninth part of the shorter arm, and if in using it the substance to be weighed is put as often into one scale as the other, shew that the seller loses five-ninths per cent. on his transactions.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

PASS.

1. Find the length of the perpendicular from x', y' to the straight line $x\cos\alpha+y\sin\alpha=p$.

Determine a point on the straight line $3x+2y=4$, whose perpendicular distance from the straight line $4x+3y-2=0$ is $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. Find the points of intersection of the straight lines $x+2y-5=0$, $2x+y-7=0$ and $y-x-1=0$; and shew that the area of the triangle formed by these lines is $\frac{3}{2}$.

3. Obtain the equation of a circle whose centre lies on the straight line $y=3x$, and which touches the straight lines $x=1$ and $y=0$.

4. Prove that the sub-normal is constant in a parabola.

   The normal PG at any point of a parabola is produced to Q, so that QG=PG. Find the locus of Q.

5. Find the equation of the tangent at any point of an ellipse.

   The ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ is touched by the straight line $\frac{4x}{a}+\frac{3y}{b}=5$. Find the point of contact.

6. Find the equation to the normal at any point of an ellipse. If the normal at the point (x', y') meets CA in G, and CB′ in g, find the coordinates of G, g.

   Prove that the locus of the middle point of Gg is an ellipse of the same shape as the original ellipse, but with the directions of its axes interchanged.

7. Find the equation of the conic section whose directrix is $x+y=0$, focus (1, 1) and eccentricity 2.

SENIOR FRENCH I.

COMPOSITION, TRANSLATION AT SIGHT, ETC.

PASS.

1. Translate into French—

   Although Lord Randolph certainly had never made a study of finance, he was not, when he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, so ignorant of it as Charles Fox, if the story be true which reports him to have said that he never could understand what Consols were—he knew they were things that went up and down in the City; and he was always pleased when they went down, because it so annoyed Pitt. Lord Randolph possessed many of the qualities which had always won for Mr. Gladstone so high a reputation as a departmental chief—indefatigable assiduity, that energy which Dr. Arnold said is of more value than even cleverness, a strong intellectual force, which, while it in no way interferred with his attention to

the opinions of his subordinates, absolutely preserved his own independence of judgment and decision. He possessed the very rare gift of keeping his mind exclusively devoted to the subject in hand, and impressed on all those with whom he worked the idea that the business on which they were employed was the only one of interest to him. For a man of his rapid thought and excitable temperament he was scrupulously patient and quiet in discussion; and from frequent conservations with him on financial subjects I can safely affirm that no one ever ended an official interview with him without at any rate having arrived at a clear knowledge of his views and intentions.

2. Translate (at sight)—

AU FIL DES JOURS.

Oh! savoir vivre heureux dans son humble maison,
Renoncer à poursuivre un bonheur impossible,
Se faire une âme simple et devenir sensible
Aux plaisirs passagers qu'offre chaque saison;
Savoir ne dédaigner aucun sujet de joie,
Jouir de la clarté d'un azur calme, et voir
Dans l'éclat d'un matin, dans la tiédeur d'un soir,
Un gage d'amitié que le ciel nous envoie;

Quand le retour d'avril rend les bois palpitants,
Savoir prendre sa part du renouveau des choses,
Et, se rafraîchissant à la fraîcheur des roses,
Laisser au fond de soi renaître le printemps;

L'été, parmi les champs ou le calme des villes,
Savourer, dans la paix des longs après-midis,
L'ombre lente des parcs doucement attiédis
Et des stores baissés sur les chambres tranquilles;

En automne, où les fleurs ont de plus doux parfums,
Où l'amour s'attendrit d'un peu de lassitude,
Laisser, dans le silence et dans la solitude,
Son âme s'incliner aux souvenirs défunts;

Puis en décembre, auprès du foyer clair, connaître
La douceur d'avoir froid pour se réchauffer mieux,
Et se sentir aussi plus vivant, plus joyeux,
Quand le premier frisson de l'hiver vous pénètre;

Et vivre ainsi, chanter, aimer, selon le cours
Des saisons, dont chacune apporte un peu de rêve,
Puis, quand la neige fond et que l'hiver s'achève,
Et qu'un rayon qui filtre annonce les beaux jours,
Lorsque, sous la rosée en perles qui les trempe,
Les fleurs s'ouvrent, goûter le charme passager
Des soirs calmes qu'on voit doucement s'allonger
Et des premiers repas qu'on achève sans lampe . . . .

3.—

1. Give an account of the French Comic Drama in the 18th century.
2. Point out the importance of Fontenelle's *Histoire des Oracles*.
3. Characterise Saint-Simon as an historical writer; what was his object in writing his Memoirs?
4. Show how French literature proper is indebted to J.-J. Rousseau.
5. (*a*) Indicate the weak points in the Philosophic movement of the 18th century.

(*b*) What attitude did the following men assume towards the movement: Daguesseau, Dalembert, Turgot?

For Third Year Students Only.

4. Translate—

(*a*) J'ôtai la bisque lorsqu'il n'en voulut plus, et j'apportai une perdrix flanquée de deux cailles rôties que la dame Jacinte lui dépeça. Elle avait aussi soin de lui faire boire de temps en temps de grands coups de vin, un peu trempé, dans une coupe d'argent large et profonde, qu'elle lui tenait comme à un enfant de quinze mois. Il s'acharna sur les entrées, et ne fit pas moins d'honneur aux petits pieds. Quand il se fut bien empiffré, la béate lui détacha sa serviette, lui remit son oreiller et ses coussins; puis le laissant dans son fauteuil goûter tranquillement le repos qu'on prend d'ordinaire après le dîner, nous desservîmes, et nous allâmes manger à notre tour.

(*b*) "Vive Dieu! ami Gil Blas, me dit-il, comme vous y allez! Vous aimez furieusement à obliger votre prochain. Ecoutez, lorsqu'il ne sera question que de bagatelles, je n'y regarderai pas de si près; mais quand vous voudrez des gouvernements ou d'autres choses considérables, vous

vous contenterez, s'il vous plaît, de la moitié du profit; vous me tiendrez compte de l'autre. Vous ne sauriez vous imaginer, continua-t-il, la dépense que je suis obligé de faire, ni combien de ressources il me faut pour soutenir la dignité de mon poste; car, malgré le désintéressement dont je me pare aux yeux du monde, je vous avoue que je ne suis point assez imprudent pour vouloir déranger mes affaires domestiques. Réglez-vous sur cela."

(*c*) Que nos gueux soient avertis de ne pas mener avec eux des chiens de chasse, comme chiens courants et levriers, ni même des roquets; les aveugles seuls ayant le droit de se faire accompagner dans la ville par un petit chien attaché à une ficelle. Cette défense pourtant ne regarde pas ceux de nos frères qui ont des chiens à talents. Nous permettons à ces derniers de continuer à leur faire faire leurs exercices ordinaires; qu'ils les fassent danser ou sauter dans les cerceaux; mais qu'ils ne s'avisent pas de s'arrêter devant la porte d'une église, où il y aura d'autres gueux de la société, attendu que cela porterait à ceux-ci un notable préjudice.

SENIOR FRENCH II.

AUTHORS.

PASS.

Translate and discuss, giving explanatory notes where necessary, extracts from Rousseau, Extraits en Prose; Brueys et Palaprat; L'Avocat Patelin; Voltaire, Choix de Lettres; Sedaine, Le Philosophie sans le savoir; Sainte-Beuve, Causeries du Lundi.

SENIOR GERMAN I.

COMPOSITION, TRANSLATION AT SIGHT, ETC.

PASS.

1. Translate (at sight)—

Fanfare folgte der Fanfare und durchschmetterte, zum festlichen Jubel auffordernd, die Luft; heitere Hochzeitsgesänge hallten, näher und näher kommend, den Horchenden entgegen; die hohen Chöre der Knaben und Mädchen übertönten den tieferen, kräftigen Gesang der Jünglinge, Männer und Greise; Flöten pfiffen hoch auf und forderten zu festlichem Frohsinn; Trommelgebrumm murmelte wie Meeresgebraus

in gemessenem Marschtakt heran, und dazwischen schallte Cymbelton und das Schellengeläut vom kreisrunden Rande der Tambourine, die Jungfrauenhände in festlichem Rausche über dem Lockenschmuck schwangen, schüttelten und schlugen; Lautenschläger lockten aus den Saiten liebliche Klänge, und wie dieser gewaltige Strom von mannigfaltigen Tönen ganz nahe herangewogt war, ließ sich schon von fern neuer Gesang und neue Musik vernehmen. Unabsehbar erschien dem Ohre der Aufzug, und was das Gehör wahrgenommen, das bestätigte bald auch das Auge. Alles lauschte, horchte, schaute, spähte dem Gefolge entgegen. Jeder Blick schien gezwungen, dem gleichen Weg zu folgen; und nun erschienen, allen voran, die Fanfarenbläser auf feurigen Rossen und reihten sich an beiden Seiten der zu dem Schauplatz der Hochzeit führenden Straße am Ufer auf. Vor sie hin stellte sich links der Chor der Frauen, rechts der der Männer, die hinter jenen hergezogen waren, beide in leichten meergrünen Gewändern, und mit Lotosblumen überreich geschmückt. Den Frauen wallte das gelöste Haar, in das sich weiße Blütenglocken mischten, über die Schultern; die Männer trugen Papyrus und Schilf in den Händen; Flußgöttern, die den Wogen entstiegen, sollten sie gleichen.

2. Translate into German—

Last Monday (July 31st) we were nearly surrounded by ice, which closed in the ship on all sides, scarcely leaving her the sea room in which she floated. Our situation was somewhat dangerous, especially as we were compassed round by a very thick fog. We accordingly lay to, hoping that some change would take place in the atmosphere and weather. About 2 o'clock the mist cleared away, and we beheld, stretched out in every direction, vast and irregular plains of ice, which seemed to have no end. Some of my comrades groaned, and my own mind began to grow watchful with anxious thoughts, when a strange sight suddenly attracted our attention, and diverted our solicitude from our own situation. We perceived a low carriage, fixed on a sledge, and drawn by dogs, pass on towards the north, at the distance of half a mile; a being which had the shape of a man, but apparently of gigantic stature, sat in the sledge and guided the dogs. We watched the rapid progress of the traveller with our telescopes, until he was lost among the distant inequalities of

the ice. This appearance excited our unqualified wonder. We were, as we believed, many hundred miles from any land; but this apparition seemed to denote that it was not, in reality, so distant as we had supposed. Shut in, however, by ice, it was impossible to follow his track.

3. (*a*) How does the Romantic Literature contrast with the Classical Literature of Weimar?

(*b*) "The Romantic Movement in Germany differs from the Romantic Movements in England and France by its connection with philosophical speculation."

Explain this statement.

(*c*) Name and characterise the principal dramatists of the Romantic School.

(*d*) How was the movement which resulted in the War of Liberation represented in Literature?

(*e*) What is the significance of Heine's worship of Napoleon?

SENIOR GERMAN II.

AUTHORS.

PASS.

Translate into English, extracts from E. T. A. Hoffmann, Der Goldene Topf; Heine's Prosa; Kleist, Kätchen von Heilbronn; Z. Werner, Der 24 Februar; Bucchheim, Balladen und Romanzen.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS.

(*Not more than* SEVEN *questions to be attempted.*)

1. Explain and illustrate each of the following,—*property*, *essence*, *abstraction*.
2. Logically define and divide *library*, *art*, *trade-union*.
3. Explain and illustrate the relation between induction and deduction.
4. Describe the psychical elements involved in perception.
5. Explain and illustrate what is meant by the association of ideas.

6. State and illustrate the laws of attention.
7. Discuss psychologically the evil effects of "cramming."
8. Describe the part played by the mind in memory, and contrast with the working of phantasy or imagination.
9. Contrast the teaching of Socrates with that of the Sophists.
10. Describe the main features of the Platonic scheme of education.
11. State accurately the logical characteristics of each of the following propositions—
    (*a*) Most women are vain, some men are not.
    (*b*) London is the key of India.
    (*c*) Critics are the men who have failed.
    (*d*) All the great things have been done by the little nations.
    (*e*) No language makes you so thirsty as French.
12. Construct a syllogism of the third figure, and reduce to form of first figure.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

HONOURS I.

1. Explain what you understand by (*a*) free ideas, (*b*) free will.
2. Discuss the relation between reason and passion with reference to the development of the moral consciousness in man.
3. Explain and illustrate each of the following—Plurality of causes, cause as invariable antecedent, cause as sum of conditions.
4. Examine each of the following, stating the exact nature of the fallacy involved—
    (*a*) "Rules are general, feelings are general, why should not property be general?"
    (*b*) "He was also strongly in favour of the equal division of all property except land; liberty depended on land, and the greater the landowners, the greater the liberty of a country."
    (*c*) "He denounced the sentiment as un-English, and got very much cheered."

(*d*) The radical manufacturer's confession of faith—"I don't like extremes, a wise minister should take the duty off cotton wool."

(*e*) "You vote with your family, sir, like a gentleman. You are not to consider your opinions like a philosopher or a political adventurer." (Advice from aged to youthful peer.)

(*f*) "I object to half-measures—it is neither one thing nor the other."

(*g*) "The missionaries complain of intolerance. A weasel might as well complain of intolerance, when he is throttled for sucking eggs."

HISTORY I.

PASS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN *questions, and not more.*

1. Write a short account of the conquest of Britain by the English.
2. Sketch the history of the conversion of the English Tribes to Christianity.
3. Write a short account of the invasions of England by the Danes.
4. Give some account of the events that led to the conquest of England by the Normans.
5. "The aim of Henry II. was to make a second reign of Stephen impossible." Explain.
6. Give an account of the "Angevin Empire" as it existed in the reign of Henry II. Explain how the various provinces were acquired, and how they were afterwards lost. If possible, illustrate your answer by a map.
7. Describe the government of England by Henry III., and explain the causes of the discontent that in the end led to rebellion.
8. Trace the growth of Parliamentary institutions from 1215 to 1295.
9. Explain the meaning of the following terms—Witan, thane, commendation, relief, escheat, scutage.
10. Write short notes on the following—Picts, Scots, Welsh, the Lothians, Strathclyde.

HISTORY II.

PASS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN *questions, and not more.*

1. Explain exactly what is meant by Impeachment. Show the importance of the practice of Impeachment during the Middle Ages.
2. What was the Statute of Labourers? Describe the events that caused it to be passed, and show what were its consequences.
3. Give some account of the movement against the church in England during the fourteenth century.
4. Describe the powers possessed by Parliament during the Lancastrian period.
5. What were the most important characteristics of the reign of Edward IV.?
6. Describe shortly the political condition of the chief countries of the continent in the reign of Henry VII.
7. Discuss the character and policy of Cardinal Wolsey.
8. What were the chief causes of the social and economic troubles in England during the early part of the sixteenth century?
9. Describe the part taken by the following in the Protestant Reformation: Cromwell, Cranmer, Latimer.
10. Sketch the history of Elizabeth's relations with Spain from her accession to the invasion of the Armada.

HISTORY I.

HONOURS.

You are recommended to answer not less than FIVE *questions, and not more than* SEVEN.

THIS PAPER IS TO BE TAKEN ALSO BY THIRD YEAR HONOUR STUDENTS AND BY CANDIDATES FOR THE M.A. DEGREE.

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1. What reasons are there for believing that the English constitution is Germanic in its origin?

2. In what respects did the Norman Conquest change the character and institutions of the English Church?
3. Show in what ways the policy of the Norman and Angevin Kings brought about a change in the character of English political institutions.
4. Examine the Magna Carta with a view to determining what in it is old and what new.
5. Sketch the history of what finally became the House of Lords, from the earliest times to the reign of Edward I.
6. "The Knights of the Shire coalesced with the borough representatives." Explain why this happened and the importance of the fact.
7. How do you account for the long interval between Wycliffe and the Protestant Reformation?
8. What facts may be adduced to prove that the rule of the Tudors was not so despotic as it has sometimes been represented?
9. Did the Protestant Reformation promote the growth of the principle of Toleration?
10. Consider the constitution of the Church of England in the time of Elizabeth with a view to determining in what sense the terms "Catholic" and "Prostestant" may be rightly applied to it.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICS.

PASS AND HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year of Science.

BIOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY.

The same papers as those set in the First Year of Science.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH I.

PASS.

Not more than SIX *questions to be attempted in Section* A, *and not more than* FOUR *in Section* B.

A.

1. "Shakespeare's treatment of 'mistaken identity' in the *Comedy of Errors* differs alike from Plautus' treatment of the same idea in the *Menaechmi* and from his own treatment in *Twelfth Night*."

   Discuss this.

2. "Rosaline and Biron are rough sketches of Beatrice and Benedick."

   Can you indicate any points of resemblance and contrast?

3. "It is a great mistake in *All's Well* to make the hero so contemptible a character."

   Is this criticism justified?

4. Sketch the main traits in the character of Antonio (*Merchant of Venice*).

5. "Many of Shakespeare's female characters assume masculine disguise, but this is not due to similarity of situation or motive, and no two of them have the same character."

   Illustrate and discuss this statement.

6. Compare the tone of the *Merry Wives* with that of the stories which are said to have suggested it.

7. "Best men are molded out of faults."

   What is the significance of this principle for the history of the man of whom it was first said?

8. How does Shakespeare modify Greene's novel in *The Winter's Tale*?

9. Compare the supernatural machinery in *Midsummer Night's Dream* and *The Tempest.*

B.

1. "Landor's position may be best defined by saying that he was a classic writing in a romantic age."

   Explain and illustrate this.

2. "Scott is dramatically just even to persons with whose principles and politics he has but little sympathy."

   Discuss this with reference to *Old Mortality.*

3. "Such poems as *Alice Fell*, *Star-gazers*, *The Leech Gatherer* are typical of Wordsworth's method."

   In what way?

4. Discuss Bryon as a metrical artist.

5. (*a*) Explain fully and refer to the context—

   (*a*) . . . leeze me on my rock and reel
   Frae tap to tae that cleeds me bien
   And haps me fiel . . . . . .

   (*b*) I gie them a skelp as they're creepin' alang
   Wi' a cog o' guid swats, and an auld Scottish sang

   (*c*) . . . . an honest man's aboon his might
   Guid faith he maunna fa' that.

   (*d*) But trowth I care na by.

   (*e*) And we'll tak a right guid willie-waught.

   (*β*) Examine the metrical form of—

   (*f*) Oh, whistle and I'll come to you, my lad
   Oh, whistle, and I'll come to you, my lad
   Though faither and mither and a' should gae mad
   Oh, whistle, and I'll come to you my lad.

   (*g*) Shall I like a fool, quoth he,
   For a haughty hizzie die?
   She may gae to—France for me
   Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

6. Sketch the action of the *Prometheus Unbound*, interpreting the main features of the symbolism.

ENGLISH II.

PASS.

Not more than NINE *questions to be attempted, of which not more than* SEVEN *are to be taken from Section A.*

A.

1. "The revival of poetry at the end of the 18th Century is ushered in by a series of forgeries."
   Explain and discuss this statement.

2. "Most of Cowpers poetry was, in subject, prescribed to him by others: only a very few pieces were produced entirely on his own initiative."
   Explain this and examine its significance.

3. Contrast Crabbe and Burns as poets of rural life.

4. Describe the metrical innovations of Southey and Coleridge.

5. Compare Wordsworth as a poet of nature with Scott and Shelley.

6. Give a brief account of Rousseau's influence on English Literature.

7. Discuss the influence of his nationality on Scott.

8. Sketch briefly Byron's poetical development.

9. Compare the Hellenism of Keats and of Landor.

B.

1. Sketch the course of literary criticism in England from Ascham to Ben Jonson.

2. "A poet's work is determined by his race, environment and *milieu*."
   Explain this statement. Is it satisfactory?

3. "Criticism has no right to praise or blame."
   Examine this theory.

4. "It is not for poetry to teach morality." "The effect of all great art is moral."
   Compare and discuss these statements.

LATIN.

(JUVENAL AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.)

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Juvenal.

2. Translate, with explanatory notes—

   (*a*) Cur tamen hoc potius libeat decurrere campo,
   Per quem magnus equos Auruncae flexit alumnus,
   Si vacat et placidi rationem admittitis, edam.

   (*b*) Utque lacus suberant, ubi, quanquam diruta, servat
   Ignem Trojanum et Vestam colit Alba minorem,
   Obstitit intranti miratrix turba parumper.

   (*c*) Hos inter sumptus sestertia Quintiliano,
   ut multum, duo sufficient: res nulla minoris
   Constabit patri, quam filius.

   (*d*) Passis Pyrrhum immanem gladiosque Molossos
   Tandem pro multis vix jugera bina dabantur
   vulneribus.

3. Translate—

   Optime facis, quod bellum Dacicum scribere paras. Nam quae tam recens, tam copiosa, tam lata, quae denique tam poetica, et (quamquam in verissimis rebus) tam fabulosa materia? Dices immissa terris nova flumina, novos pontes fluminibus injectos, insessa castris montium abrupta, pulsum regia, pulsum etiam vita regem nihil desperantem. Super haec, actos bis triumphos: quorum alter ex invicta gente primus, alter novissimus fuit. Una, sed maxima, difficultas, quod haec aequare dicendo, arduum, immensum, etiam tuo ingenio, quamquam altissime, adsurgat et amplissimis operibus increscat. Nonnullus et in illo laber, ut barbara et fera nomina, imprimis regis ipsius, Graecis versibus non resultent Sed nihil est, quod non arte curaque, si non potest vinci, mitigetur. Praeterea, si datur Homero, et mollia vocabula et Graeca ad lenitatem versus contrahere, extendere, inflectere: cur tibi similis audentia, praesertim non delicata, sed necessaria, non detur; Proinde jure vatum, invocatis diis, et inter eos ipso, cujus res, opera, consilia dicturus es, immitte rudentes, pande, vela, ac, si quando alias toto ingenio vehere. Cur enim non ego quoque poetice cum poeta?

Illud jam nunc paciscor: prima quaeque, ut absolveris, mittito, immo etiam ante quam absolvas, sic ut erunt recentia, et rudia, et adhuc similia nascentibus.

LATIN AUTHORS.

(HORACE AND TACITUS.)

PASS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Horace, Epistles.
2. Translate and comment on—

   (*a*) Me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises,
   cum ridere voles, Epicuri de grege porcum.

   (*b*) Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro,
   Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi,
   vincere Caecilius gravitate, Terentius arte.

   (*c*) Caedimur et totidem plagis consumimus hostem
   lento Samnites ad lumina prima duello.
   Discedo Alcaeus puncto illius; ille meo quis?
   Quis nisi Callimachus?

   (*d*) Arguet ambigue dictum, mutanda notabit,
   fiet Aristarchus.

3. Translate into English, extracts from Tacitus, Annals III. and IV.
4. Translate and comment on—

   (*a*) Tum Cn. Pompeius tertium consul corrigendis moribus delectus, set gravior remediis quam delicta erant suarumque legum auctor idem ac subversor, quae armis tuebatur, armis amisit.

   (*b*) Sed Tiberius, vim principatus sibi firmans, imaginem antiquitatis senatui praebebat, postulata provinciarum ad disquisitionem patrum mittendo.

   (*c*) Sua consulibus, sua praetoribus species; minorum quoque magistratuum exercita potestas; legesque, si maiestatis quaestio eximeretur, bono in usu.

   (*d*) Nobis in arto et inglorius labor; immota quippe aut modice lacessita pax, maestae urbis res, et princeps proferendi imperi incuriosus erat.

   (*e*) Id ego, a scriptoribus annalium non traditum, repperi in commentariis Agrippinae filiae.

LATIN GENERAL PAPER.

PASS.

1. "The Cæsars made their peace with the aristocracy and in outward form shared a dual government with it."
   Comment on this statement.
2. Describe the influence of Stoicism on Roman life and legislation.
3. "The bias which undoubtedly exists in the work of Tacitus is founded on his inability even to see, much more to sympathise with, the finer sides of Imperial policy."
   Comment on this.
4. Describe the varieties of political status in the provincial towns, under the early Empire.
5. "Hadrian's interests were more cosmopolitan than Roman."
   Comment on this.
6. What were the characteristics of the style of the silver age?
7. "With the Early Empire a strong religious reaction had set in."
   Comment.
8. Give an account of Domitian.

GREEK SENIOR CLASS.

(SECOND YEAR HONOURS AND THIRD YEAR PASS.)

TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

Translate—

1. *Ἆρ' οὖν τοῖς ποιηταῖς ἡμῖν μόνον ἐπιστατητέον καὶ προσαναγκαστέον τὴν τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ εἰκονα ἤθους ἐμποιεῖν τοῖς ποιήμασιν ἢ μὴ παρ' ἡμῖν ποιεῖν, ἢ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις δημιουργοῖς ἐπιστατητέον καὶ διακωλυτέον τὸ κακόηθες τοῦτο καὶ ἀκόλαστον καὶ ἀνελεύθερον καὶ ἄσχημον μήτε ἐν εἰκόσι ζώων μήτε ἐν οἰκοδομήμασι μήτε ἐν ἄλλῳ μηδενὶ δημιουργουμένῳ ἐμποιεῖν, ἢ ὁ μὴ οἷος τε ὢν οὐκ ἐατέος παρ' ἡμῖν δημιουργεῖν, ἵνα μὴ ἐν κακίας εἰκόσι τρεφόμενοι ἡμῖν οἱ φύλακες ὥσπερ ἐν κακῇ βοτάνῃ, πολλὰ ἑκάστης ἡμέρας κατὰ σμικρὸν ἀπὸ πολλῶν δρεπόμενοί τε καὶ νεμόμενοι, ἕν τι ξυνιστάντες λανθάνωσι κακὸν μέγα ἐν τῇ*

αὐτῶν ψυχῇ· ἀλλ' ἐκείνους ζητητέον τοὺς δημιουργοὺς τοὺς εὐφυῶς δυναμένους ἰχνεύειν τὴν τοῦ καλοῦ τε καὶ εὐσχήμονος φύσιν, ἵν', ὥσπερ ἐν ὑγιεινῷ τόπῳ οἰκοῦντες οἱ νέοι ἀπὸ παντὸς ὠφελῶνται, ὁπόθεν ἂν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν καλῶν ἔργων ἢ πρὸς ὄψιν ἢ πρὸς ἀκοήν τι προσβάλῃ, ὥσπερ αὔρα φέρουσα ἀπὸ χρηστῶν τόπων ὑγίειαν, καὶ εὐθὺς ἐκ παίδων λανθάνῃ εἰς ὁμοιότητά τε καὶ φιλίαν καὶ ξυμφωνίαν τῷ καλῷ λόγῳ ἄγουσα; Πολὺ γὰρ ἄν, *ἔφη, κάλλιστα οὕτω τραφεῖεν. Ἆρ' οὖν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὦ Γλαύκων, τούτων ἕνεκα κυριωτάτη ἐν μουσικῇ τροφή, ὅτι μάλιστα καταδύεται εἰς τὸ ἐντὸς τῆς ψυχῆς ὅ τε ῥυθμὸς καὶ ἁρμονία, καὶ ἐρρωμενέστατα ἅπτεται αὐτῆς φέροντα τὴν εὐσχημοσύνην, καὶ ποιεῖ εὐσχήμονα, ἐάν τις ὀρθῶς τραφῇ, εἰ δὲ μή, τοὐναντίον; καὶ ὅτι αὖ τῶν παραλειπομένων καὶ μὴ καλῶς δημιουργηθέντων ἢ μὴ καλῶς φύντων ὀξύτατ' ἂν αἰσθάνοιτο ὁ ἐκεῖ τραφεὶς ὡς ἔδει, καὶ ὀρθῶς δὴ δυσχεραίνων τὰ μὲν καλὰ ἐπαινοῖ, καὶ χαίρων καὶ καταδεχόμενος εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν τρέφοιτ' ἂν ἀπ' αὐτῶν, καὶ γίγνοιτο καλός τε κἀγαθός, τὰ δ' αἰσχρὰ ψέγοι τ' ἂν ὀρθῶς καὶ μισοῖ ἔτι νέος ὢν, πρὶν καὶ λόγον δυνατὸς εἶναι λαβεῖν, ἐλθόντος δὲ τοῦ λόγου ἀσπάζοιτ' ἂν αὐτὸν γνωρίζων δι' οἰκειότητα μάλιστα ὁ οὕτω τραφείς;* Ἐμοὶ γοῦν δοκεῖ, *ἔφη, τῶν τοιούτων ἕνεκα ἐν μουσικῇ εἶναι ἡ τροφή.*—PLATO.

2. ΕΥΡ. *ληρεῖς· ἐγὼ δὲ τοὺς προλόγους καλῶς ποιῶ.*

ΑΙΣ. *καὶ μὴν μὰ τὸν Δι' οὐ κατ' ἔπος γε σοῦ κνίσω*
τὸ ῥῆμ' ἕκαστον, ἀλλὰ σὺν τοῖσιν θεοῖς
ἀπὸ ληκυθίου σοῦ τοὺς προλόγους διαφθερῶ.

ΕΥΡ. *ἀπὸ ληκυθίου σὺ τοὺς ἐμούς;* ΑΙΣ. *ἑνὸς μόνου.*
ποιεῖς γὰρ οὕτως ὥστ' ἐναρμόττειν ἅπαν,
καὶ κωδάριον καὶ ληκύθιον καὶ θυλάκιον,
ἐν τοῖς ἰαμβείοισι. δείξιω δ' αὐτίκα.

ΕΥΡ. *ἰδού, σὺ δείξεις;* ΑΙΣ. *φημί·* ΔΙΟ. *καὶ δὴ χρὴ λέγειν.*

ΕΥΡ. *Αἴγυπτος, ὡς ὁ πλεῖστος ἔσπαρται λόγος,*
ξὺν παισὶ πεντήκοντα ναυτίλῳ πλάτῃ
Ἄργος κατασχὼν. ΑΙΣ. *ληκύθιον ἀπώλεσεν.*

ΕΥΡ. *τουτὶ τί ἦν τὸ ληκύθιον; οὐ κλαύσεται;*

ΔΙΟ. λέγ' ἕτερον αὐτῷ πρόλογον, ἵνα καὶ γνῶ πάλιν.
ΕΥΡ. Διόνυσος, ὃς θύρσοισι καὶ νεβρῶν δοραῖς
καθαπτὸς ἐν πεύκαισι Παρνασὸν κάτα
πηδᾷ χορεύων, ΑΙΣ. ληκύθιον ἀπώλεσεν.
ΔΙΟ. οἴμοι πεπλήγμεθ' αὖθις ὑπὸ τῆς ληκύθου.
ΕΥΡ. ἀλλ' οὐδὲν ἔσται πρᾶγμα· πρὸς γὰρ τουτονὶ
τὸν πρόλογον οὐχ ἕξει προσάψαι λήκυθον.
οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις πάντ' ἀνὴρ εὐδαιμονεῖ·
ἢ γὰρ πεφυκὼς ἐσθλὸς οὐκ ἔχει βίον,
ἢ δυσγενὴς ὢν ΑΙΣ. ληκύθιον ἀπώλεσεν.—

ARISTOPHANES.

3. Ἀρετά, πολύμοχθε γένει βροτείῳ,
θήραμα κάλλιστον βίῳ,
σᾶς πέρι, παρθένε, μορφᾶς
καὶ θανεῖν ζηλωτὸς ἐν Ἑλλάδι πότμος
καὶ πόνους τλῆναι μαλεροὺς ἀκάμαντας·
τοῖον ἐπὶ φρένα βάλλεις
καρπὸν ἐς ἀθάνατον χρυσοῦ τε κρείσσω
καὶ γονέων μαλακαυγήτοιό θ' ὕπνου·
σεῦ δ' ἕνεχ' οὐκ Διὸς Ἡρακλέης Λήδας τε κοῦροι
πόλλ' ἀνέτλασαν ἔργοις
σὰν ἀγρεύοντες δύναμιν.
σοῖς δὲ πόθοις Ἀχιλεὺς Αἴας τ' Ἀίδαο δόμους ἦλθον·
σᾶς δ' ἕνεκεν φιλίου μορφᾶς καὶ Ἀταρνέος ἔντροφος ἀελίου
χήρωσεν αὐγᾶς.
τοιγὰρ ἀοίδιμος ἔργοις, ἀθάνατόν τέ μιν αὐδήσουσι Μοῦσαι
Μναμοσύνας θύγατρες, Διὸς ξενίου σέβας αὔξουσαι φιλίας τε
γέρας βεβαίου.—ARISTOTLE.

GREEK SENIOR CLASS.

(SECOND YEAR HONOURS AND THIRD YEAR PASS.)

AUTHORS.

1. Translate into English—

(*a*) Κα. ἰὼ ἰὼ ταλαίνας κακόποτμοι τύχαι·
τὸ γὰρ ἐμὸν θροῶ πάθος ἐπεγχέαι.

ποῖ δή με δεῦρο τὴν τάλαιναν ἤγαγες;
οὐδέν ποτ' εἰ μὴ ξυνθανουμένην. τί γάρ;

Χο. φρενομανής τις εἶ θεοφόρητος, ἀμ-
φὶ δ' αὐτᾶς θροεῖς
νόμον ἄνομον, οἷα τις ξουθὰ
ἀκόρετος βοᾶς, φεῦ, ταλαίναις φρεσὶν
Ἴτυν Ἴτυν στένουσ' ἀμφιθαλῆ κακοῖς
ἀηδὼν βίον.

Κα. ἰὼ ἰὼ λιγείας μόρον ἀηδόνος.
περίβαλον γμρ οἱ πτεροφόρον δέμας
θεοὶ γλυκύν τ' αἰῶνα κλαυμάτων ἄτερ,
ἐμοὶ δὲ μίμνει σχισμὸς αμφήκει δορί.

Χο. πόθεν ἐπισσύτους θεοφόρους τ' ἔχεις
ματαίους δύας,
τὰ δ' ἐπίφοβα δυσφάτῳ κλαγγᾷ
μελοτυπεῖς ὁμοῦ τ' ὀρθίοις ἐν νόμοις;
πόθεν ὄρους ἔχεις θεσπεσίας ὁδοῦ
κακορρήμονας;

(b) ἔστιν θάλασσα, τίς δέ νιν κατασβέσει;
τρέφουσα πολλῆς πορφύρας ἰσάργυρον
κηκῖδα παγκαίνιστον, εἱμάτων βαφάς.
οἶκος δ' ὑπάρχει τῶνδε σὺν θεοῖς, ἄναξ,
ἔχειν· πένεσθαι δ' οὐκ ἐπίσταται δόμος.
πολλῶν πατησμὸν δ' εἱμάτων ἂν ηὐξάμην,
δόμοισι προυνεχθέντος ἐν χρηστηρίοις,
ψυχῆς κόμιστρα τῆσδε μηχανωμένῃ.
ῥίζης γὰρ οὔσης φυλλὰς ἵκετ' ἐς δόμους,
σκιὰν ὑπερτείνασα σειρίου κυνός.
καὶ σοῦ μολόντος δωματῖτιν ἑστίαν,
θάλπος μὲν ἐν χειμῶνι σημαίνεις μολον·
ὅταν δὲ τεύχῃ Ζεὺς ἀπ' ὄμφακος πικρᾶς
οἶνον, τότ' ἤδη ψῦχος ἐν δόμοις πέλει,
ἀνδρὸς τελείου δῶμ' ἐπιστρωφωμένου.
Ζεῦ Ζεῦ τέλειε, τὰς ἐμὰς εὐχὰς τέλει·
μέλοι δέ τοι σοὶ τῶνπερ ἂν μέλλῃς τελεῖν.

(c) ΟΙ. εἶεν· τὸ δ' ἔνθεν ποῖ τελευτῆσαί με χρή;
ΧΟ. χοὰς χέασθαι στάντα πρὸς πρώτην ἕω.
ΟΙ. ἦ τοῖσδε κρωσσοῖς οἷς λέγεις χέω τάδε;
ΧΟ. τρισσάς γε πηγάς· τὸν τελευταῖον δ' ὅλον.
ΟΙ. τοῦ τόνδε πλήσας θῶ; ὁίδασκε καὶ τόδε.
ΧΟ. ὕδατος, μελίσσης· μηδὲ προσφέρειν μέθυ.
ΟΙ. ὅταν δὲ τούτων γῇ μελάμφυλλος τύχῃ;
ΧΟ. τρὶς ἐννέ' αὐτῇ κλῶνας ἐξ ἀμφοῖν χεροῖν
τιθεὶς ἐλαίας τάσδ' ἐπεύχεσθαι λιτάς.
ΟΙ. τούτων ἀκοῦσαι βούλομαι· μέγιστα γάρ.
ΧΟ. ὥς σφας καλοῦμεν Εὐμενίδας, ἐξ εὐμενῶν
στέρνων δέχεσθαι τὸν ἱκέτην σωτήριον,
αἰτοῦ σύ τ' αὐτὸς κεἴ τις ἄλλος ἀντὶ σοῦ,
ἄπυστα φωνῶν μηδὲ μηκύνων βοήν·
ἐπειτ' ἀφέρπειν ἄστροφος. καὶ ταῦτά σοι
δράσαντι θαρσῶν ἂν παρασταίην ἐγώ·
ἄλλως δὲ δειμαίνοιμ' ἄν, ὦ ξέν', ἀμφὶ σοί.

(d) ὅστις τοῦ πλέονος μέρους χρῄζει τοῦ μετρίου παρεὶς
ζώειν, σκαιοσύναν φυλάσσων ἐν ἐμοὶ κατάδηλος ἔσται.
ἐπεὶ πολλὰ μὲν αἱ μακραὶ ἁμέραι κατέθεντο δὴ
λύπας ἐγγυτέρω, τὰ τέρποντα δ' οὐκ ἂν ἴδοις ὅπου,
ὅταν τις ἐς πλέον πέσῃ
τοῦ δέοντος· ὁ δ' ἐπίκουρος ἰσοτέλεστος,
Ἅιδος ὅτε μοῖρ' ἀνυμέναιος
ἄλυρος ἄχορος ἀναπέφηνε,
θάνατος ἐς τελευτάν.

2. Comment upon what you consider the most important feature in each of the above passages.

3. Translate and comment upon eight of the following passages—

(i.) διὸ τῆς πολιτικῆς οὐκ ἐστὶν οἰκεῖος ἀκροατὴς ὁ νέος· ἄπειρος γὰρ τῶν κατὰ τὸν βίον πράξεων, οἱ λόγοι δ' ἐκ τούτων καὶ περὶ τούτων· ἔτι δὲ τοῖς πάθεσιν ἀκολουθητικὸς ὢν ματαίως ἀκούσεται καὶ ἀνωφελῶς, ἐπειδὴ τὸ τέλος ἐστὶν οὐ γνῶσις ἀλλὰ

πρᾶξις. διαφέρει δ' οὐδὲν νέος τὴν ἡλικίαν ἢ τὸ ἦθος νεαρός. οὐ γὰρ παρὰ τὸν χρόνον ἡ ἔλλειψις, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ κατὰ πάθος ζῆν καὶ διώκειν ἕκαστα.

(ii.) διαφέρει δὲ ἴσως οὐ μικρὸν ἐν κτήσει ἢ χρήσει τὸ ἄριστον ὑπολαμβάνειν, καὶ ἐν ἕξει ἢ ἐνεργείᾳ. τὴν μὲν γὰρ ἕξιν ἐνδέχεται μηδὲν ἀγαθὸν ἀποτελεῖν ὑπάρχουσαν, οἷον τῷ καθεύδοντι ἢ καὶ ἄλλως πως ἐξηργηκότι, τὴν δ' ἐνέργειαν οὐχ οἷόν τε· πράξει γὰρ ἐξ ἀνάγκης, καὶ εὖ πράξει.

(iii.) καὶ ἑνὶ δὴ λόγῳ ἐκ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐνεργειῶν αἱ ἕξεις γίνονται. διὸ δεῖ τὰς ἐνεργείας ποιὰς ἀποδιδόναι· κατὰ γὰρ τὰς τούτων διαφορὰς ἀκολουθοῦσιν αἱ ἕξεις. οὐ μικρὸν οὖν διαφέρει τὸ οὕτως ἢ οὕτως εὐθὺς ἐκ νέων ἐθίζεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πάμπολυ, μᾶλλον δὲ τὸ πᾶν.

(iv.) Ἔστιν ἄρα ἡ ἀρετὴ ἕξις προαιρετική, ἐν μεσότητι οὖσα τῇ πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ὡρισμένῃ λόγῳ καὶ ᾧ ἂν ὁ φρόνιμος ὁρίσειεν.

(v.) Τὸ δὲ δι' ἄγνοιαν οὐχ ἑκούσιον μὲν ἅπαν ἐστίν, ἀκούσιον δὲ τὸ ἐπίλυπον καὶ ἐν μεταμελείᾳ· ὁ γὰρ δι' ἄγνοιαν πράξας ὁτιοῦν, μηδέν τι δυσχεραίνων ἐπὶ τῇ πράξει, ἑκὼν μὲν οὐ πέπραχεν, ὅ γε μὴ ᾔδει, οὐδ' αὖ ἄκων, μὴ λυπούμενός γε.

(vi.) Τρία δή ἐστιν ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ τὰ κύρια πράξεως καὶ ἀληθείας, αἴσθησις νοῦς ὄρεξις. τούτων δ' ἡ αἴσθησις οὐδεμιᾶς ἀρχὴ πράξεως· δῆλον δὲ τῷ τὰ θηρία αἴσθησιν μὲν ἔχειν πράξεως δὲ μὴ κοινωνεῖν.

(vii.) λείπεται ἄρα αὐτὴν εἶναι ἕξιν ἀληθῆ μετὰ λόγου πρακτικὴν περὶ τὰ ἀνθρώπῳ ἀγαθὰ καὶ κακα.

(viii.) τἄριστόν τ' οὐδὲν κωλύει ἡδονήν τινα εἶναι, εἰ ἔνιαι φαῦλαι ἡδοναί, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐπιστήμην τινὰ ἐνίων φαύλων οὐσῶν. ἴσως δὲ καὶ ἀναγκαῖον, εἴπερ ἑκάστης ἕξεώς εἰσιν ἐνέργειαι ἀνεμπόδιστοι, εἴθ' ἡ πασῶν ἐνέργειά ἐστιν εὐδαιμονία εἴτε ἡ τινὸς αὐτῶν, ἂν ᾖ ἀνεμπόδιστος, αἱρετωτάτην εἶναι· τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶν ἡδονή.

(ix.) ἡ τοιαύτη δὲ φιλία μόνιμος εὐλόγως ἐστίν· συνάμτει γὰρ ἐν αὐτῇ πάνθ' ὅσα τοῖς φίλοις δεῖ ὑπάρχειν. πᾶσα γὰρ φιλία δι' ἀγαθόν ἐστιν ἢ δι' ἡδονήν, ἢ ἁπλῶς ἢ τῷ φιλοῦντι, καὶ καθ' ὁμοιότητά τινα· ταύτῃ δὲ πάνθ' ὑπάρχει τὰ εἰσημένα καθ' αὑτούς·

(x.) *τὰς μὲν οὖν ὁμολογουμένως αἰσχρὰς δῆλον ὡς οὐ φατέον ἡδονὰς εἶναι, πλὴν τοῖς διεφθαρμένοις· τῶν δ' ἐπιεικῶν εἶναι δοκουσῶν ποίαν ἢ τίνα φατέον τοῦ ἀνθρώπου εἶναι; ἢ ἐκ τῶν ἐνεργειῶν δῆλον; ταύταις γὰρ ἕπονται αἱ ἡδοναί.*

(xi.) *οὐ χρὴ δὲ κατὰ τοὺς παραινοῦντας ἀνθρώπινα φρονεῖν ἄνθρωπον ὄντα οὐδὲ θνητὰ τὸν θνητόν, ἀλλ' ἐφ' ὅσον ἐνδέχεται ἀθανατίζειν καὶ πάντα ποιεῖν πρὸς τὸ ζῆν κατὰ τὸ κράτιστον τῶν ἐν αὐτῷ.*

GREEK—SENIOR CLASS.

(SECOND YEAR HONOURS AND THIRD YEAR PASS.)

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. How far are Greek influences to be traced in the English poetry of the present century?

2. Show how the Greek susceptibility to beauty influenced the development of Greek ethical thought.

3. What is meant by speaking of the Homeric age as the childhood of Greece?

4. Indicate and explain the more important features in Hesiod's conception of morality.

5. Contrast the Aeschylean Tragedy with the Shakespearian in respect of purpose and method.

6. "Sophocles says less of God than Aeschylus, but knows more." Is this true?

7. How far does the age of the sophists in Greece present analogies to our own?

8. "The moral philosophy of Aristotle is an attempt to do justice to the competing claims of habit and intellect as factors in the moral life." Criticise and explain.

9. State and criticise Aristotle's theory of self-love.

10. What were the peculiar characteristics in the Socratic teaching, which enabled it to give rise to so many various schools of thought?

11. "Plato, though he divorces poetry from philosophy, is himself the highest example of their true union." Explain.

12. How far do you agree with Matthew Arnold's contrast between Hebraism and Hellenism, and his application of its results to present needs?

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

TWO HOURS.

PASS.

1. Define a differential coefficient, and from the definition find the differential coefficients of $\sqrt{1-x^2}$, $\sin ax$, e^x.

2. Differentiate

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},\quad \sin(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}),\quad \log\frac{1+\tan\frac{1}{2}x}{1-\tan\frac{1}{2}x}.$$

3. If $y=a\sin\sqrt{x}$, shew that

$$4x\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+2\frac{dy}{dx}+y=0.$$

4. State and prove Leibnitz' Theorem for finding the nth differential coefficient of a product.

5. Expand $\sin(x+a)$ in ascending powers of a.

6. Find the tangent and normal to the parabola $y^2=4ax$ at the point $x=8a$, and shew that the normal at the point $(a, 2a)$ touches the curve $27ay^2=4(x-2a)^3$ at the point $(5a, -2a)$.

7. Investigate the conditions that must be fulfilled when $x=a$ makes $f(x)$ have a maximum value.

   Find the maximum and minimum values of

$$3x^5-15x^4+25x^3-15x^2.$$

8. Trace the curves

$$y(x^2-a^2)=a^2x$$
$$y(x^2-a^2)=ax^2$$
$$r^2\cos\theta=a^2.$$

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

TWO HOURS.

PASS.

1. If x is a function of z, and $\phi(z)$ is what $F(x)$ becomes after substitution, prove that

$$\int F(x)dx = \int \phi(z) \frac{dx}{dz} dz.$$

2. Integrate with regard to x

(i.) $x \tan^{-1} x$.

(ii.) $\dfrac{2x+1}{x^2-5x+6}$.

(iii.) $\dfrac{1}{(x+1)(x-1)^2}$.

(iv.) $\dfrac{1}{x^2+4x+5}$.

(v.) $e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$.

3. Find a formula of reduction for

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \sin^m x \, dx.$$

Hence or otherwise evaluate

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 3\theta \cos^2\theta d\theta.$$

4. Shew that the area of a curve can be represented by $\frac{1}{2}\int r^2 d\theta$ taken between the proper limits.

Find the area of a loop of the curve

$$r^2 = a^2 \cos 4\theta$$

5. Find the length of the arc of the curve $4y = x^2 - 2\log x$ cut off between the ordinates $x=1$ and $x=2$.

6. Find the volume of the solid produced by the revolution of the loop of the curve $y^2 = x^2 \dfrac{a+x}{a-x}$ about the axis of x.

SPHERICAL GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

TWO HOURS.

PASS.

1. Prove the fundamental relations which exist between polar triangles, and point out their application to formulæ relating to spherical triangles.

   One side of a spherical triangle is 90°. Find the relation connecting the other two sides and their included angle, either from first principles, or by assuming the proper formula for a right angled triangle.

2. Enunciate what you regard as the three most important relations for spherical triangles in general.

   Prove any one of them geometrically.

3. Assuming the formula connecting two sides, the included angle, and an angle opposite to one of the sides, of any spherical triangle, deduce two of the formulæ for right-angled triangles.

4. Having given the three sides of a spherical triangle, it is required to find one of the angles by aid of logarithms. State and prove a suitable formula.

5. Having given $A=41° 17'$, $B=52° 29'$, $C=90°$, solve the triangle completely.

6. Assuming the earth to be a sphere, find the distance in nautical miles (correct to one mile) between Sydney Observatory (33° 51′ 41″ S., 151° 12′ 23″ E.) and Greenwich Observatory (51° 28′ 38″ N., 0° E.). [A nautical mile is the length of an arc on the surface of the earth subtending 1′ at the centre.]

7. What is meant by spherical excess? Find the connection between it and the area of a triangle.

8. Prove that the tangent of the radius of the inscribed circle of a triangle is $\tan \frac{1}{2}A \sin(s-a)$. If you cannot do this, prove that $\tan \frac{1}{2}A \sin(s-a)$ is equal to each of the two similar expressions.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

TWO HOURS.

PASS.

The same paper as that set in the Second Year Examination.

DYNAMICS.

TWO HOURS.

PASS.

1. Prove the parallelogram of velocities, explaining fully what you mean by a body having two independent velocities.

   A person walking along a straight road at 5 miles an hour sees a tower a mile distant from his eye, the nearest distance of the tower from the road being half a mile. Find the rate at which he is approaching the tower.

2. A body is projected downwards with velocity u, and at the end of t seconds has a velocity v; shew, from first principles, that the space described is the same as that described by a body moving uniformly for t seconds with a velocity that is the arithmetic mean of u and v.

3. By means of the hodograph or otherwise, find the acceleration, in direction and magnitude, of a particle moving with uniform speed in a circle.

   Find the difference in the weight of a train, of mass 180 tons, in latitude 60°, moving with a speed of 60 miles an hour, according as it is moving E. or W. Take the earth as a sphere of 4000 miles radius.

4. Discuss briefly the meanings of mass, momentum, force, impulse.

   Enunciate the second law of motion, and point out its meaning in connection with the motion of a particle in a curved path.

5. Prove that the trajectory of a particle subject to a force constant in magnitude and direction is a parabola (*e.g.*, a projectile falling freely under gravity). Find the connection between the velocity at any point and the distance of that point from the directrix.

A particle is projected and reaches a point P in the time t. If t' be the time it takes after leaving P to reach the horizontal plane through the point of projection, shew that the height of P above the plane is $\frac{1}{2}gtt'$.

6. Investigate the amount of kinetic energy lost when two spheres collide directly.

A sphere of mass A moving with velocity u impinges directly on a second B at rest, and then B impinges directly on a third C at rest. Prove that the loss of kinetic energy is

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{AB}{A+B}(1-e^2)\left\{1+\frac{AC}{(A+C)(B+C)}(1+e)^2\right\}u^2;$$

e being the coefficient of restitution in each collision.

7. Define simple harmonic motion and prove that it is isochronous.

A clock with a pendulum, which at the surface of the earth gains 10 seconds a day, loses 10 seconds a day when taken down a mine. Compare the forces of gravity at the surface and down the mine.

For Engineering Students only.

8. State and prove the theorem connecting the moments of inertia of a material system round parallel axes, one of which passes through the centre of gravity of the system.

Find the moment of inertia of a uniform circular hoop round an axis through a point in the rim perpendicular to the plane of the hoop.

9. A bullet of mass m is fired with a horizontal velocity V into a pendulum of mass M, which is initially at rest. The line of fire being at a distance x below the axis of support of the pendulum, the distance of the pendulum's centre of gravity from the axis being h, and the angle of the swing being 90°, find the moment of inertia of the pendulum about the axis.

SENIOR FRENCH I. AND II.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year, with additional passages for translation from Pages choisies de Lesage.

SENIOR GERMAN I. AND II.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year, with additional passages for translation from Fouqué, Undine; Börne, Aus meinem Tagebuche.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PASS.

Not more than SEVEN *questions to be attempted.*

1. Contrast the teaching of Socrates with that of the Sophists.
2. Note the main points of difference between ancient and modern democracies.
3. Discuss the psychological basis of Plato's system of education.
4. Compare the Aristotelian divisions of the State with those given by Plato.
5. Sketch briefly the main features of Stoicism *or* Epicureanism as ethical theory.
6. Explain the origin and nature of the opposition between Nominalism and Realism during the middle ages.
7. What do you understand by the moral sense? Examine Butler's account of conscience.
8. Discuss Kant's analysis of the moral consciousness, with special reference to the opposition between reason and passion.
9. State what you know of the different views held with regard to the nature of sovereignty.
10. What were the general characteristics of ethical theory and practise during the eighteenth century?

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

HONOURS I.

1. Sketch briefly the main points in the Platonic theory of idealism, noting any differences between earlier and later forms.

2. Trace the history of the social contract theory, and state clearly its merits and defects.
3. Examine the conception of freedom as "liberty of indifference," and compare with other conceptions of freedom.

HISTORY I.

PASS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN *questions, and not more.*

1. Explain *shortly* the view taken by James I. of the position of the King.
2. "Whoever shall bring in innovation of religion, or by favour or countenance seek to extend Popery or Arminianism, or other opinion disagreeing from the true and orthodox church, shall be reported a capital enemy to the Kingdom and Commonwealth."

   Explain the meaning and significance of this Resolution of the Commons (1629).
3. Give a short account of the proceedings taken by the "Long Parliament" against the Earl of Strafford.
4. Why was it that the disputes between King and Parliament ended in war?
5. Cromwell has been described as a "conservative revolutionary." Discuss.
6. Discuss Cromwell's policy as Protector in ecclesiastical affairs.
7. How do you account for the failure of the Commonwealth, and the Restoration of the Stuarts?
8. What were the causes that led to the victory of the principle of Toleration in the Act of 1690?
9. Trace the history of the Whig party to the Revolution of 1689.

HISTORY II.

PASS.

You are recommended to answer SEVEN *questions, and not more.*

1. "A Revolution in agricultural life was the price paid for political liberty."

   Explain Toynbee's meaning.

2. "From the time of the Spanish Armada European affairs begin to be controlled by two great causes at once, namely, the Reformation and the New World; and, of these, the Reformation acts with diminishing force, and the New World has more and more influence."

   Explain shortly and illustrate.

3. Sketch the policy of the Whigs during the reigns of the first two Georges.

4. "The power of the Crown almost dead and rotten as prerogative, has grown up anew with much more strength and far less odium under the name of influence."

   Explain Burke's meaning, and show the importance of the fact he refers to.

5. Show the influence of the outbreak of the French Revolution on English politics.

6. Trace the events that led to the Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

7. What were the main characteristics of the economic teaching of Adam Smith?

8. "Political economists are pests of Society, and persecutors of the poor" (1834).

   Explain the hostility of the workmen to the economists.

9. Write a short account of the Chartist movement.

10. Consider the work of any *one* writer of "fiction" as throwing light on the social and economic condition of England during the present century.

HISTORY I.

HONOURS.

You are recommended to answer not more than SEVEN *questions, and not less than* FIVE.

[THIS PAPER IS TO BE TAKEN ALSO BY CANDIDATES FOR THE M.A.]

1. "The real subject in dispute between statesmen such as Bacon and Wentworth on the one hand, and Coke or Eliot on the other, was whether a strong administration of the continental type should or should not be permanently established in England."—(*Dicey.*) Explain this view.

2. "To you (Cromwell) our country owes its Liberties." Explain Milton's meaning.
3. "The Whigs are what they always were (except by the able use of opportunities), by far the weakest party in this country."—*(Burke.)* Examine this statement.
4. In what ways has Parliamentary Reform affected the social and economic conditon of England during the present century?
5. Discuss the merits and defects of Trade Unionism considered as an instrument for improving the condition of the workers and of the poor.
6. Discuss the function of the Cabinet in the modern English Constitution.
7. Compare the powers of the Federal Parliament of Australia with those of the English Parliament.
8. "The constitution of England under Queen Victoria is the very constitution under which the Confessor ruled, and which the Conqueror swore to obey."

   In what sense is this true?
9. "The Rights of Man." Discuss very shortly this subject.

GEOLOGY (PALÆONTOLOGY).

The same papers as those set in the Third Year of Science.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY—(Introductory).

The same paper as that set in the First Year of Arts.

CHEMISTRY—(Metals).

Give equations and sketches where possible.

1. By what methods was Sodium formerly obtained? Describe the present commercial process.
2. Describe the relationship of the axes in the six crystallographic systems.
3. What do you know about the mode of occurrence of Manganese? How is Potassium Permanganate prepared? State its principal uses.
4. What are the principal sources of Lead? How are red lead and white lead prepared?
5. Give an account of the general properties of the metals Aluminium and Magnesium, and of their oxides, hydroxides, chlorides, sulphides, and carbonates.
6. What are the general properties of Alloys and Amalgams? Why are some regarded as chemical compounds?
7. Why are the metals Titanium, Germanium, Zirconium, Cerium, and Thorium grouped together?
8. Give a brief outline of the methods of spectrum analysis of metallic salts. What do you know about the chemical composition of the sun and other celestial bodies?

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Pass—Three Hours.
Honours—Four Hours.

PHYSICS.

PASS, HONOURS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Not more than EIGHT *questions are to be answered.*

1. Draw a line on your paper, as near as you can estimate, one decimetre long, and roughly divide it into centimetres. State the relation between the inch and the millimetre. Name and describe the units adopted in the C.G.S. system for the measurement of mass, length, time, force, work and power.

2. State the condition necessary for continuous evaporation, and explain how it may be fulfilled in practice. Distinguish between the conditions necessary for evaporation and for boiling.

3. Define the term "specific heat," and show, how from the definition, may be deduced an expression for the heat change which takes place in a substance of given mass, when its temperature alters through a given range.

   If a quantity of liquid, whose mass is 100 grammes, kept well stirred, loses heat at the uniform rate of 50 thermal units per minute, and falls in temperature at the uniform rate of 10° C. per five minutes, find its specific heat.

4. Describe Fresnel's biprism experiment, and explain exactly how from it may be deduced, the fact that the vibration frequency of the disturbance which gives the sensation of blue light is greater than that which gives the sensation of red.

5. In the case of a thin concave-convexo lens, find an expression for the focal length in terms of the characteristics of the particular lens, and explain how the formula is to be modified to suit other forms of lens.

6. What is meant by the chromatic aberration of a lens? Show how two lenses may be combined to greatly reduce the chromatic effect. What condition must the lenses satisfy to make the focal length of the combination for two rays of the spectrum the same?

7. Explain how polarised light differs from ordinary light. Give an explanation of the appearances observed when a thin sheet of mica is examined in homogeneous light between a polariser and analyser.

8. Explain exactly how a concept may be reached to express the state of magnetisation of the material of a magnet.
9. Describe how a magnet is deflected when placed near a wire carrying a current. In the case of a current detecter with a horizontal needle, explain how the coils of wire must be placed so as to get the greatest deflection for small currents.
10. Describe the main facts of electro-magnetic induction. State Faraday's law, and apply it to the calculation of the magnitude of the induced electro-motive force in some simple case.

BOTANY.

Illustrate your answers with drawings.

1. Describe *Vaucheria* and some other member of the same order.
2. Give a general account of the *Basidiomycetes.*
3. Describe the structure of the Brown Sea-weeds (*Fucaceae*).
4. Give a detailed account of the structure and life-history of *Marsilea.*
5. Give a general account of the Cycads, pointing out in what respects they differ from other Gymnosperms.
6. Describe the phenomena of root-pressure and of transpiration.
7. Describe the structure of the megasporangum or ovule of an Angiosperm, and the general development of the embryo.

PRACTICAL BOTANY—Three Hours.

ZOOLOGY.

Illustrate your answers with drawings.

1. Give a general account of the *Sporozoa.*
2. Describe the various forms of skeleton to be met with in the Sponges.
3. Describe the structure and life-history of a Tape-worm.
4. Describe the reproductive apparatus of *Palinurus* and of *Helix.*

5. Explain the following—(1) Maturation of the ovum; (2) Hypnocyst; (3) Metagenesis; (4) Parthenogenesis; (5) Archipterygium.

6. What are the distinguishing features of the Mammals as regards (1) the heart, (2) the brain, (3) the ear?

7. Describe the structure of the unincubated egg of a Bird. Indicate the early changes which lead to the formation of the rudiments of the cerebro-spinal nervous system, the vertebræ and the body-cavity.

PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY—Three Hours.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY.

1. Enumerate the muscles attached to the scapula, and state the nerve-supply of each.
2. Describe the os sacrum.
3. Describe the general arrangement of the lymphatic glands of the axilla, and state what areas are drained by the different groups.
4. Give a short account of the anatomical arrangements in the central nervous system which are concerned in the conduction of afferent impulses, *e.g.*, from the lower limbs.
5. Tell what you know of the mode of development of the human placenta.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Only FIVE *questions to be attempted.*

1. Describe, with diagrams, the minute anatomy of portions of the structures forming the knee-joint.
2. State the average composition of (i.) atmospheric air, (ii.) expired air.

   Assuming that a man breathes 7 litres of air per minute, how many grams of carbon would he eliminate in 24 hours? (1 litre CO_2 weighs 1·98 grams). How much starch would have to be assimilated to compensate for this loss?
3. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:

   (*a*) Tell what you know as to the nervous mechanism of inspiration and expiration;

   (*b*) Explain the mechanism of a cough and compare it with that of a sneeze.
4. Describe the minute structure of striated muscle, cardiac muscle, and smooth muscle, as far as you have been able to make it out in histological preparation.

How would you proceed to obtain a graphic record of a single contraction of each of these kinds of muscle? Compare single contractions obtained with each kind.

5. Write a short account of what you know of the phenomena of fatigue in muscle, nerve fibre, and nerve cells. State the observations and experimental evidence on which your answer is based.

6. Describe, with diagrams, the minute structure seen in a section passing through the junction of the stomach and oesophagus and displaying all the coats of both organs.

Relate experiments which throw light upon the physiological mechanism whereby a secretion of gastric juice is called forth.

CHEMISTRY—(CARBON COMPOUNDS).

1. Mention some of the characteristic properties of the following groups, viz.:—(*a*) Nitrils, (*b*) Carbamines. (*c*) Phenols, (*d*) Esters, (*e*) Aromatic Carbinols, and (*f*) Organo-Metallic compounds. Give one example of each.

2. What do you understand by saturated and unsaturated Hydrocarbons?

3. Give the graphic formulæ for Benzene, Naphthalene, Anthracene, and Phenanthrene. Show the possible positions of their derivatives.

4. How are the Carbohydrates classified? Why are the glucoses classed as ketoses and as aldoses?

5. Give a general account of the Quinoline bases—(*a*) preparation, (*b*) properties, (*c*) constitution, and (*d*) derivatives.

6. Describe the ordinary processes of preparing alcohol by fermentation. Give an account of (*a*) its properties (*b*) and of some of the common substances prepared from it. (*c*) How is it estimated? How can it be synthesised from its elements?

7. What is meant by an asymmetric carbon atom? What physical properties usually accompany the presence of asymmetric carbon atoms? How is this seen in the various modifications of tartaric acid?

8. ·75 grams of an organic substance gave on combustion 1·782 grams CO_2 and ·92 grams H_2O.

Its vapour density was determined by Hofmann's method, and the following data were obtained:

Weight of substance taken, ·0673 grams.
Volume of vapour, 42 ccs.
Temp. of steam jacket, 99·5° C.
Height of barometer 750 mms.
Height of mercury column, 250 mm.

Calculate its molecular formula.

9. Name the accompanying specimens.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY.

1. Describe the arrangement of the deep fasciae of the leg, and indicate how its different compartments are formed.
2. Give a full description of the hip-joint.
3. The arch of the aorta:—Where precisely does it begin and end? What is its precise position with reference (*a*) to the vertebral column, (*b*) to the anterior chest-wall?
4. Give an account of the naked-eye anatomy of the prostate gland, including its position and relations.
5. Describe the deep or intra-medullary origin of the seventh cranial nerve (N. facialis); and give an account of its subsequent course as far as its place of exit from the stylo-mastoid foramen.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Only FIVE *questions to be attempted.*

1. (i.) How would you ascertain the effects of variations in temperature upon the contraction of (*a*) the gastrocnemius (*b*) the heart of a frog.

   What are the effects?

   (ii.) Explain the bearing of your answer upon the advantages possessed by homothermic over poikilothermic animals.
2. Explain how you could ascertain the volume of *oxygen* and *carbonic acid* in 100 grams of arterial or venous blood.

   How much oxygen is usually contained in 100 grams of arterial blood?

   It is found that 1 gram of haemoglobin can combine with 1·3 C.C. of oxygen. Assuming that 98% of the oxygen in arterial blood is combined with haemoglobin, calculate how many grams of haemoglobin are contained in 100 grams blood.

3. Describe, with diagrams, the minute structure of the pancreas. What effects follow complete removal of the pancreas in an animal?

4. Explain precisely how you would prove that the left splanchnic nerve in a dog contained vaso-constrictor fibres for the small intestine.

5. (*a*) In what parts is glycogen stored in the body, and what conditions lead to its disappearance therefrom? How would you prove the truth of your statements?

   (*b*) How would you estimate the amount of glycogen in such parts?

6. (*a*) Describe, with diagrams, the structure of the *retina* as made out by Golgi's silver-impregnation method.

   (*b*) What degenerations in the nervous system follow extirpation of the eye in young animals?

   (*c*) State the nervous mechanism which is essential for the pupil-light-reflex.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

1. What do you know of the fate in the system, of morphia, quinine, tannic acid, and turpentine respectively?

2. What are the ingredients of the following powders:—Gregory's, Compound Jalap, Aromatic Chalk, and Compound Kino respectively?

   Write out a prescription in full, in Latin, containing Nux Vomica, Belladonna, and Aloes in pill form. (The directions to the patient are to be given in full in English.)

3. Compare as diaphoretics Pilocarpine, Spirit of Nitrous Ether, and a hot bath. What dangers may result from an overdose of Pilocarpine, and how would you treat them?

4. What do you know of the action of Strophanthus upon the heart and kidneys? Compare it with that of Caffein.

5. What do you know of the nature and source of Ergot? What are the active ingredients and official preparations?

FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

PATHOLOGY.

Not more than FIVE *questions to be answered.*

1. Describe the process of repair in fracture of bone.
2. Describe the various lesions of Plague, and give a full account of the Plague bacillus.
3. Discuss the etiology, and describe the various lesions, primary and secondary, of Endocarditis.
4. Discuss the nature of Leukaemia and describe the morbid changes observed in the blood in this disease.
5. Describe the endotheliomata.

Or,

SPECIAL QUESTION FOR PRIZE.

Discuss the nature and origin of tumours of the kidney.

OPERATIVE SURGERY AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

1. Describe the operation for the ligature of the Lingual artery.
2. Enumerate the structures around the ankle, beginning in front and passing from within outwards.
3. Describe the course and relations of the ureters.
4. Describe Poupart's Ligament, and give the relations of the structures passing beneath it.

FIFTH YEAR EXAMINATION.

MEDICINE.

1. Give the symptoms of a typical case of Dysentery from its commencement, enumerating the principal complications apt to be met with in its course. How would you treat such a case?
2. What symptoms and conditions would lead you to conclude the existence of Ulcerative Endocarditis?
3. What condition of Tendon Reflexes are found—
   (i.) In Locomotor Ataxia?
   (ii.) In cases of Sclerosis of the lateral columns of the cord?
   (iii.) In Chorea?
   (iv.) In Infantile Paralysis?
   (v.) In Diphtheritic Paralysis?
   (vi.) In Pseudo-Hypertrophic Paralysis?
   (vii.) In Periphreral Neuritis?
   (viii.) In Epileptic Fits?
4. Contrast a case of Small-pox with one of Chicken-pox, especially as to the periods of incubation, early symptoms, periods and character of the eruptions, and progress of these diseases.

SURGERY.

1. What are the causes of retention of urine?
   State shortly the appropriate treatment in each case.
2. State the various places where abscesses due to spinal caries may point. Explain the direction taken by the pus in each particular case.
3. What are the complications of penetrating wounds of the chest? How do you treat them?

4. Give the symptoms and differential diagnosis of the various fractures that occur at the neck of the femur.

MIDWIFERY.

TWO HOURS.

1. Describe a case of twin pregnancy as regards (*a*) Gestation, (*b*) Diagnosis, (*c*) presentation, (*d*) conduct of labour and complications.
2. Describe the chief pathological conditions incidental to pregnancy and their treatment.
3. State the indications for the use of forceps, the mode of application, and principle of action. Give some account of the dangers that may attend their use.

GYNÆCOLOGY.

TWO HOURS.

1. Describe the details of the Bimanual method of examination, the points you endeavour to ascertain and auxiliaries to its use. Enumerate the various swellings which may be thus found occupying Douglas's pouch, and give the differential diagnosis between them.
2. What do you understand by the term "tubal abortion?" Give an account of its pathology and treatment.
3. What do you mean by the term Subinvolution? Give its causes and appropriate treatment.
4. What are the various uersions met with—their causes, complications and treatment?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

TWO HOURS.

1. What are some of the natural causes of death in newly-born infants?
2. What are the signs and symptoms of opium poisoning? How would you treat a person who had taken an overdose of opium?

3. Describe the differences between a wound which had been inflicted during life and one which was made after death?

4. What are the principal diseases which are conveyed by milk? What provisions are made by law in New South Wales to guard against the contamination of milk?

5. What are the principal arguments in favour of vaccination? What difference in the age incidence would you expect to find between a vaccinated and an unvaccinated population?

6. Describe the measures you would take to prevent the spread of infection in a case of (*a*) typhoid fever, (*b*) scarlet fever, (*c*) bubonic plague.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

TWO HOURS.

1. Give the varieties of Insanity due to Alcohol, and describe in detail the symptoms, course, duration and management of Delirium Tremens.

2. What are the varieties of General Paralysis of the Insane? Describe the "period of full development," and contrast briefly the pathology of General Paralysis with that of Disseminated Sclerosis.

3. Under what circumstances may Home in preference to Asylum treatment be recommended?

4. (*a*) What are the grounds upon which a medical certificate should be given in the case of a person supposed to be insane? (*b*) Correct the accompanying faulty certificate.

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

TWO HOURS.

1. What are the symptoms, causes, pathology, complications, sequelæ and treatment of Chronic Trachoma?

2. What are the symptoms of paralysis of the third, fourth and sixth nerves respectively?

3. Give, in tabular form, the points of resemblance and of difference in the symptoms and signs of Acute Glaucoma and simple Iritis, and describe briefly the treatment of each disease.

4. What is Retinitis pigmentosa? State what you know of the etiology, symptoms, signs, course, prognosis and treatment.

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 practical Examinations of three hours each.

CHEMISTRY, as in the First Year of Medicine, with a Practical Examination of four hours.

PHYSICS, as in the First Year of Medicine.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, as in the First Year of Arts.

LOGARITHMS AND TRIGONOMETRY AND DYNAMICS.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

Logarithms and Trigonometry as in the paper set in the Second Year in Arts, questions 1—5, and in addition DYNAMICS.

1. Enunciate, and prove the parallelogram of velocities, and the parallelogram of accelerations.

   The captain of a ship steaming N. at the rate of 20 miles per hour, observes another ship which is apparently going S. 30° E. at a rate of 5 miles per hour. Find the velocity of the second ship, and the direction in which it is moving.

2. Establish the formulæ relating to uniformly accelerated motion.

   A body is observed to pass over 34 feet, 56 feet and 84 feet, in three consecutive seconds. Is its motion being uniformly accelerated ?

3. Two particles are connected by a string which hangs over a smooth pulley at the top of a smooth plane, inclined at 30° to the horizon. One of the particles is of mass 2 lbs. and hangs vertically. The other lies on the plane. The acceleration is $\frac{g}{3}$ down the plane. Find the mass of the other particle, and the tension of the string.

4. A railway train comes to the top of a slope one mile long of gradient 1 in 50 at the rate of 20 miles per hour. If the train shuts off steam and runs down the slope, and along half a mile of level line before coming to rest, find the resistance due to friction, &c., in pounds weight per ton, supposing it to be uniform.

STATICS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year in Arts.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS I.

PASS.

1. Give the argument which leads to the conclusion that a non-reversible engine cannot have a greater efficiency than a reversible one, working between the same temperatures, and show how the argument leads to Clausius' and Kelvin's statements of the 2nd law of thermodynamics.

2. Taking the volume of 1 grm. of water at 0° C. as equal to 1 cub. cm., the density of ice 0.92, the latent heat of fusion of ice 80, an atmosphere of pressure 1×10^6 dynes per sq. cm. $J = 42 \times 10^6$ ergs; calculate the change in the freezing point of water for one atmosphere increase of pressure, given $\left(\frac{d\phi}{dv}\right)_t = \left(\frac{dp}{dt}\right)_v$.

3. Find the capacity of two concentric spheres. The area of one of the tin foil surfaces of a Leyden Jar is 1000 sq. cm., the thickness of the glass is 3 mm., and its specific inductive capacity is 6. Find the capacity in microfarads. A farad $= 10^{-9}$ C.G.S. units (electro-magnetic system), and the electrostatic unit of capacity in terms of the electro-magnetic $= {}^1/_{v^2}$

4. Find the mutual potential energy of a magnetic shell and an external magnetic system.

5. Describe how you would experimentally show that the magnetic force at any point due to an infinitely long straight current varies inversely as the distance of the point from the current. How would you deduce from this the magnetic force at any point on the axis of a circular circuit carrying a current? Explain how unit current is defined on the electro-magnetic system.

6. Explain the meaning of the terms magnetic force, magnetic intensity, and magnetic induction. Find the relation

which exists between these quantities. Describe how the relation between the magnetic force and the magnetic intensity, or between the magnetic force and the magnetic induction, for a specimen of iron, may be experimentally determined.

PHYSICS II.

PASS.

1. Explain what is meant by the term "dimensions" of physical quantities. Find the dimensions of some quantities, explaining, with an example, how the dimensions of electrical quantities may be determined. Show by the aid of dimensions how the weight of a pound in dynes may be found.

2. Explain how the mass of the sun and planets may be determined in terms of the mass of the earth.

   Find the mass of the earth from the following data of a Cavendish experiment:—A mass of 150,000 grms. at 30 cms. from a mass of 20,000 grms. attracted it with a force equal to the weight of ·00025 grms. "g" may be taken as 981, and the radius of the earth 6×10^8 cms.

3. Explain what is meant by the term "nackwirkung" in connection with the elasticity of materials. Describe the effect of nackwirkung on the amplitudes of vibration of a mass supported by a wire which has been twisted and set free.

4. Describe the procedure adopted by J. O. Thompson in investigating the Young's modulus of wires, and state the conclusions at which he arrived.

5. Show for a perfect gas that the thermal rate of increase of pressure at constant volume is the same as the thermal rate of increase of volume at constant pressure. Describe briefly Amagat's experiments on the compression of gases, giving the general results obtained.

6. Describe the two methods which have been generally used for finding the ratio of the specific heats of gases, giving full theoretical details in each case.

GEOLOGY.

PASS AND HONOURS.

1. Explain and illustrate with sketches the following:—Major and Minor overthrusts, strike faults, composite dykes, intrusive laccolites, submarine banks, "seter."

2. What are Brögger's views as to the differentiation of eruptive magmas, and the distribution of complementary dykes? Quote examples. Show how such differentiation may possibly be interfered with by "after-thrust" ("nachschube").

3. What are the following, and what has been their mode of origin:—Eclogite, Corsite ("Orbicular Diorite"), Chondrite, Uifak (Disco Island) Iron, *Halimeda* Sand, Amber, Garnet Rock, Kupfer-Schiefer?

4. What are the following, and of what geological horizons are they characteristic:—*Conularia*, *Asaphus*, *Mucophyllum*, *Pentacrinus*, *Cellepora*, *Cryptozoon*, *Cephalaspis*, *Congeria*, *Phyllotheca*, *Crioceras*, *Heliolites*, *Goniatites?*

5. As regards the development of life upon the earth, it has been said that in Pre-Cambrian and Cambrian time there is evidence only of a pelagic fauna; in Silurian time chiefly of pelagic and littoral faunas; in Devonian time of pelagic and littoral and lacustrine faunas with sparse terrestrial flora; and in Carboniferous time of an extensive terrestrial flora, and somewhat differentiated terrestrial fauna in addition to the various types of marine and lacustrine life. Quote examples in proof of this. What conclusions may be drawn from the above?

6. Describe briefly the sequence of the Permo-Carboniferous rocks of New South Wales in the Maitland district, mentioning the chief fossils, and reviewing the past geographical conditions.

7. Review briefly the most important changes in the past Geography of the Australian region, including Tasmania.

8. The predominance of negative movement (of the ocean) over positive has formed the lands: the great continents are "horsts," and the oceans "senkungsfelder." Criticise this theory by Suess, quoting arguments for and against it.

MATHEMATICS.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS, INTEGRAL CALCULUS and DYNAMICS, as in the Third Year of Arts.

STATICS, as in the Second year of Arts.

CHEMISTRY.

1. How would you prove the presence of Carbon in Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide, also that one is CO and the other CO_2? What volume of each at 1000° C. and 700 mm. pressure would be formed from the combustion of 1 gramme of Carbon?

   C=12. O=16. 1 litre of H=·09 gramme.

2. What impurities are likely to be injurious in water to be used for certain engineering, manufacturing and metallurgical operations? How can they be got rid of?

3. Give a brief account of the "metals of the rare earths? How are incandescent gas burner mantles made?

4. What chemical changes take place when Pb, Sn, Fe, Ag, Cu, Fe_3O_4 and FeS_2 respectively are separately treated with HCl and with HNO_3?

5. What impurities would you expect to find in the commercial forms of the metals Cu, Sn, Zn, Ni and Al? In what ways are the impurities objectionable?

6. Draw up a scheme for the quantitative analysis of a hydraulic cement.

7. Give an account of the occurrence, methods of extraction, properties and uses of the metals platinum and iridium.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY—(Inorganic).

1. Give an account of the rarer gases of the atmosphere.
2. Describe the structure of three typical forms of flame; the chemical changes which occur in flames; and state the arguments for and against the theory that the luminosity of flame is due to the presence of incandescent solid matter.
3. Describe some of the conditions under which ozone and hydroxyl are formed. Why is it difficult to estimate the amount of ozone present in the air?
4. By what methods are the atomic weights of the elements determined and controlled?
5. Why are nitrogen, phosphorus and arsenic grouped together?
6. Give an account of (*a*) the manufacture of glass, (*b*) the chemical composition of some varieties of glass, and (*c*) the chemical changes which take place in its manufacture.
7. How does silver occur in nature? Describe the common processes used for its extraction.
8. What are the principal sources of antimony and bismuth? Compare their properties and give a brief account of their principal compounds and alloys.

CHEMISTRY—(Carbon Compounds).

1. How are the various kinds of isomerism classified?
2. In what respects is a knowledge of the following physical properties of carbon compounds of service, viz.:—(*a*) specific gravity, (*b*) melting point, (*c*) boiling point, (*d*) optical behaviour?

   Point out any regular variations which are observable in *a*, *b* and *c* in different series of compounds.

3. Draw up an outline scheme for the classification of the carbon compounds, and give a general formula for each group.
4. Compare the properties and reactions of the aldehydes and ketones of the Fatty series.
5. Give a short account of the common amides of carbonic acid.
6. What do you know about furfuran, thiophene and pyrrol?
7. How is indigo prepared? (*a*) from natural sources, (*b*) by artificial methods. (*c*) Mention some of its principal derivatives. (*d*) What chemical changes take place in dyeing and printing calico with indigo?
8. What do you know about (*a*) the methods of preparing and (*b*) the chemical constitution of "coal tar" colours, such as aniline yellow, rosaniline, para-rosaniline, and phenolphthalein?

CHEMISTRY—(History and Philosophy).

1. Give a brief account of the life and chemical work of (*a*) Roger Bacon, (*b*) Raymond Lully and (*c*) Basil Valentine.
2. What was Van Helmont's influence upon chemistry?
3. Give an account of the Phlogistic theory. In what way was it supported by the then leading German, French and English chemists?
4. What part did Lavoisier take in the development of modern chemistry?
5. In what way did Frankland's researches upon the organometallic compounds throw light upon the saturation capacity or valency of the elements?
6. Give a brief account of the progress of agricultural chemistry (from Liebig's time). How is nitrogen assimilated by plants?
7. What views are held with regard to the processes of fermentation and putrifaction? What are the ptomaïnes?
8. Mention some of the advances which have been made (during the past 50 years) in the metallurgy of steel, nickel, aluminium and sodium.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative, 4 hours; Quantitative, 12 hours.

GEOLOGY—(STRATIGRAPHICAL.)

1. Draw a sketch plan of Tasmania not less than three inches wide, and a section not less than six inches long, showing the principal formations represented. Explain the relation of the principal lines of folding of Tasmania to those of Australia.
2. What geological evidence is there to show that the Main Dividing Range, near the latitude of Sydney, has shifted its position eastwards from Lower Silurian times to the present?
3. Explain the chief evidences (*a*) physical, or (*b*) palæontological, or (*c*) biological of a former union of (1) Tasmania with Australia, (2) New Guinea with Australia.

   What evidence is there as to the causes and dates of the forming of (1) Bass Strait, and (2) Torres Strait?
4. Summarise the salient points in the Geology of Queensland. Mention any fossils characteristic of Queensland formations, and describe any Queensland volcanic rocks, giving their geological age.
5. In what parts of Australia are Pre-Cambrian rocks assumed to exist, what is the nature of these rocks, and upon what evidence have they been classed as Pre-Cambrian?
6. Describe and illustrate the structure of the Mount Lofty Range. What dates may be assigned to its uplift, and how do they compare with those of (*a*) the Blue Mountains of New South Wales, and (*b*) the Himalayas?
7. What evidence is there as to the geological age of the various granites in Australia? Illustrate your answer with sketches.
8. What and where are the following:—"Great Antrim Plateau," "Larapintine Formation," Rolling Downs Formation, Stony Downs, Bunda Plateau (Nullarbor Plains), Table Cape Beds, Cellepora limestones, Morwell Coal?

GEOLOGY—(PALÆONTOLOGY).

1. Define briefly the following: Diplopore, centrodorsal plate, lophophore, sclerenchyma, deltidium, cardinal process, avicularia, rugæ, hypostome, scuta, protoconch, ovicell, macrospore, prothallium.

2. What are the essential points of distinction between the monocyclic and the dicyclic crinoids respectively? Give examples, and illustrate your answer with sketches.

3. In what localities in Australia are rocks developed formed of the remains of minute animals or plants? What is their geological age, and what is the nature of their constituent organisms?

4. Classify the following, and give their geological range:—*Conularia*, *Palæaster*, *Eunicites*, *Stenopora*, *Pentamerus*, *Leperditia*, *Cicada Lowei*, *Chiton*, *Bacteria*, *Oleandridium*.

5. Describe very briefly Zittel's classification of the Mollusca, naming one example in illustration of each of his classes of Mollusca; and describe in moderate detail any typical cephalopod.

6. Describe briefly, and illustrate with rough sketches, any characteristic structures in the following:—*Clypeaster*, *Trinucleus*, *Diplograptus*, *Stringocephalus*, *Hippurites*, *Tentaculites*.

7. Describe any typical gastropod, showing the relations of the animal to the shell; and review briefly the development of the gastropoda in geological time, mentioning any forms specially characteristic of Australian formations.

GEOLOGY—(MINERALOGICAL).

1. Show how the law of Simple Mathematical Ratio of indices of crystals follows from the theory of Bravais, that crystals are built up of molecules placed at the nodes of a tridimensional network.

2. Enumerate the laws governing cleavage of crystals. State the relations between cleavage and gliding planes and the tenacity of the mineral.

3. In the stereographic projection of a crystal, show how to draw the projection of a great circle, having given the projections of two points on it, not both on the circumference of the circle of projection.

4. Show diagrammatically how all the forms of the Normal Group of the Cubic System may be regarded as particular cases of $(h\ k\ l)$.

5. Give the chemical composition and state the physical properties of the following minerals :—Mimetite, Petalite, Datolite, Boulangerite, Stephanite.

6. What ore deposits are usually found in association with the peridotites? Explain the nature of the minerals occurring in such ore deposits as well as in the peridotites, showing the possible bearing of this evidence on the theory of the formation of Ore deposits by "lateral secretion." Are there any minerals in the Basic, Intermediate or Acid rocks whose presence seems favourable to the occurrence of ore deposits? Quote examples, especially from minerals associated with copper deposits.

7. What is the chemical composition, chief distinguishing characteristics and mode of occurrence of the following:—Allanite, Tephroite, Piedmontite, Cordierite, Apatite, Coorongite, Ozocerite, Pharmacosiderite?

8. Explain the exact nature of the chemical changes and of the secondary minerals respectively causing or resulting from the decomposition of the following :—Corundum, Olivine, Spodumene, Ilmenite, Nepheline.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

ALL DEPARTMENTS.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS AND GEOLOGY.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year of Science.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS.

The same papers as those set in the Third Year of Arts.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.

Six *questions only to be attempted.*

1. Describe the characteristics of Egyptian and Assyrian Architecture and the influence they had on other styles.
2. Sketch and describe a Greek Temple and a Roman Amphitheatre.
3. Briefly note the characteristics and variations of English, French and German Romanesque.
4. Sketch the plan and section of a typical early English Parish Church, and describe the parts.
5. What are the special characteristics of English perpendicular Gothic ?
6. Where and how did Renaissance architecture originate? and describe how it differed from Classic.
7. What are the special features of Venetian Renaissance architecture ?
8. Describe the Development of English Renaissance architecture. and note some of the principal buildings.

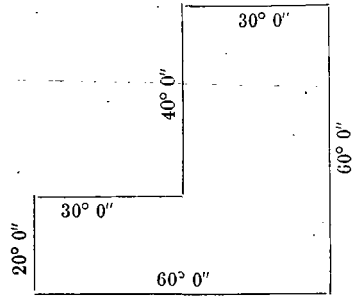
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Six *questions only to be attempted.*

1. Write a Specification for a concrete foundation to a warehouse.
2. Explain, and illustrate by sketches, where required the following terms used in bricklaying:
   (*a*) English and Flemish bond.
   (*b*) Squint Quoins.
   (*c*) Perpends.
   (*d*) Grout.
   (*e*) Batter.
   (*f*) Withe.
3. Sketch and describe the kinds of stone walling in general use in Sydney, and any special precautions that are necessary in building the same.

4. Explain and illustrate by sketches the following terms used in carpentry—
   (*a*) Scarf.
   (*b*) Dovetail.
   (*c*) Tusk Tenon.
   (*d*) Hooklap.
   (*e*) Notching and cogging.
   (*f*) Housing.

5. Sketch and describe the roof framing for a space as per sketch without internal supports.



6. Sketch and describe the framing of—
   (*a*) A five panel door.
   (*b*) A double hung sash and frame.
   (*c*) A dog-legged staircase.

7. Sketch and describe the covering of the roof in question 5, with slates, the plumbing required thereto, and the guttering and rain water pipes.

8. Write a specification for—
   (*a*) Painting the wordwork and plastering of a room.
   (*b*) Glazing an ordinary house with a shop attached.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS.

1. Define the term "capacity" of an electrical condenser. The area of one of the tin foil surfaces of a Leyden Jar is 1000 sq. cm., the thickness of the glass is 3 mm., and its specific inductive capacity is 6. Find the capacity in micro-farads.. A Farad equals 10^{-9} C.G.S. units (electro-magnetic system), and the electrostatic unit of capacity in terms of the electro-magnetic is $1/v^2$

2. Describe fully how you would experimentally compare Potential Differences.

3. Explain under what circumstances currents are proportional to the tangents of the angles of deflection of a magnetic needle. Describe fully how the constant of a Tangent Galvanometer may be determined.

4. State and explain the elements which are necessary to completely describe the earth's magnetic field at any point of the earth's surface. Describe an elementary method of finding the Horizontal Intensity.

5. Explain the meaning of the terms "magnetic force," "magnetic intensity," and "magnetic induction." Find the relation which exists between these quantities. Describe how the relation between the magnetic force and the magnetic intensity, or between the magnetic force and the magnetic induction, for a specimen of iron, may be experimentally determined.

6. Explain for what sort of measurements the ballistic galvanometer is used. Describe some method by which the galvanometer may be calibrated, giving full theoretical detail.

7. Explain fully why an iron core is used in the primary coil of an induction coil, and why it is made of iron wires instead of being solid.

MATHEMATICS, CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year of Science.

MINERALOGY.

1. What is the chemical composition, chief characteristics, and mode of origin of the following:—Alunite, Bauxite, Amber, Ouvarovite (Uvarovite), Turquois, Dyscrasite?
2. What are the following minerals, and with what other minerals or rocks are they associated:—Marshite, Kalgoorlite, Rhodonite, Spartalite (Zincite), Selwynite, Tasmanite?
3. Describe briefly the principal ores of Zinc.
4. Write a short account of the chief silicates in which soda is an important constituent.
5. Describe the mineral asphaltum, and explain its mode of occurrence. In what geological formations in Australia is it possible that asphaltum may be found?
6. How would you distinguish the following from one another—*Spinel* from Ruby, Pyrope Garnet, red Zircon, ruby Tinstone, Rutile and Cuprite; *Tourmaline* from Chromite, Hornblende, Magnetite, Pleonaste, and Manganite; *Noumeaite* from Malachite, Chlorite, Pyromorphite, Olivenite and Scorodite?
7. Describe the arsenides and sulphides of each of the following:—Nickel, Cobalt, Copper, Antimony. What evidence is there as to the possible existence in certain minerals of sulphides or arsenides of gold?

PRACTICAL MINERALOGY—Three hours.

MINING I.

1. Define, and give a brief account of the following:—(*a*) *High explosive;* (*b*) *Vadose circulation;* (*c*) *Under-reamer;* (*d*) *Walking-beam;* (*e*) *Gossan;* (*f*) *Stratum of invariable temperature;* (*g*) *Tributers;* (*h*) *Helicoidal-wire system of quarrying;* (*i*) *Bell shafts;* (*j*) *Cleat.*

2. Describe the mining district of Cornwall, with special reference to (*a*) its geology, (*b*) the character and mode of occurrence of its ore-deposits. Mention any district in Australia where, in your opinion, the geological and mineralogical conditions are somewhat similar; give details of the resemblance.
3. Describe the various operations (other than boring) in use for prospecting for metalliferous deposits of different kinds.
4. Draw (approximately to scale) a plan, longitudinal section, and cross section, showing the workings to a depth of 600 feet in a metalliferous lode; name the various excavations in each case.
5. Describe Mather and Platt's method of boring, and illustrate your description by sketches.

MINING II.

1. State what you know about dry rot in mines, and mention any methods that have been tried for arresting or preventing its action. Under what conditions are mines generally free from dry rot?
2. Describe the Schiele Fan, and discuss the merits of fans and furnaces respectively for ventilating collieries.
3. Give a detailed description of the endless rope method of haulage, illustrating your description by sketches.
4. What are the principles of the modern methods for the reduction and concentration of ores? Describe the various steps in the preparation of concentrates from an ore consisting of quartz with 15 per cent. of mixed sulphides, such as argentiferous galena, gray copper ore, and auriferous mispickel.
5. Describe the construction and operation of a modern stamper battery, and illustrate by sketches.

METALLURGY I.

1. Give the composition of fire-clay, and enumerate the impurities which diminish the refractory qualities of such clays.

   What investigations would you carry out with a view to determining the refractory nature of a clay?

2. Upon what principle do coal washing machines depend? Give a general description of a Lührig coal washing plant.

3. What are the type characteristics of
   (*a*) Shaft furnace,
   (*b*) Reverberatory furnace,
   (*c*) Muffle furnace?

   Describe a characteristic process carried out in each type of furnace.

4. Describe heap roasting, and compare this form of roasting with furnace roasting of sulphide ores.

5. Describe a modern cyanide plant for the treatment of tailings direct from the battery plant, and the general method of working.

6. Describe any wet method for the extraction of silver from its ores, and state under what conditions you would adopt a wet process of extraction.

METALLURGY II.

1. In smelting in a blast furnace an argentiferous lead ore which has undergone a sintering roast, and which contains sulphur, arsenic, zinc, iron and quartz, and is acidic in character, how is the removal of these substances effected, and of what approximate composition are the products?

2. Discuss as fully as possible the theory and practice of Bessemerizing Copper matte.

3. Describe the process of Nickel smelting resulting in the production of a Copper-Nickel matte from a sulphide ore consisting mainly of magnetic pyrites, with 3 per cent. of Copper and 3 per cent. of Nickel. State reasons why it is impossible to convert a Copper-Nickel-Iron matte into a Copper-Nickel alloy.

4. Give general dimensions, with sketch, of a modern blast furnace for the manufacture of pig iron, and trace the changes which occur in the descending charge of fuel, ore and flux, and in the ascending current of gases in such a furnace.

5. Describe the effect of carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, manganese, silicon, nickel, aluminium, chromium, tungsten on the physical properties of steel.

   Give ordinary chemical specifications for (*a*) Bessemer rail steel, (*b*) Siemen's soft open hearth steel, (*c*) crucible steel.

6. Describe the dry method of zinc reduction from zinc sulphide ores, and enumerate the difficult and costly points of the process.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS, CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year of Science.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.

PASS.

TWO HOURS.

1. What are a differential equation and a solution of a differential equation?

   Find the differential equation of all circles which touch a given circle at a given point.

2. Mention a few types of differential equations of the first order that can be easily integrated.

3. Solve the following equations

   (i.) $m(x-yp)+n(y-xp)=0$

   (ii.) $\frac{dy}{dx}+y\tan x=x\sin x$

4. A point P moves in a straight line with uniform velocity v. A second point Q moves with uniform speed u always towards P. Find the equation of the path of Q.

5. Shew how to solve the equation

$$D^n y + P_1 D^{n-1} y + \qquad + P_n y = 0$$

where $P_1 P_2 \ldots . P_n$ are constants. Discuss the case in which the auxiliary equation has equal roots.

6. Solve the equation

$$D^4 y - 4D^3 y + 2D^2 y + 4Dy - 3y = 0$$

$$D^4 y - 4D^3 y + 2D^2 y + 4Dy - 3y = x \sin x.$$

7. Solve the equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = f(y)$, taking as example $y^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = a^2$.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

The same paper as that set in the Third Year of Arts.

* EXAMINATION PAPERS.

MARCH, 1901.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into English—

Hoc quodcunque vides, hospes, qua maxima Romast,
ante Phrygem Aeneam collis et herba fuit:
atque ubi Navali stant sacra palatia Phoebo,
Euandri profugae concubuere boves.
Fictilibus crevere deis haec aurea templa,
nec fuit opprobrio facta sine arte casa,
Tarpeiusque pater nuda de rupe tonabat,
et Tiberis nostris advena bubus erat.
Quo gradibus domus ista Remi se sustulit, olim
unus erat fratrum maxima regna focus.
Curia, praetexto quae nunc nitet alta senatu,
pellitos habuit, rustica corda, patres.
Bucina cogebat priscos ad verba Quirites:
centum illi in prato saepe senatus erat.
Nec sinuosa cavo pendebant vela theatro:
pulpita sollemnes non oluere crocos.
Nulli cura fuit externos quaerere divos,
cum tremeret patrio pendula turba sacro,
annuaque accenso celebrare Palilia faeno,
qualia nunc curto lustra novantur equo.

* NOTE.—The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

2. Translate into English—

Verum opinaris: destringor centumviralibus causis, quae me exercent magis quam delectant. Sunt enim pleraque parvae et exiles: raro incidit vel personarum claritate vel negotii magnitudine insignis. Ad hoc pauci cum quibus iuvet dicere: ceteri audaces atque etiam magna ex parte adulescentuli obscuri ad declamandum huc transierunt, tam irreverenter et temere ut mihi Atilius noster expresse dixisse videatur sic in foro pueros a centumviralibus causis auspicari ut ab Homero in scholis. Nam hic quoque ut illic primum coepit esse quod maximum est. At hercule ante memoriam meam, (ita maiores natu solent dicere) ne nobilissimis quidem adulescentibus locus erat, nisi aliquo consulari producente: tanta veneratione pulcherrimum opus colebatur. Nunc refractis pudoris et reverentiae claustris omnia patent omnibus, nec inducuntur sed irrumpunt. Sequuntur auditores actoribus similes, conducti et redempti: convenitur manceps in media basilica: tam palam sportulae quam in triclinio dantur. Ex iudicio in iudicium pari mercede transitur. Here duo nomenclatores mei (habent sane aetatem eorum, qui nuper togas sumpserint) ternis denariis ad laudandum trahebantur. Tanti constat ut sis disertissimus.

3. Translate into Latin—

One of the strongest incitements to excel in such arts and accomplishments as are in the highest esteem among men, is the natural passion which the mind of man has for glory; which, though it may be faulty in the excess of it, ought by no means to be discouraged. Perhaps some moralists are too severe in beating down this principle which seems to be a spring implanted by nature to give motion to all the latent powers of the soul, and is always observed to exert itself with the greatest force in the most generous dispositions. The men whose characters have shone the brightest among the ancient Romans appear to have been strongly animated by this passion. Cicero, whose learning and services to his country are so well known, was inflamed by it to an extravagant degree, and warmly presses Lucceius, who was composing a history of those times, to be very particular and zealous in relating the story of his consulship; and to execute it speedily that he might have the pleasure of enjoying in his lifetime some part of the honour which he foresaw would be paid to his memory.

LATIN AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Quintilian, Book X.
2. Translate and comment on—
   (*a*) Germanicum Augustum ab institutis studiis deflexit cura terrarum, parumque dis visum est esse eum maximum poetarum.
   (*b*) Quid erat futurum, si nemo plus effecisset eo quem sequebatur? Nihil in poetis supra Livium Andronicum, nihil in historiis supra pontificum annales haberemus.
   (*c*) Inveni qui Calvum praeferrent omnibus, inveni qui Ciceroni crederent eum nimia contra se calumnia verum sanguinem perdidisse.
   (*d*) [Satura] in qua primus insignem laudem adeptus Lucilius.
3. Translate into English extracts from Virgil, Æneid VII.-X.
4. Translate and comment on—
   (*a*) Nam mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus,
   Funere felici spolior.
   (*b*) Illa vel intactae segetis per summa volaret
   Gramina, nec teneras cursu laesisset aristas.
   (*c*) Illum indignanti similem similemque minanti
   Aspiceres, pontem auderet quia vellere Cocles,
   Et fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis.
   (*d*) Concurrunt; haeret pede pes densusque viro vir.
5. Scan the following lines, with any comments you think called for—
   (*a*) Omnes innocuae. Sed non puppis tua, Tarchon.
   (*b*) O Pater, o hominum rerumque aeterna potestas!
   (*c*) Hanc sine me spem ferre tui: audentior ibo.
   (*d*) Ne pete conubiis natam sociare Latinis.

ROMAN HISTORY.

HONOURS.

1. "Modern authors are unquestionably right in regarding the *curia* as the keystone of the old Roman political system." Comment on this statement.

2. "About the middle of the fifth century B.C., an attempt was made to get rid of the tribunician power by securing to the Commons equality of rights in a more regular and effectual way." Explain this.

3. Describe the relation to Rome and the mode of administration of a Latin colony. What distinction was made between those founded after 268 B.C. and the older Latin colonies?

4. "What we know of the nature of the old official records makes it certain that a great part of what Livy or Dionysius tells us about the early republic cannot have been directly or indirectly derived from them." Comment on this.

5. Describe the effects of the Licinio-Sextian laws of 367 B.C.

6. "Although the magistrate's original prerogative of creating senators was not taken away, he was gradually so restricted in its exercise as to leave him no freedom of choice." Explain this.

7. Briefly narrate the events which led to the proclamation of the freedom of Greece by Flamininus at the Isthmian Games in 196 B.C.

8. "The expansion of the Roman rule in the second century B.C. brought with it a revolution in the conditions, habits, and beliefs of Roman society, which undermined the very foundations on which the republican system rested." Comment on this.

GREEK COMPOSITION—JUNIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate into Greek—

The celebrated Puritan leader is an almost solitary instance of a great man who neither sought nor shunned greatness, who found glory only because glory lay in the plain cause of duty. During more than forty years he was known to his country neighbours as a gentleman of cultivated mind, of high principles, of polished address, happy in his family, and active in the discharge of his local duties; and to political men, as an honest, industrious, and sensible member of Parliament,—not eager to display his talents, staunch to his party, and attentive to the interests

of his constituents. A great and terrible crisis came. A direct attack was made by an arbitrary government on a sacred right of Englishmen—on a right which was the chief security for all their other rights. The nation looked round for a defender. Calmly and unostentatiously the plain Buckinghamshire esquire placed himself at the head of his countrymen, and right before the face and across the path of tyranny. The times grew darker and more troubled; public service, perilous, arduous, delicate, was required; and to every service the intellect and courage of this wonderful man were found fully equal. He became a debater of the first order, a most dexterous manager of the House of Commons, a negotiator, a soldier. He governed a fierce and turbulent assembly, abounding in able men, as easily as he had governed his own family. He showed himself as competent to direct a campaign as to conduct the business of the petty sessions.

GREEK TRANSLATION AT SIGHT—JUNIOR.

HONOURS.

1. Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
"θάρσει, μή τοι ταῦτα μετὰ φρεσὶ σῇσι μελόντων.
ἀλλὰ χρήματα μὲν μυχῷ ἄντρου θεσπεσίοιο
θείομεν αὐτίκα νῦν, ἵνα περ τάδε τοι σόα μίμνῃ·
αὐτοὶ δὲ φραζώμεθ' ὅπως ὄχ' ἄριστα γένηται."
Ὣς εἰποῦσα θεὰ δῦνε σπέος ἠερόειδές,
μαιομένη κευθμῶνας ἀνὰ σπέος· αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς
ἆσσον πάντ' ἐφόρει, χρυσὸν καὶ ἀτειρέα χαλκὸν
εἵματά τ' εὐποίητα, τά οἱ Φαίηκες ἔδωκαν.
καὶ τὰ μὲν εὖ κατέθηκε, λίθον δ' ἐπέθηκε θύρῃσι
Παλλὰς Ἀθηναίη, κούρη Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο.
Τὼ δὲ καθεζομένω ἱερῆς παρὰ πυθμέν' ἐλαίης
φραζέσθην μνηστῆρσιν ὑπερφιάλοισιν ὀλεθρον.
τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἦρχε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
"διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν' Ὀδυσσεῦ,
φράζευ ὅπως μνηστῆρσιν ἀναιδέσι χεῖρας ἐφήσεις
οἳ δή τοι τρίετες μέγαρον κάτα κοιρανέουσι,
μνώμενοι ἀντιθέην ἄλοχον καὶ ἕδνα διδόντες·

2. ΔΗ. πῶς εἶπας, ὦ παῖ; τοῦ παρ' ἀνθρώπων μαθὼν
ἄζηλον οὕτως ἔργον εἰργάσθαι με φῄς;
ΥΛ. αὐτὸς βαρεῖαν ξυμφορὰν ἐν ὄμμασιν
πατρὸς δεδορκὼς κοὐ κατὰ γλῶσσαν κλύων.
ΔΗ. ποῦ δ' ἐμπελάζεις τὰνδρὶ καὶ παρίστασαι;
ΥΛ. εἰ χρὴ μαθεῖν σε, πάντα δὴ φωνεῖν χρεών.
ὅθ' εἷρπε κλεινὴν Εὐρύτου πέρσας πόλιν,
νίκης ἄγων τροπαῖα κἀκροθίνια,
ἀκτή τις ἀμφίκλυστος Εὐβοίας ἄκρον
Κήναιόν ἐστιν, ἔνθα πατρῴῳ Διὶ
βωμοὺς ὁρίζει τεμενίαν τε φυλλάδα·
οὗ νιν τὰ πρῶτ' ἐσεῖδον ἄσμενος πόθῳ.
μέλλοντι δ' αὐτῷ πολυθύτους τεύχειν σφαγὰς
κῆρυξ ἀπ' οἴκων ἵκετ' οἰκεῖος Λίχας,
τὸ σὸν φέρων δώρημα, θανάσιμον πέπλον·
ὃν κεῖνος ἐνδύς, ὡς σὺ προὐξεφίεσο,
ταυροκτονεῖ μὲν δώδεκ' ἐντελεῖς ἔχων
λείας ἀπαρχὴν βοῦς· ἀτὰρ τὰ πάνθ' ὁμοῦ
ἑκατὸν προσῆγε συμμιγῆ βοσκήματα.
καὶ πρῶτα μὲν δείλαιος ἵλεῳ φρενὶ
κόσμῳ τε χαίρων καὶ στολῇ κατηύχετο·
ὅπως δὲ σεμνῶν ὀργίων ἐδαίετο
φλὸξ αἱματηρὰ κἀπὸ πιείρας δρυός,
ἱδρὼς ἀνῆει χρωτί, καὶ προσπτύσσεται
πλευραῖσιν ἀρτίκολλος, ὥστε τέκτονος,
χιτὼν ἅπαν κατ' ἄρθρον· ἦλθε δ' ὀστέων
ἀδαγμὸς ἀντίσπαστος·

3. Ἔπεμψαν ἡμᾶς Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀνδρῶν πράξοντας ὅ τι ἂν ὑμῖν τε ὠφέλιμον ὂν τὸ αὐτὸ πείθωμεν καὶ ἡμῖν ἐς τὴν ξυμφορὰν ὡς ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κόσμον μάλιστα μέλλῃ οἴσειν. τοὺς δὲ λόγους μακροτέρους οὐ παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς μηκυνοῦμεν, ἀλλ' ἐπιχώριον ὂν ἡμῖν οὗ μὲν βραχεῖ ἀρκῶσι μὴ πολλοῖς χρῆσθαι, πλείοσι δὲ ἐν ᾧ ἂν καιρὸς ᾖ διδάσκοντάς τι τῶν προὔργου λόγοις τὸ δέον πράσσειν. λάβετε δὲ αὐτοὺς μὴ πολεμίως μηδ' ὡς ἀξύνετοι διδασκόμενοι,

ὑπόμνησιν δε τοῦ καλῶς βουλεύσασθαι πρὸς εἰδότας ἠγησάμενοι. ὑμῖν γὰρ εὐτυχίαν τὴν παροῦσαν ἔξεστι καλῶς θέσθαι, ἔχουσι μὲν ὧν κρατεῖτε, προσλαβοῦσι δὲ τιμὴν καὶ δόξαν, καὶ μὴ παθεῖν ὅπερ οἱ ἀήθως τι ἀγαθὸν λαμβάνοντες τῶν ἀνθρώπων· ἀεὶ γὰρ τοῦ πλέονος ἐλπίδι ὀρέγονται διὰ τὸ καὶ τὰ παρόντα ἀδοκήτως εὐτυχῆσαι.

4. Ἆρ' οὖν, ὦ Ἱπποκρατες, ὁ σοφιστὴς τυγχάνει ὢν ἔμπορός τις ἢ κάπηλος τῶν ἀγωγίμων, ἀφ' ὧν ψυχὴ τρέφεται; φαίνεται γὰρ ἔμοιγε τοιοῦτός τις. Τρέφεται δέ, ὦ Σώκρατες, ψυχὴ τίνι; Μαθήμασιν δήπου, ἦν δ' ἐγώ. καὶ ὅπως γε μή, ὦ ἑταῖρε, ὁ σοφιστὴς ἐπαινῶν ἃ πωλεῖ ἐξαπατήσει ἡμᾶς, ὥσπερ οἱ περὶ τὴν τοῦ σώματος τροφήν, ὁ ἔμπορός τε καὶ κάπηλος. καὶ γὰρ οὗτοι που ὧν ἄγουσιν ἀγωγίμων οὔτε αὐτοὶ ἴσασιν ὅ τι χρηστὸν ἢ πονηρὸν περὶ τὸ σῶμα, ἐπαινοῦσιν δὲ πάντα πωλοῦντες, οὔτε οἱ ὠνούμενοι παρ' αὐτῶν, ἐὰν μή τις τύχῃ γυμναστικὸς ἢ ἰατρὸς ὤν. οὕτω δὲ καὶ οἱ τὰ μαθήματα περιάγοντες κατὰ τὰς πόλεις καὶ πωλοῦντες καὶ καπηλεύοντες τῷ ἀεὶ ἐπιθυμοῦντι ἐπαινοῦσιν μὲν πάντα ἃ πωλοῦσιν, τάχα δ' ἄν τινες, ὦ ἄριστε, καὶ τούτων ἀγνοοῖεν ὧν πωλοῦσιν ὅ τι χρηστὸν ἢ πονηρὸν πρὸς τὴν ψυχήν· ὡς δ' αὕτως καὶ οἱ ὠνούμενοι παρ' αὐτῶν, ἐὰν μή τις τύχῃ περὶ τὴν ψυχὴν αὖ ἰατρικὸς ὤν.

FRENCH I.—JUNIOR.

PROSE COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into French—

CHINESE CURIOSITY.

My bearers trudged along at an even pace, stopping two or three times for a drink and smoke at tea-shops where others congregated, until the halt for dinner at a restaurant of more pretensions, outside of which I sat in my chair in the village street, the unwilling centre of a large and very dirty crowd, which had leisure to stand round me for an hour, staring, making remarks, laughing at my peculiarities, pressing closer and closer till there was hardly air to

breathe, taking out my hair-pins, and passing my gloves round and putting them on their dirty hands, on two occasions abstracting my spoon and slipping it into their sleeves, being in no wise abashed when they were detected. For at first I ate a little cold rice, but wearying of being a spectacle, and being convinced that as a general rule our insular habit is to eat too much, I gave up this moderate lunch, and contented myself with a morsel of chocolate eaten surreptitiously. On the rare occasions when the villagers wearied of their entertainment, even of gloves, which they thought were worn to conceal some desperate skin disease, and dropped off, small black pigs, with upright rows of bristles on their lean, curved spines, timidly took their place with expectations which were not realised, picking about, even under the poles of the chair, for fragments which they did not find, and even nibbling my straw shoes, and ancient and long-legged poultry were as odiously familiar.

2. (*a*) Translate (at sight)—

L'ANCIENNE CARTHAGE.

La lune se levait à ras des flots, et, sur la ville encore couverte de ténèbres, des points lumineux, des blancheurs brillaient : le timon d'un char dans une cour, quelque haillon de toile suspendu, l'angle d'un mur, un collier d'or à la poitrine d'un dieu. Les boules de verre sur les toits des temples rayonnaient, çà et là, comme de gros diamants. Mais de vagues ruines, des tas de terre noire, des jardins faisaient des masses plus sombres dans l'obscurité, et au bas de Malqua, des filets de pêcheurs s'étendaient d'une maison à l'autre, comme de gigantesques chauves-souris déployant leurs ailes. On n'entendait plus le grincement des roues hydrauliques qui apportaient l'eau au dernier étage des palais ; et au milieu des terrasses les chameaux reposaient tranquillement, couchés sur le ventre, à la manière des autruches. Les portiers dormaient dans les rues contre le seuil des maisons; l'ombre des colosses s'allongeait sur les places désertes; au loin quelquefois la fumée d'un sacrifice brûlant encore s'échappait par les tuiles de bronzes, et la brise lourde apportait avec des parfums d'aromates les senteurs de la marine et l'exhalaison des murailles, chauffées par le soleil. Autour de Carthage les ondes immobiles resplen-

dissaient, car la lune étalait sa lueur tout à la fois sur le golfe environné de montagnes et sur le lac de Tunis, où des phénicoptères parmi les bancs de sable formaient de longues lignes roses, tandis qu'au delà, sous les catacombes, la grande lagune salée miroitait comme un morceau d'argent. La voûte du ciel bleu s'enfonçait à l'horizon, d'un côté dans le poudroiement des plaines, de l'autre dans les brumes de la mer, et sur le sommet de l'Acropole les cyprès pyramidaux, bordant le temple d'Eschmoûn se balançaient, et faisaient un murmure, comme les flots réguliers qui battaient lentement le long du môle, au bas des remparts.

(*b*) RITOURNELLE.

Dans la plaine blonde et sous les allées,
Pour mieux faire accueil au doux messidor,
Nous irons chasser les choses ailées,
Moi, la strophe, et toi, le papillon d'or.

Et nous choisirons les routes tentantes,
Sous les saules gris et près des roseaux,
Pour mieux écouter les choses chantantes,
Moi, le rythme, et toi, le chœur des oiseaux.

Suivant tous les deux les rives charmées
Que le fleuve bat de ses flots parleurs,
Nous vous trouverons, choses parfumées,
Moi, glanant des vers, toi, cueillant des fleurs.

Et l'amour, servant notre fantaisie,
Fera ce jour-là l'été plus charmant :
Je serai poète, et toi poésie,
Tu seras plus belle, et moi plus aimant.

3. Grammar.—(*a*) Indicate the principal differences between Old French and Modern French.

(*b*) Illustrate the importance of the Tonic accent in modifying the Conjugation of French Verbs.

(*c*) Trace the history of the French Present Participle and Verbal Adjective.

(*d*) Show how *s* came to be the sign of the Plural in French. Why do some nouns and adjectives take *x* in the plural?

(*e*) Explain and illustrate—(i.) Nasalisation, (ii.) Assimilation, (iii.) Prosthetic *e*.

(*f*) Give examples of French words of Vulgar Latin origin (not found in Classical Latin), and of Teutonic origin.

FRENCH II.—JUNIOR.

HONOURS.

1 and 2. Translate, and explain where necessary, extracts from Rousseau, Extraits en Prose, and Sedaine, Le Philosophe sans le savoir.

GERMAN I.—JUNIOR.

PROSE COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into German—

I cannot say that there was anything gross about our Christmas, and we were perfectly merry without any need to pretend, and for at least two days it brought us a little nearer together, and made us kind. Happiness is so wholesome; it invigorates and warms me into piety far more effectually than any amount of trials and griefs, and an unexpected pleasure is the surest means of bringing me to my knees. In spite of the protestations of some peculiarly constructed persons that they are the better for trials, I don't believe it. Such things must sour us, just as happiness must sweeten us, and make us kinder and more gentle. And will anybody affirm that it behoves us to be more thankful for trials than for blessings? We were meant to be happy, and to accept all the happiness offered with thankfulness—indeed, we are none of us ever thankful enough, and yet we each get so much, so very much, more than we deserve. I know a woman—she stayed with me last summer—who rejoices grimly when those she loves suffer. She believes that it is our lot, and that it braces us and does us good, and she would shield no one from even unnecessary pain; she weeps with the sufferer, but is convinced it is all for the best. Well, let her continue in her dreary beliefs; she has no garden to teach her the beauty and the happiness of holiness, nor does she in the least desire to possess one; her convictions have the sad grey colouring of the dingy streets and houses she lives amongst—the sad colour of humanity in masses.

2. Translate (at sight)—

DAS MATTERHORN.

Zermatt hat einen König. Hochragend thront über ihm ein Gebieter, um den sich alles in diesem engen Hochthal dreht, zu dem die Fremden mit Staunen und Grauen, die Einheimischen mit Dank emporblicken. Denn ihm schulden sie es in erster Linie, dass aus den weltenfernen Gebirgsdorf die menschenwimmelnde Touristenstation mit ihren vierstöckigen Hotels und ihrer Zahnradbahn, das gelobte Land der Alpensteiger geworden ist.

Der König ist das Matterhorn.

Wie sich der ungeheuerliche Felszacken 14,000 Fuss hoch in die Lüfte bäumt, als wolle er mit seiner nadelscharfen Spitze das Himmelsgewölbe durchstossen, bietet er ein Bild fürchterlicher Wildheit und Grösse, dem sich keiner entziehen kann, der in seinem Schatten unten im Thale wohnt.

Das Matterhorn beschäftigt einen jeden da unten.

Alle Welt spricht von ihm, tagaus tagein, solange der Fremdenstrom im Sommer flutet und ebbt. Leute, die nie auf einem Hochgipfel waren, wissen mit den Verhältnissen des Riesen genauesten Bescheid. Als wäre es gestern gewesen, erzählt man sich allstündlich die Einzelheiten der ersten Besteigung am 13. Juli 1865. Man weiss es noch genau, dass der junge Hadow zuerst, zwanzig Schritt unterhalb des Gipfels auf dem Rückweg ausglitt, dass Reverend Hudson und Lord Francis Douglas ihm folgten und selbst Michel Croz, der unerreichte Gegirgsführer, sie nicht mehr zu halten vermochte auf dem Sturze siebentausend Fuss hinab auf den Gletscher. Und doch hatte der erzürnte Koloss nicht alle seine Bezwinger abzuschütteln vermocht. Oben an dem geborstenen Seile standen noch Whymper und die beiden Führer aufrecht da und stiegen bleich und verstört hinab in das Thal. Wenige Tage darauf erklomm zum zweitenmal ein Trupp kühner Bergführer die Spitze und als er wohlbehalten die heimischen Matten wiedersah, da war der Bann gebrochen und Jahr für Jahr muss seitdem der für unüberwindlich gehaltene Berg den Fuss des Menschen auf seinem Nacken spüren.

3. (*a*) Point out and illustrate the different Vowel changes which have taken place in German since the MHG Period.

(*b*) (i.) Give examples of uninflected Plurals, and explain their origin; (ii.) How is the plural termination *er* accounted for?

(*c*) Explain the archaisms in the following sentences:

(i.) er wird *dein* denken.

(ii.) denn es *gebeut* der König.

(iii.) bald soll sich zeigen, *wes* Schale sinken soll.

(iv.) in einem nur bist du mein Schuldner *worden*.

(v.) ich sah *viel* Frauen.

(*d*) Write short notes on the history or derivation of the following words—Banner, Ambos, Gemach, Kette, Adler, Welt, Laune, Verliess, Pfirsich, heute.

(*e*) Explain the origin of the periphrastic Future in Modern German. What was the Future in the older periods of the language?

GERMAN—JUNIOR—AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

1 and 2. Translate into English, extracts from Heine's Prose and Halm's Griseldis.

3. Discuss Halm's treatment of the Griselda legend.

ALGEBRA.

HONOURS.

1. Given $y+z^{-1}=a$, $z+x^{-1}=b$, $x+y^{-1}=c$, prove that
$$(1-ab)x+(1-ac)x^{-1}+2a=a+b+c-abc.$$

2. Solve the equations

(i.) $36x^4+72x^3-7x^2-43x+12=0.$

(ii.) $\begin{cases} x+y+z=0, \\ \frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{z}=-\frac{7}{6}, \\ xyz=6. \end{cases}$

3. Find the number of permutations of n things, taken r at a time.

Find the number of ways in which n men and n women, sitting in alternate order round a table, may be arranged. Find also the number of ways if one specified man and woman must not sit next one another.

4. Describe the method of proof known as Mathematical Induction, and use it to prove that $x^n - a^n$ is divisible by $x-a$, if n is any positive integer.

5. If n is a positive integer, prove that the number of terms in the expansion of $(x+y+z)^n$ is $\frac{1}{2}(n+1)(n+2)$, and find the number of terms in the expansion of a similar quadrinomial.

6. State and prove any rule for testing the convergency or divergency of a given series.

Examine the following series—

(i.) $\frac{1}{2.3}+\frac{1.2}{3.4.5}+\frac{1.2.3}{4.5.6.7}+\ldots$

(ii.) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1.2.3}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2.3.4}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3.4.5}}+\ldots$

7. If $f(m)\times f(n)=f(m+n)$ for all values of m and n, prove that $f(m)=\{f(1)\}^m$ for all values of m.

So if $f(m)\times f(n)=f(m+n)+f(m)+f(n)-2$, prove that
$$f(=\{f(m(1)-1\}^m+1.$$

8. Find an expansion for $\log_e(1+x)$ in ascending powers of x.

In the identity $\frac{1-x^3}{1-x}=1+x(1+x)$, take logarithms, expand, and examine coefficients of x^n. Hence (or otherwise) prove that, if n be a positive integer greater than two,

$$1-\frac{n-3}{1.2}+\frac{(n-4)(n-5)}{1.2.3}-\frac{(n-5)(n-6)(n-7)}{1.2.3.4}+\ldots$$
$$=\frac{1}{n}+(-1)^n\left\{\frac{1}{n}-\frac{3}{n}\right\},$$

the term $\frac{3}{n}$ to be omitted if n is not a multiple of 3.

9. Find the relations between the coefficients and the roots of a rational equation.

If the n quantities $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \ldots$ are the nth roots of unity, prove that the sum of all the homogeneous products of m dimensions in $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \ldots$ and their powers is unity if m is a multiple of n, and is zero if it is not.

10. Prove the rule for expressing the product of two determinants of the third order as another determinant of the same order.

Simplify $\begin{vmatrix} a+x, & b+x, & c+x \\ b, & c, & a \\ c, & a, & b \end{vmatrix} \div \begin{vmatrix} a+y, & b+y, & c+y \\ b, & c, & a \\ c, & a, & b \end{vmatrix}$

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

HONOURS.

1. If two straight lines are at right angles to the same plane, they are parallel to one another.

2. ABCD is a regular tetrahedron, and AE is drawn perpendicular to the face BCD, and EF perpendicular to the face ACD. Shew that AE=3EF.

3. If the lines joining four points on a circle to a fifth point on the circle form a harmonic pencil, the lines joining these four points to any other point on the circle also form a harmonic pencil.

4. Two equal circles are such a distance apart that the tangent drawn to either from the centre of the other is equal to a diameter. Shew that they have a common tangent equal to a radius.

5. Prove that

$$\frac{\pi}{4}=2\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}-\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{50}}$$

6. ABC is a triangle, and a straight line PQ is drawn meeting AC, AB in P and Q, and bisecting the triangle; shew that

$$\cot \mathrm{APQ}=\frac{2\mathrm{AP}^2}{\mathrm{AB.AC}}\operatorname{cosec}\mathrm{A}-\cot\mathrm{A}.$$

7. If the side a of a triangle ABC is increased by a small amount x, without altering b and c, shew that the radius of the circumcircle is increased by $\frac{1}{2}x \cot \mathrm{B} \cot \mathrm{C} \operatorname{cosec} \mathrm{A}$.

8. Expand $\cos 9\theta$ in terms of powers of $\sin\theta$ and $\cos\theta$, and expand $\cos^9\theta$ in terms of cosines of multiples of θ.

9. Sum the series

(i.) $\sin a+\sin 5a+\sin 9a \ldots$ to n terms.

(ii.) $\cos a+\sin^4 a \cos 5a+\sin^8 a \cos 9a \ldots$ to ∞.

10. If $\sin 3\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\theta\right)+3\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\theta\right)=2a,$

and $\sin 3\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\theta\right)+3\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\theta\right)=2b,$

prove that $(a+b)^{\frac{2}{3}}+(a-b)^{\frac{2}{3}}=2.$

CONIC SECTIONS.

HONOURS.

1. Prove that in a parabola $QV^2=4SP.PV$.

From any point V in the tangent at P to a parabola, VOK is drawn parallel to the axis cutting the curve in O, and any chord PQ drawn through P in K, shew that

$$VO:OK=PK:KQ.$$

2. If PN is the ordinate and PT the tangent to a central conic at the point P, shew that $CN.CT=CA^2$.

Hence prove that the circle on NT as diameter cuts the auxiliary circle orthogonally.

3. What are conjugate diameters of a central conic?

If CP, CD are conjugate radii, shew that the corresponding radii Cp, Cd of the auxiliary circle are at right angles.

4. Prove that the rectangle contained by the focal perpendiculars upon any tangent to an ellipse is equal to the square on the semi-axis minor.

Shew that $\cos\frac{1}{2}SPS'=\frac{CB}{CD}$ where CD is the radius conjugate to CP.

5. In what sense may the asymptotes of a hyperbola be said to be self conjugate radii?

If P is a point on a hyperbola, and if PO, PO′ are drawn parallel to the asymptotes, then $PO.PO'=\frac{1}{4}(CA^2+CB^2)$.

P, Q are two points on the same branch of a hyperbola; PM, QN are drawn parallel to an asymptote to meet the axis in M, N. Shew that the triangular area contained by CP, CQ and the arc PQ is equal to the quadrilateral area contained by PM, QN, the arc PQ and the axis MN.

6. Investigate the relation that must exist between the constants in order that the three straight lines $ax+by+c=0$, $a'x+b'y+c'=0$, $a''x+b''y+c''=0$ may be concurrent.

Shew that the perpendiculars from (5, 3) on $x-y+1=0$, from (3, 4) on $2x+y-13=0$, and from (4, 5) on $x+2y-11=0$ are concurrent.

7. Shew that $ax^2+2hxy+by^2=0$ represents two straight lines through the origin; and find the angle between them.

Find the equation to two straight lines through the point $(c, 0)$ parallel to them.

8. Find the equation to the circle circumscribing the triangle formed by the three lines $x-y+1=0$, $2x+y-13=0$ and $x+2y-11=0$.

9. Find the equation to the tangent to a parabola at the point x, y.

Shew that if two points O and O′ be taken on the axis on the opposite sides of the focus and distant b from it, then the difference of the squares of the perpendiculars from O and O′ on any tangent $=4ab$.

10. Shew $\frac{l}{r}=1+e\cos\theta$ is the polar equation of a conic, and

$\frac{l}{r}=e\cos\theta+\cos(\theta-\alpha)$ that of the tangent at the point α.

Find the polar equation of the locus of the intersection of tangents to a parabola which intersect at 45°.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

TWO HOURS.

See the paper set for Second Year Honours.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Third Year Examination.

LATIN AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

1, 2 and 3. Translate and comment upon extracts from Tyrrell's Cicero's Letters, Vol. I; Terence, Phormio; Catullus.

4. Scan the following lines, with any comments you think called for—

(*a*) Quaenam te mala mens, miselle Ravide,
agit praecipitem in meos iambos?

(*b*) Otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est:
Otio exultas, nimiumque gestis.

(*c*) Quos Hamadryades deae
Ludicrum sibi rosido
Nutriunt umore.

(*d*) Aut fili peccatum aut uxoris mortem aut morbum filiae,
Communia esse haec, nequid horum umquam accidat animo nouom.

(*e*) Dum tibi fit quod placeat, ille ringitur: tu rideas,
Prior bibas, prior decumbas: cena dubia adponitur.

(*f*) *Ph.* Proinde expiscare quasi non nosses. *De.* Nossem?
Ph. Ita.
De. Ego me nego: tu qui ais redige in memoriam.

ROMAN HISTORY.

HONOURS.

ONE HOUR AND A-HALF.

1. "The census, which was published in 131 B.C., and actually took place probably in the beginning of 132 B.C., yielded not more than 319,000 burgesses, whereas six years afterwards the number rises to 395,000, *i.e.*, 76,000 of an increase—beyond all doubt solely in consequence of what the allotment commission did for the Roman burgesses." *Mommsen.*

   Comment on this statement.

2. "It is misleading—nay, absolutely false—to say that Cicero made overtures to democracy."—*Tyrrell.*

   Discuss this.

3. Describe Sulla's reorganisation of the criminal system of Rome.

4. "The execution of the Catilinarians seems to have been strictly unconstitutional in theory and highly inexpedient in practice."—*Taylor.*

   Examine this view.

5. "Rome had outgrown its constitution, and Cicero and the adherents of the Republic failed to see that the old government to which they were always harking back was impossible."—*Taylor* (in defence of Cæsar).

   Discuss this.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

Translate into Greek—

But now all is to be changed. All the pleasing illusions, which made power gentle and obedience liberal, which harmonised the different shades of life, and which, by a bland assimilation, incorporated into politics the sentiments which beautify and soften private society, are to be dissolved by this new conquering empire of light and reason. . . . On this scheme of things, a king is but a man, a queen is but a woman; a woman is but an animal, and an animal not of the highest order. All

homage paid to the sex in general as such, and without distinct views, is to be regarded as romance and folly. Regicide, and parricide, and sacrilege are but fictions of superstition, corrupting jurisprudence by destroying its simplicity. The murder of a king, or a queen, or a bishop, or a father, are only common homicide; and if the people are by any chance, or in any way, gainers by it, a sort of homicide much the most pardonable, and into which we ought not to make too severe a scrutiny.

On the scheme of this barbarous philosophy, which is the offspring of cold hearts and muddy understandings, and which is as void of solid wisdom as it is destitute of all taste and elegance, laws are to be supported only by their own terrors, and by the concern which each individual may find in them from his own private speculations, or can spare to them from his own private interests. In the groves of *their* academy, at the end of every vista, you see nothing but the gallows. Nothing is left which engages the affections on the part of the commonwealth.

GREEK TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

1. Λίσσομαι, παῖ Ζηνὸς Ἐλευθερίου,
Ἱμέραν εὐρυσθενέ' ἀμφιπόλει, Σώτειρα Τύχα.
τὶν γὰρ ἐν πόντῳ κυβερνῶνται θοαὶ
ναῦες, ἐν χέρσῳ τε λαιψηροὶ πόλεμοι
κἀγοραὶ βουλαφόροι. αἵ γε μὲν ἀνδρῶν
πόλλ' ἄνω, τὰ δ' αὖ κάτω ψευδῆ μεταμώνια τάμνοισαι
κυλίνδοντ' ἐλπίδες·
σύμβολον δ' οὔ πώ τις ἐπιχθονίων
πιστὸν ἀμφὶ πράξιος ἐσσομένας εὗρεν θεόθεν,
τῶν δὲ μελλόντων τετύφλωνται φραδαί.
πολλὰ δ' ἀνθρώποις παρὰ γνώμαν ἔπεσεν,
ἔμπαλιν μὲν τέρψιος, οἱ δ' ἀνιαραῖς
ἀντικύρσαντες ζάλαις ἐσλὸν βαθὺ πήματος ἐν μικρῷ
πεδάμειψαν χρόνῳ.

υἱὲ Φιλάνορος, ἤτοι καὶ τεά κεν,
ἐνδομάχας ἄτ' ἀλέκτωρ, συγχόνῳ παρ' ἑστιᾳ
ἀκλεὴς τιμὰ κατεφυλλορόησε ποδῶν,
εἰ μὴ στάσις ἀντιάνειρα Κνωσίας σ' ἄμερσε πάτρας.
νῦν δ' Ὀλυμπίᾳ στεφανωσάμενος
καὶ δὶς ἐκ Πυθῶνος Ἰσθμοῖ τ', Ἐργότελες,
θερμὰ Νυμφᾶν λουτρὰ βαστάζεις, ὁμιλέων παρ' οἰκείαις
ἀρούραις.

2. Σοὶ μὲν ἐγὼ πτέρ' ἔδωκα, σὺν οἷς ἐπ' ἀπείρονα πόντον
πωτήσῃ καὶ γῆν πᾶσαν ἀειρόμενος
ῥηιδίως· θοίνης δὲ καὶ εἰλαπίνῃσι παρέσσῃ
ἐν πάσαις, πολλῶν κειμενος ἐν στόμασιν·
καί σε σὺν αὐλίσκοισι λιγυφθόγγοις νέοι ἄνδρες
εὐκόσμως ἐρατοὶ καλά τε καὶ λιγέα
ᾄσονται· καὶ ὅταν δυοφερῆς ὑπὸ κεύθεσι γαιης
βῇς πολυκωκύτους εἰς Ἀίδαο δόμους,
οὐδέποτ' οὐδὲ θανὼν ἀπολεῖς κλέος, ἀλλὰ μελήσεις
ἄφθιτον ἀνθρώποις αἰὲν ἔχων ὄνομα,
Κύρνε, καθ' Ἑλλάδα γῆν στρωφώμενος ἠδ' ἀνὰ νήσους,
ἰχθυόεντα περῶν πόντον ἔπ' ἀτρύγετον,
οὐχ ἵππων νώτοισιν ἐφήμενος· ἀλλά σε πέμψει
ἀγλαὰ Μουσάων δῶρα ἰοστεφάνων·
πᾶσι δ', ὅσοισι μέμηλε, καὶ ἐσσομένοισιν ἀοιδή
ἔσσῃ ὁμῶς, ὄφρ' ἂν γῆ τε καὶ ἠέλιος·
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν ὀλίγης παρὰ σεῦ (ἐπι)τυγχάνω αἰδοῦς,
ἀλλ' ὥσπερ μικρὸν παῖδα λόγοις μ' ἀπατᾷς.

3. ΠΩΛ. Πῶς λέγεις; ἐὰν ἀδικῶν ἄνθρωπος ληφθῇ τυραννίδι ἐπιβουλεύων, καὶ ληφθεὶς στρεβλῶται καὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐκκάηται, καὶ ἄλλας πολλὰς καὶ μεγάλας καὶ παντοδαπὰς λώβας αὐτός τε λωβηθεὶς καὶ τοὺς αὐτοῦ ἐπιδὼν παῖδάς τε καὶ γυναῖκα τὸ ἔσχατον ἀνασταυρωθῇ ἢ καταπιττωθῇ, οὗτος εὐδαιμονέστερος ἔσται, ἢ ἐὰν διαφυγὼν τύραννος καταστῇ καὶ ἄρχων ἐν τῇ πόλει διαβιῷ ποιῶν ὅτι ἂν βούληται, ζηλωτὸς ὢν καὶ εὐδαιμονιζόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξένων; ταῦτα λέγεις ἀδύνατον εἶναι ἐξελέγχειν;

ΣΩ. Μορμολύττει αὖ, ὦ γενναῖε Πῶλε, καὶ οὐκ ἐλέγχεις· ἄρτι δὲ ἐμαρτύρου. ὅμως δὲ ὑπόμνησόν με σμικρόν· "ἐὰν ἀδίκως ἐπιβουλεύων τυραννίδι," εἶπες;

ΠΩΛ. Ἔγωγε.

ΣΩ. Εὐδαιμονέστερος μὲν τοίνυν οὐδέποτε ἔσται οὐδέτερος αὐτῶν, οὔτε ὁ κατειργασμένος τὴν τυραννίδα ἀδίκως οὔτε ὁ διδοὺς δίκην· δυοῖν γὰρ ἀθλίοιν εὐδαιμονέστερος μὲν οὐκ ἂν εἴη· ἀθλιώτερος μέντοι ὁ διαφεύγων καὶ τυραννεύσας. τί τοῦτο, ὦ Πῶλε; γελᾷς; ἄλλο αὖ τοῦτο εἶδος ἐλέγχου ἐστίν, ἐπειδάν τίς τι εἴπῃ, καταγελᾶν, ἐλέγχειν δὲ μή;

ΠΩΛ. Οὐκ οἴει ἐξεληλέγχθαι, ὦ Σώκρατες, ὅταν τοιαῦτα λέγῃς, ἃ οὐδεὶς ἂν φήσειεν ἀνθρώπων; ἐπεὶ ἐροῦ τινα τουτωνί.

ΣΩ. Ὦ Πῶλε, οὐκ εἰμὶ τῶν πολιτικῶν, καὶ πέρυσι βουλεύειν λαχών, ἐπειδὴ ἡ φυλὴ ἐπρυτάνευε καὶ ἔδει με ἐπιψηφίζειν, γέλωτα παρεῖχον καὶ οὐκ ἠπιστάμην ἐπίψηφίζειν. μὴ οὖν μηδὲ νῦν με κέλευε ἐπιψηφίζειν τοὺς παρόντας, ἀλλ' εἰ μὴ ἔχεις τούτων βελτίω ἔλεγχον, ὅπερ νυνδὴ ἐγὼ ἔλεγον, ἐμοὶ ἐν τῷ μέρει παράδος, καὶ πείρασαι τοῦ ἐλέγχου, οἷον ἐγὼ οἶμαι δεῖν εἶναι.

4. οὐδὲν γοῦν οὕτως εὕροις ἄλλο ἄλλῳ ἐναντίον, ὡς τοὺς λόγους αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ ἔργα· οἷον, κολακείαν μισεῖν φασι, κολακείας ἕνεκα τὸν Γναθωνίδην ἢ τὸν Στρουθίαν ὑπερβαλέσθαι δυνάμενοι. ἀληθεύειν τοὺς ἄλλους προτρέποντες, οὐκ ἂν οὐδὲ κινῆσαι τὴν γλῶτταν μὴ μετὰ καὶ τοῦ ψεύσασθαι δύναιντο. ἡδονὴ πᾶσιν ἐχθρὸν τῷ λόγῳ, καὶ ὁ Ἐπίκουρος πολέμιος, ἔργῳ δὲ διὰ ταύτην ἅπαντα πράττουσι. τὸ δ' ὀξύχολον, καὶ μικραίτιον, καὶ πρὸς ὀργὴν ῥᾴδιον, ὑπὲρ τὰ βρεφύλλια τὰ νεογνά. γέλωτα γοῦν οὐ μικρὸν παρέχουσι τοῖς θεωμένοις, ὁπόταν ὑπὸ τῆς τυχούσης αἰτίας ἐπιζέσῃ μὲν αὐτοῖς ἡ χολή, πελιδνοὶ δὲ τὴν χροιὰν βλέπωνται, ἰταμόν τι καὶ παράφορον δεδορκότες, καὶ ἀφροῦ, μᾶλλον δὲ ἰοῦ μεστὸν αὐτοῖς ἦ τὸ στόμα. Μὴ σύ γε ἐκεῖθι τύχοις, ὅτε ὁ μιαρὸς ἐκεῖνος ἐκχεῖται βόρβορος. χρυσίον μέν, ἢ ἀργύριον, Ἡράκλεις, οὐδὲ κεκτῆσθαι ἀξιῶ, ὀβολὸς ἱκανὸς, ὡς θέρμους πριαίμην. ποτὸν γὰρ, ἡ κρήνη ἢ ποταμὸς παρέξει. καὶ μετ' ὀλίγον αἰτοῦσιν οὐκ ὀβολοὺς, οὐδὲ δραχμὰς

ὀλίγας, ἀλλὰ πλούτους ὅλους. ὥστε τίς ἔμπορος τοσοῦτον ἀπὸ τοῦ φόρτου πλήσειεν ἄν, ὅσον τούτοις φιλοσοφία ἐς χρηματισμὸν συντελεῖ; εἶτ' ἐπειδὰν ἱκανῶς συλλέξωνται, καὶ ἐπισιτίσωνται, ἀπορρίψαντες ἐκεῖνο τὸ δύστηνον τριβώνιον, ἀγροὺς ἐνίοτε καὶ ἐσθῆτας τῶν μαλακῶν ἐπρίαντο, καὶ συνοικίας ὅλας.

ENGLISH I.

1. Translate passages from Cook, First Book of Old English.

2. Translate the following passages, and note the dialect peculiarities of each—

   (*a*) Fore thēre nēidfæræ nænig ni uuiurthit
   thoncsnotturra than him thārf sīe,
   tō ymbhycggannæ ær his hiniongæ
   huæt his gāstæ gōdæs æththa yflæs
   æfter dēothdæge dōmid uueorthæ.

   (*b*) And miþ-þy cymeþ þonne Sunu Monnes in þrymme his, and ālle englas miþ hine, þonne gesiteþ on sedle his þrymmes. And gesomnade bēoþ beforan him ālle þēode, and gescēadeþ hiæ in twā, swā hiorde āscēadeþ scēp from ticnum.

   (*c*) Wuton wuldrian weorada Dryhten
   hālgan hlīoþorcwidum hiofenrices Weard,
   lufian līofwendum līfes Agend,
   and him simle sīo sigefest wuldor
   uppe mid ænlum and on eorþan sibb
   gumena gehwilcum goodes willan!

3. Explain the derivation and significance of the words—elpes bān, Ælmyrcan, cyning, fæþm, wæl, andswarian, woruld, blētsian, blissian, scop.

4. (*a*) Write down—*The second day, sixty sheep, seventy men, a hundred and twenty years.*

   (*b*) Decline in old English—*The bright moon, an old goose, my dear son.*

   (*c*) Give the principal parts of cwellan, feallan, bindan, drifan, þyncan.

5. Translate (at sight)—

Se ælmihtiga Scippend, ðā ðā hē englas gesceōp, þā geworhte hē þurh his wīsdōm tȳn engla werod on þām forman dæge on micelre fægernisse fela þūsenda on ðām frumsceafte, þæt hī on his wuldre hine wurðedon ealle līchamlēase, leohte and strange, būton eallum synnum on gesǣlþe libbende, swā wlitiges gecindes swā wē secgan ne magon, and nān yfel ðing næs on ðām englum þā git, ne nān yfel ne cōm þurh Godes gesceapennisse, for ðan ðe hē sylf ys eallgód and ǣlc gód cimð of him; and ðā englas þā wunodon on þām wuldre mid Gode.

6. Render into old English—

In the beginning God created heavens and earth. God said, "Let there be light." He who forsakes his work, is forsaken by his work. Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. When saw we thee hungry and fed thee? At that time the Romans ceased to rule in Britain.

ENGLISH II.

HONOURS.

1. Translate and explain passages from Chaucer's Boke of the Duchesse and House of Fame.

2. Briefly describe the plots of the *Boke of the Duchesse* and the *House of Fame*, and the circumstances that gave rise to these poems.

3. Paraphrase and explain passages from Skeat's Specimens of English.

4. Give a short account of the works, with special reference to the extracts you have read, of Pecock, Lord Berners, Sir Thomas Elyot, Ascham and Gascoigne.

5. Describe the metres employed in Lydgate's Storie of Thebes, The Nut-Brown Maid, The Passetyme of Pleasure, Ralph Roister Doister, and the dirge in the November Eclogue of the Shepherd's Calendar.

FRENCH I.—SENIOR.

PROSE COMPOSITION, AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

HONOURS.

1. Translate—

(*a*) It is a strange sensation to pass from the view of the state which Alexander was fashioning, to the sketch of an ideal state which was drawn by the most thoughtful of men at the same time. Aristotle desires a little north-country city, situated in a compact, defensible territory; close to the sea and yet not on the coast, having a harbour within easy reach, but quite disconnected, so that the precincts of the city may not be contaminated and its indwellers troubled by the presence of a motley crowd of outlanders, chapmen, and mariners, such as throng a seaport's quays. He will not have his city a centre of trade; it is to import and export only for the purposes of its own strict needs. It is to be a tiny city, the number of the burghers so limited that each one may be able to know all about each of the others. The burghers are to have equal rights; their early manhood is to be spent on military duties; when they come to middle life they are to be eligible for political offices; in their old age they are to act as priests. Subject to this citizen aristocracy, but entirely excluded from the franchise, are to be the artisans and merchants.

(*b*) If, in our moments of utter idleness and insipidity, we turn to the sky as a last resource, which of its phenomena do we speak of? One says it has been wet, and another it has been windy, and another it has been warm. Who, among the whole chattering crowd, can tell me of the forms and precipices of the chain of tall white mountains that gilded the horizon at noon yesterday? Who saw the narrow sunbeam that came out of the south, and smote upon their summits, until they melted and mouldered away in a dust of blue rain? Who saw the dance of the dead clouds, when the sunlight left them last night, and the west wind blew them before it, like withered leaves?

2. Translate—

(*a*) C'était une salle carrée qui, occupant tout le rez-de-chaussée du pavillon ouest, était éclairée au nord, au couchant et au midi par trois fenêtres sans rideaux, offrant

trois tableaux clairs, charmants et magnifiques : au midi, la pelouse, un vase de marbre sur lequel deux ramiers étaient posés, les arbres du parc affinés par l'hiver et, dans la profondeur d'une allée de pourpre, les blanches statues du bassin de Galatée; au couchant, la terre abaissée découvrant le ciel et le soleil, comme un œuf mythologique de lumière et d'or, brisé, répandu dans les nuées; au nord, sous une clarté précise et froide, les côteaux labourés, de terre violette, l'ardoise et la fumée lointaine des toits de Brécé, le clocher fin comme une aiguille de la petite église. Une table Louis XIV., deux chaises, une sphère terrestre du XVIIe siècle, avec une rose des vents sur l'éntendue inexplorée du Pacifique, meublaient cette chambre sévère. Des armoires grillées en garnissaient les murs jusqu'au plafond. Leurs tablettes de bois peint en gris régnaient jusque sur la cheminée de rouge antique. Et l'on voyait, à travers les mailles de fil de cuivre doré, les dos à fleurettes des livres anciens.

(*b*) Le grand Niagara s'écroule, le Rhin tombe ;
L'abîme monstrueux tâche d'être une tombe,
Il hait le géant fleuve, et dit : j'engloutirai.
Et le fleuve, pareil au lion attiré
Dans l'antre inattendu d'une hydre aux mille têtes,
Lutte avec tous ses cris et toutes ses tempêtes.
Quoi ! la nature immense est donc un lieu peu sûr !
Il se cabre, il résiste au précipice obscur,
Bave et bouillonne, et, blanc et noir comme le marbre,
Se cramponne aux rochers, se retient aux troncs d'arbre,
Penche, et, comme frappé de malédiction,
Roule, ainsi que tournait l'éternel Ixion.
Tordu, brisé, vaincu, Dieu même étant complice,
Le fleuve échevelé subit son dur supplice.
Le gouffre veut sa mort ; mais l'effort des fléaux
Pour faire le néant, ne fait que le chaos ;
L'affreux puits de l'enfer ouvre ses flancs funèbres,
Et rugit.

(*c*) Je vous envoie un bouquet que ma main
Vient de trier de ces fleurs épanies ;
Qui ne les eût à ce vespre cueillies,
Chutes à terre elles fussent demain.
Cela vous soit un exemple certain
Que vos beautés, bien qu'elles soient fleuries,

En peu de temps cherront toutes flétries,
Et comme fleurs périront tout soudain.
Le temps s'en va, le temps s'en va, ma dame,
Las ! le temps non, mais nous nous en allons,
Et tost seront étendus sous la lame,
Et des amours desquelles nous parlons,
Quand serons morts, n'en sera plus nouvelle :
Pource aimez-moi, cependant qu'estes belle.

3. (*a*) Shortly describe the main tendencies and phases of French Literature in the 16th century.

(*b*) Briefly characterise; Frère Jean, Panurge, Bridoye, Picrochole, the Chats-Fourrés, in Rabelais.

(*c*) What was Montaigne's intellectual attitude, and how did it influence subsequent thought?

(*d*) Who were the writers concerned in the Satyre Ménippée, and what were the characteristic contributions of each?

(*e*) In what instances did the French Literature of the 16th century affect English Literature?

FRENCH II.—AUTHORS.—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

1 and 2. Translate into English, extracts from Darmesteter et Hatzfeld, Le seizième siècle en France; Pages choisies de Rabelais.

GERMAN I.—SENIOR.

PROSE COMPOSITION, AND UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

HONOURS.

1. Translate into German—

THE SERVICE OF RIVERS.

In the present day water-courses no longer assume, in the history of civilization, the high importance they once possessed, for now they are not the only ways of communication between nations. No river can now be all that the Nile was to the Egyptians, at once their father and their God, the cause from which sprang both a

race of husbandmen, and also the harvests which they gathered on the river-mud, warmed by the rays of the sun. Another Ganges, with its sacred waves, will never again flow over the surface of the earth, for man is no longer the slave of nature. He can now develop artificial roads, which are shorter and more speedy than the roads formed by nature; and this second and even more vital nature, which he has created by the labour of his own hands, supersedes his adoration of that first nature which he has succeeded in regulating. Nevertheless, rivers will be more important as servants than they have ever been as gods. They bear upon their waters ships, and the products with which they are freighted, and serve as arteries to vast organisms of mountains, valleys, and plains, which are sprinkled over with thousands of towns and millions of inhabitants. They vivify the earth by their motion, carve it out afresh by their erasions, and add to it by their ever-increasing deltas. Some day, when the hand of man will be enabled to guide rivers, and to trace out for them their beds, he will employ these potent workmen to carve out a nature in harmony with his own will: water-courses will wear away the hills, fill up lakes, and throw out promontories into the sea in obedience to his orders; their eternal and mighty vitality will become the complement of ours.—(*Reclus*).

2. Translate—

DIE LAWINE.

Achtung! . . . . Steinschlag!

Sie blieben stehen. Der Felszacken hart am Rande des jäh an ihnen vorbei abschiessenden Eishanges gab ihnen Schutz, während von oben das unheilverkündende Gepolter näher kam.

Lange Stunden hatte da die Augustsonne an dem Eiskitt genagt und geleckt, der die Steintrümmer der Berge in halb schwebender Lage unbeweglich festhielt. Jetzt war die Bande geschmolzen und strömte in milchigen Wassern zu Thale. Vor ihr her aber flog und kollerte in jauchzenden Sprüngen der freigewordene Koloss über die steile, spiegelnd glatte Fläche hinab. Wie eine Schar geschäftiger Gnomen huschte allerhand kleines Geröll und Trümmerwerk hinter dem ungeschlacht niedertanzenden,

rechts und links auf den Firn aufschmetternden Gebieter. Und hinter dem eilfertigen Gesindel endlich sauste, als atemlos keuchender Nachzügler, ein dicker schwarzer Block und stürzte sich, den Genossen folgend, vom Rande des Eishangs kopfüber in die Tiefe.

Dort nahm der Schnee sie auf. Er ballte sich um die rollenden Steinmassen, er häufte sich vor ihnen in stiebenden Hügeln, weithin begann die ganze weisse Decke zu rucken und zu zucken, sie geriet in gleitende Bewegung, sie vermischte sich mit dem niederstrebenden Gestein zu einer Wolke von krachendem Fels und klirrendem Eis und rieselndem Schnee und unter weithin hallendem Donner fuhr die Lawine zu Thal. Die Felswände warfen den Schall zurück. Ein Heulen und Dröhnen erhob sich aus der nebelverhangenen Tiefe, ein Brüllen, das sich von Thal zu Thal durch die Hochgebirgsschlünde fortpflanzte, um dann langsam in dumpf rollendem Grollen zu ersterben. Noch einmal stöhnte es in einer weltenfernen Kluft, irgendwo aus dem Nebel knurrte es tückisch dagegen. Dann wurde es still. Starres, feierliches Schweigen lag wieder über dem ewigen Schnee und seinen wolkenumzogenen Gipfeln.—(STRATZ, *Der Weisse Tod*).

3. (*a*) "Between German literature in the epoch of Lessing and German literature in the epoch of the Niebelungenlied there is a chasm of some 600 years." Discuss this statement.

(*b*) Trace the course of the Drama in Germany during the 17th and 18th centuries, and state reasons for its want of success.

(*c*) Mention the chief writers of Romance and Satire in the 17th century, and characterise their works.

(*d*) Give an account of the *Halle'sche Dichterschule* and its principal members.

(*e*) Say what you know of—(i.) Ulrich von Hutten; (ii.) Friedrich von Spee; (iii.) Gellert.

GERMAN II.—AUTHORS.—SENIOR.

HONOURS.

1 and 2. Translate into English, extracts from Lieberbuch des 16 Jahrhunderts; Ch. Weise, die drei ärgesten Erznarren.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

HONOURS.

Time allowed—Two hours for First Year Students, three hours for Second Year Students.

1. Define a differential coefficient, and from the definition find the differential coefficient of $\tan^{-1}x$.

   Evaluate $\text{Lt.}\frac{1}{h}\left\{(x+h)^{x+h}-x^x\right\}$ when h becomes zero.

2. Having given that

$$\cos x \cos 2x \cos 2^2x \ . \ . \ . \ \cos 2^{2n-1}x = \frac{\sin 2^{2n}x}{2^n \sin x},$$

   find the sum of n terms of the series

$$\tan x + 2\tan 2x + 2^2 \tan 2^2x + \ . \ . \ .$$

3. If $u = \log(1+\sin x)$, shew that

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}+\left(\frac{du}{dx}\right)^2+1=e^{-u}.$$

4. Expand $\sin(m\sin^{-1}x)$ in ascending powers of x, and hence express $\sin 7x$ in ascending powers of $\sin x$. Shew that $\sin mx$ when so expanded gives a finite series when m is odd, and an infinite series when m is even.

5. Enunciate and prove Leibnitz' Theorem for finding the nth differential coefficient of a product of two functions of x.

   If $Du_x = \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}$ shew that

$$\cos\frac{n\pi}{2} = D^{n+1}u_0 + nD^nu_0 - \frac{n!}{3!\,(n-3)!}D^{n-2}u_0 + \frac{n!}{5!\,(n-5)!}D^{n-4}u_0 \text{ \&c.}$$

   where D^ru_0 is the value of $\frac{d^ru}{dx^r}$, when x is put equal to zero after differentiation.

   Shew that the curve $\tan^{-1}\frac{y}{x} = n\log\sqrt{(x^2+y^2)}+c$ cuts all straight lines drawn through the origin at the same angle.

(For Second Year Students Only.)

7. If $z = f\{x+\phi(y)\}$, shew that

$$\frac{\delta^2 z}{\delta x\,\delta y}\frac{\delta z}{\delta x} = \frac{\delta^2 z}{\delta x^2}\frac{\delta z}{\delta y}$$

8. Shew that the equation of the pedal of the curve $f(r, p)=0$ is $f\left(p, \frac{r^2}{p}\right)=0$.

Find the pedal of the parabola $y^2=4ax$ with respect to the vertex.

Shew that the first negative pedal of a circle with respect to a point within the circumference is an ellipse, and for a point without the circumference it is a hyperbola.

9. The area of the greatest triangle that can be inscribed in a given isosceles triangle, so as to have one side parallel to the base, is one-fourth that of the given triangle.

10. Through a fixed point on the circumference of a circle chords are drawn, and on these chords as diameters circles are described; find the envelope of these circles.

11. Find the asymptotes of the curve $x(y-x)(y-2x)-4ay^2=0$, and trace this curve.

Trace the curve $r^2=a^2\tan 2\theta$.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

HONOURS.

TWO HOURS.

A portion of the paper set for Third Year students upon Integral Calculus and Differential Equations.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

HONOURS.

1. Enunciate the parallelogram of forces. Assuming it to be true for the direction, prove it for the magnitude of the resultant.

Three forces, represented in magnitude, direction and position by the straight lines joining the circumcentre to the angles, act on a triangle. Prove that their resultant is represented by the straight line joining the circumcentre to the orthocentre.

2. AB, CD, EF are three equal uniform rods rigidly connected together at B the middle point of CD, and D the middle point of EF. The angle ABC is a right angle. The system is hung from a peg at A. Find the inclination of AB to the vertical in the position of equilibrium.

3. Find an expression for the distance of the centre of gravity of a system of particles in a plane from any straight line.

ABCD is a quadrilateral consisting of four uniform bars. AB=BC and CD=DA. If the angle ABC$=2\alpha$ and the angle CDA$=2\beta$, shew that the distance of the centre of gravity of the system from the middle point of DB $=R \sin\alpha \sin\beta \tan\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$, where R is radius of the circle circumscribing the triangle ABD.

4. A straight weightless lever, whose arms are a and b, has its fulcrum at the common vertex of two smooth planes, inclined at an angle α to the horizon. Two equal particles, resting one on each plane, are attached to the ends of the arms by strings each equal to the length of the arm to which it is attached. Shew that the inclination θ of the lever to the horizon in the position of equilibrium is given by

$$\tan\theta \tan\alpha = \frac{a-b}{a+b}$$

5. Two unequally rough but equally heavy particles are connected by a fine string and placed upon an inclined plane, so that the string lies along a line of greatest slope. The lower particle is on the point of being drawn up the plane, and the upper particle of slipping down the plane. The string is cut, and the lower particle is now on the point of slipping down the plane. Shew that the coefficient of friction for the upper particle is three times that for the lower particle.

6. A particle during the 1st, 2nd, 3rd . . . n^{th} seconds of its motion moves with constant accelerations f, $2f$, $4f$ . . . $2^{n-1}f$ respectively. Find the space described by it during the n seconds.

7. Shew that in the case of a projectile, the velocity at any point is that which it would have acquired by falling freely from the directrix of its path.

Particles are projected from a given point with different velocities, so that they all strike an inclined plane through the point of projection at the same point. Shew that the foci of their paths all lie on a hyperbola.

8. A particle is projected from a point in an inclined plane in a vertical plane through a line of greatest slope, and returns to its point of projection after two rebounds. If the coefficient of restitution is e, and if θ is the elevation at which the particle is projected, and α is the angle of the plane, prove that

$$\cot(\theta-\alpha)\,.\,\cot\alpha=1+e+e^2.$$

9. A particle is describing a circle of radius a with uniform speed v. Find its acceleration.

A particle describes in time t a horizontal circle inside a smooth hollow sphere of radius a; shew that its height above the lowest point of the sphere is $a-\frac{gt^2}{4\pi^2}$.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

HONOURS.

1. Shew how to find the equation of a straight line passing through the point of intersection of two straight lines whose equations are given, and a given point.

The equations of the sides of a quadrilateral are

(1) $4x+3y=2$, (2) $3x-4y=6$,
(3) $x+3y=4$, (4) $3x-y=0$.

Find the equations of the two diagonals of the convex quadrilateral, and shew that those of the lines drawn from the extremities of the external diagonal to the intersection of the two others are

$$5x+6y=6, \text{ and } 15x-8y=6.$$

2. Investigate the equation of the circle in the most general position relative to rectangular axes.

Find the equation of the circle circumscribing the quadrilateral of question 1.

3. Find the condition that the general equation of the second degree may represent (i.) an ellipse, (ii.) a parabola, (iii.) two parallel straight lines.

Find the equation of the ellipse, whose eccentricity is $1/\sqrt{2}$, whose centre is at the point (2, 1), and whose major axis is in the line $y=3x-5$, and is $2\sqrt{10}$ in length.

4. Prove that $\frac{x\xi}{a^2}+\frac{y\eta}{b^2}=\frac{\xi^2}{a^2}+\frac{\eta^2}{b^2}$ represents a chord of the ellipse which has ξ, η for its middle point. Comparing this with the equation to the normal in terms of the eccentric angle (or otherwise) prove that the locus of the middle points of normal chords is

$$(a^2y^2+b^2x^2)^2(a^6y^2+b^6x^2)=a^4b^4(a^2-b^2)^2x^2y^2.$$

5. Find the locus of the intersection of two tangents to an ellipse which are at right angles to one another.

6. Find the polar equation of a conic and of a tangent to it at any point, the pole being the focus.

Prove that if in a conic a system of chords be drawn subtending a given angle at one focus, the locus of the intersection of the pairs of tangents at the extremities of these chords is a conic, whose eccentricity is greater than that of the original conic in the ratio of 1 to the cosine of half the given angle.

7. A triangle is inscribed in a conic; prove that the points in which each side intersects the tangent at the opposite angle lie on a straight line.

8. The locus of the pole of a given straight line with respect to a series of confocal conics, is a straight line.

9. Briefly describe the method of reciprocal polars.

Reciprocate the theorem that angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

CALCULUS OF FINITE DIFFERENCES.

HONOURS.

TWO HOURS.

1. Define the symbols E, Δ and $\frac{d}{dx}$, and state the relations between them.

Prove that $\Delta^n(uv)=(\Delta+\Delta'+\Delta\Delta')^n(uv)$ where Δ operates upon u alone, and Δ' upon v alone.

2. Shew that $\Delta^m 0^n = m^n - m(m-1)^n + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}(m-2)^n -$ &c., and deduce the equation $\Delta^m 0^n = m(\Delta^{m-1}0^{n-1} + \Delta^m 0^{n-1})$.

3. What is the shape of curve indicated by the following conditions?

   (i.) Δy positive and $\Delta^2 y$ positive

   (ii.) Δy positive and $\Delta^2 y$ negative

   (iii.) Δy positive and $\Delta^2 y$ changing sense from positive to negative.

4. Given that $u_{20}=548$ $u_{35}=742$
   $u_{28}=631$ $u_{45}=954$
   $u_{30}=691$

   find an approximate value for u_{40}.

5. Shew how to express x^n in a series of ascending factorials $x^{(0)}$ $x^{(1)}$ $x^{(2)}$ &c.

6. Prove that

$$\Sigma a^x \phi(x) = \frac{a^x}{a-1}\left\{\phi(x) - \frac{a}{a-1}\Delta\phi(x) + \left(\frac{a}{a-1}\right)^2 \Delta^2\phi(x) - \text{\&c.}\right\}$$

   and find the sum to n terms of the series

$$1.2.3a + 2.3.4a^2 + 3.4.5a^3 + \ldots$$

7. A series of quantities is such that their fourth differences vanish. If one of the quantities is increased by ϵ, shew that, in the column of zero fourth differences, must now be inserted five consecutive terms, which are respectively ϵ, -4ϵ, 6ϵ, -4ϵ and ϵ.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY II.

HONOURS.

Not more than SIX *questions to be attempted.*

1. Sketch briefly Mill's general view of induction, and point out any defects.

2. Discuss the objection that Mill's methods are not properly speaking, *inductive*, and that they assume a conception not derived from experience.

3. What do you consider to be the true nature of the relation between (*a*) analysis and synthesis, (*b*) connotation and denotation?

4. Explain each of the following—*Analogy*, *Method of Residues*, *Progressive Effects*.

5. Show how the idea of "system" underlies Bosanquet's view of the nature of thought. Illustrate by reference to the various forms of judgment.

6. Give a psychological analysis of *belief* and *doubt*.

7. State and discuss the determinist or indeterminist argument with regard to the freedom of the will.

8. Classify the various forms of feeling, and analyse briefly the nature of (*a*) intellectual or (*b*) moral feeling.

HISTORY II.

This paper is to be taken also by Third Year Honour Students.

You are recommended to answer not less than FIVE *questions, and not more than* SEVEN.

1. Give some account of the events that led to the revival of the Empire by Otto I.

2. "Those are not far wrong who regard the accession of Hugh Capet as the starting point of all later French history." Explain.

3. Give an account of the career of Robert Guiscard.

4. Describe the character of the Concordat of Worms: and shew the importance of the controversy that it concluded.

5. What are the most interesting features of the Second Crusade?

6. Illustrate the importance of the Universities during the Middle Ages.

7. "Nothing was nearer his heart than re-establishing the Empire of Rome on its ancient basis."

   Explain this ideal of Frederick I.'s, and shew by what means he endeavoured to realise it.

8. How do you account for the great power possessed by the cities of Northern Italy in the 12th and 13th centuries?

9. Give an account of the Albigensian Crusade.

10. "With Frederick II. expired the Roman Empire as a real claimant to any share of the rule of the world."

    Explain.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

HONOURS.

Translate into Latin—

If these studies be such as give a direct play and exercise to the faculty of the judgment, then they are the true basis of education for the active and inventive powers, whether destined for a profession or any other use. Miscellaneous as the assemblage may appear, of history, eloquence, poetry, ethics, etc., blended together, they will all conspire in a union of effect. They are necessary mutually to explain and interpret each other. The knowledge derived from them all will amalgamate, and the habits of a mind versed and practised in them by turns will join to produce a richer vein of thought and of more general and practical application than could be obtained of any single one, as the fusion of the metals into Corinthian brass gave the artist his most ductile and perfect material. Might we venture to imitate an author (whom indeed it is much safer to take as an authority than to attempt to copy), Lord Bacon, in some of his concise illustrations of the comparative utility of the different studies, we should say that history would give fulness, moral philosophy, strength, and poetry elevation to the understanding. Such in reality is the natural force and tendency of these studies; but there are few minds susceptible enough to derive from them any sort of virtue adequate to those high expressions. We must be contented, therefore, to lower our panegyric to this, that a person cannot avoid receiving some infusion and tincture, at least, of those several qualities, from that course of diversified reading.

LATIN UNSEEN TRANSLATION.

HONOURS.

1. Translate—

Tum formam futuri principatus praescripsit, ea maxime declinans, quorum recens flagrabat invidia. Non enim se negotiorum omnium iudicem fore, ut clausis unam intra domum accusatoribus et reis paucorum potentia grassaretur; nihil in penatibus suis venale aut ambitioni pervium; discrètam domum et rem publicam. Teneret antiqua munia senatus, consulum tribunalibus Italia et publicae provinciae adsisterent: illi patrum aditum praeberent, se mandatis exercitibus consulturum. Nec defuit fides, multaque arbitrio senatus constituta sunt: ne quis ad causam orandam mercede aut donis emeretur, ne designatis quaestoribus edendi gladiatores necessitas esset. Quod quidem adversante Agrippina, tamquam acta Claudii subverterentur, obtinuere patres, qui in Palatium ob id vocabantur, ut adstaret additis a tergo foribus velo discreta, quod visum arceret, auditus non adimeret. Quin et legatis Armeniorum causam gentis apud Neronem orantibus escendere suggestum imperatoris et praesidere simul parabat, nisi ceteris pavore defixis Seneca admonuisset, venienti matri occurreret. Ita specie pietatis obviam itum dedecori.

2. Translate—

Pompeius dicitur valde pro Appio laborare, ut etiam putent alterum utrum de filiis ad te missurum. Hic nos omnes absolvimus; et hercules consaepta omnia foeda et inhonesta sunt. Consules autem habemus summa diligentia; adhuc senatus consultum nisi de feriis Latinis nullum facere potuerunt. Curioni nostro tribunatus conglaciat. Sed dici non potest, quo modo hic omnia iaceant; nisi ego cum tabernariis et aquariis pugnarem, veternus civitatem occupasset. Si Parthi vos nihil calficiunt, nos *non* nihil frigore rigescimus. Tamen, quoque modo potuit, sine Parthis Bibulus in Amano nescio quid cohorticularum amisit. Hoc sic nuntiatum est. Quod tibi supra scripsi Curionem valde frigere, iam calet; nam ferventissime concerpitur; levissime enim, quia de intercalando non obtinuerat, transfugit ad populum et pro Caesare loqui coepit, legemque viariam, non dissimilem agrariae Rulli, et alimentariam, qua iubet

aediles metiri, iactavit: hoc nondum fecerat, cum priorem partem epistolae scripsi. Amabo te, si quid, quod opus fuerit, Appio facies, ponito me *ei* in gratia. De Dolabella integrum tibi reserves, suadeo; et huic rei, de qua loquor, et dignitati tuae aequitatisque opinioni hoc ita facere expedit.

3. Translate—

Hunc, Macrine, diem numera meliore lapillo,
qui tibi labentis apponit candidus annos.
funde merum genio. non tu prece poscis emaci,
quae nisi seductis nequeas committere divis;
at bona pars procerum tacita libabit acerra.
haud cuivis promptum est murmurque humilisque susurros
tollere de templis et aperto vivere voto.
"Mens bona, fama fides" haec clare et ut audiat hospes;
illa sibi introrsum et sub lingua murmurat "o si
ebulliat patruus, praeclarum funus!" et "o si
sub rastro crepet argenti mihi seria dextro
Hercule! pupillumve utinam, quem proximus heres
inpello expungam! namque est scabiosus et acri
bile tumet. Nerio iam tertia ducitur uxor."
haec sancte ut poscas, Tiberino in gurgite mergis
mane caput bis terque et noctem flumine purgas.

4. Translate—

Contra hic, ne prodigus esse
Dicatur metuens, inopi dare nolit amico
Frigus quo duramque famem propellere possit.
Hunc si perconteris avi cur atque parentis
Praeclaram ingrata stringat malus ingluvie rem,
Omnia conductis coëmens obsonia nummis,
Sordidus atque animi quod parvi nolit haberi,
Respondet. Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis.
Fufidius vappae famam timet ac nebulonis,
Dives agris, dives positis in fenore nummis:
Quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat atque
Quanto perditior quisque est tanto acrius urget;
Nomina sectatur modo sumpta veste virili
Sub patribus duris tironum. Maxime, quis non,
Juppiter! exclamat simul atque audivit? At in se
Pro quaestu sumptum facit hic. Vix credere possis
Quam sibi non sit amicus, ita ut pater ille Terenti

Fabula quem miserum gnato vixisse fugato
Inducit non se pejus cruciaverit atque hic.
Si quis nunc quaerat, Quo res haec pertinet? illuc:
Dum vitant stulti vitia in contraria currunt.

LATIN AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

Translate and comment on extracts from Tacitus, Annals I., II., V., VI.; Lucretius; Lucan.

GENERAL LATIN PAPER.

HONOURS.

1. Describe the influence of Ennius upon Latin versification.
2. Give an account of Roman Tragedy.
3. Compare the management of the hexameter by Lucretius, Virgil, and Lucan.
4. Describe the characteristics of Lucretius as poet.
5. How far was self-government conceded to the communities of Achaia? Describe the economic, social and intellectual condition of Greece under the Empire.
6. "As on the Hellenic nation, so on the Gallic Augustus conferred an organised, collective representation."
   Comment on this statement.
7. Describe the position of the Jews under the Empire, and explain the policy of the Imperial Government towards them.
8. "As Augustus replaced the nobles by a senatorial order with a legal status and privileges, so he limited the rank and title of knight to members of the *corps* of knights itself."
   Comment on this.

SENIOR GREEK—PROSE COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year Examination.

GREEK AUTHORS.

HONOURS.

Translate, with such notes of explanation or other comment as you deem necessary, extracts from Aristotle, Ethics; Euripides, Medea and Orestes.

GREEK GENERAL PAPER.

HONOURS.

Not more than EIGHT *questions to be answered.*

1. "Accepting the religious traditions of his ancestors with simple faith, Pindar adds more of spiritual severity and of mystical morality than we find in Homer." Comment on this.

2. "The asceticism of Æschylus was based on a recognition of a supreme and harmonious order, by conforming whereto, and so only, human nature entered through discipline into the possession of its full privileges and capacities."
   Comment on this, and describe Æschylus' conception of the moral government of the world.

3. "The ethical philosophy of Socrates was suggested by, and to some extent may be considered to have arisen out of, the manifold lecturings and disputations of the Sophists."
   Discuss this.

4. Compare the ethical systems of Plato and of Aristotle.

5. Estimate the effects on a political theory, of the differences between political conditions in the time of Plato and those of our own time.

6. Explain and discuss Plato's views on—
   (i.) The nature of intellectual progress.
   (ii.) The cause of human ignorance.
   (iii.) The means by which this ignorance may be removed, and the inherent capacity of the mind developed and regulated.

7. "The initial failure of the 'Republic' is its failure to understand the true nature of the citizen."
   Comment on this, and explain Plato's political teaching in the 'Republic.'

8. "To Plato the study of Politics stands in the closest relation to the study of Ethics."

   Explain this statement.

9. Describe and criticise Aristotle's conception of the Ideal State.

10. What is Aristotle's answer to the Sophistic question "Is the State natural or conventional?"

11. "To Aristotle the fundamental problem of politics is one of Education."

    Discuss this. Describe the Education which seemed best to Aristotle.

12. Estimate the significance and value of the contribution by Stoicism to ethical speculation.

ENGLISH I.

HONOURS.

1. Translate, adding notes where required, passages from Andreas.

2. Explain fully—

   (*a*) Hîe sêo Wyrd beswâe
   forleolc ond forlǣrde. Nu hîe lungre sceolon
   werige mid werigum wræce þrôwian,
   biterne bryne on banan folme.

   (*b*) Mê is miht ofer eall,
   sigorspêd, geseald. Soð þæt gecŷþeþ
   mænig . . . . .

   (*c*) Hwider hweorfaþ wê hlâfordlêase,
   gêomormôde, gode orfeorme,
   synnum wunde, gif wê swîcaþ þé?

   (*d*) Þurh lyftgelâc on land becwôm
   to þǣre ceastre, þe him cyning engla þâþâ
   ârâs sîðigean êadige on upweg, éðles nêosan.

3. "Even translations in Old English become originals, from the all-pervading Teutonic spirit which was unconsciously preserved in the forms and phrases of heathen poetry."

   Discuss this.

4. Translate at sight—

(*a*) Nū is þon gelīcost, swā wē on laguflōde
ofer cāld wæter cēolum līðan,
geond sīdne sǣ sundhengestum,
flōdwudu[m], fergen. Is þæt frēcne strēam,
ȳðа ofermǣta, þe wē hēr on lācað
geond þās wācan woruld, windge holmas
ofer dēop gelād. Wæs se drohtað strong
ǣrþon wē tō londe geliden hæfdon
ofer hrēone hryeg; þā ūs help bicwōm,
þæt ūs tō hǣlo hȳþe gelǣdde
Godes Gǣstsunu, ond ūs giefe sealde,
þæt wē oncnāwan magun ofer cēoles bord
hwǣr we sǣlan sceolon sundhengestas,
ealde ȳðmēaras, ancrum fæste.

(*b*) Hīe gesēgon þone heora Scyppend, and þone sōþan Cyning ælmihtigne God ealra gesceafta mid þǣre menniscan gecynd tō þǣm fæderlican setle āhafenne, þonon hē nǣfre ne gewāt þurh his þā ēcean godcundnesse. And him þā wæs ēac heora gefēa and heora blis geēced þā hīe wiston þæt heora ēþel þǣr on heofenum sceolde eft gebūen and geseted weorþan mid hālgum sāwlum, and þā hālgan setl eft gefylde mid þǣre menniscan gecynde, þe deofol ǣr for his oforhygdum of āworpen wæs.

5. Render into Old English—

I who now am old and await the end of bodily existence, have known the art of weaving words, and have pondered long and earnestly upon themes of song in the still and sightless watches of the night. It was not easily that I came to know and utter truth, for I was once unwise, bound in sin and guilty of misdeeds. At last wisdom grew within me, God's grace set me free, and, though I was no longer young, I felt I had that poetic gift which ever since I have delighted to use in the service of the world whose wealth and beauty are departing from me.

ENGLISH II.
HONOURS.

1. Translate, with explanatory notes and comments on the branch of literature represented passages from Maclean's Old and Middle English Reader.

2. Make a critical text and a close translation of the following [opposite the letters A, B, C, &c., are placed the readings of other MSS.]—

(*a*) gelpan ne þorfte. beorn blanden feax. [90]bil geslehtes. eald inwidda. ne anlaf þy ma. mid heora herelafum. hlehhan ne þorftun. [95]þæt heo beadu weorca. beteran wurdun. ón campstede. culbod gehnades. gar mittinge. [100]gumena gemotes. wæpen gewrixles. þæs hi ón wælfelda. wiþ eadweardes. afaran plegodan. [105]gewitan him þa norþmen. nægled cnearrum. dreorig daraðа laf. ón dinges mere. ofer deop wæter. [110]difelin secan. 7 eft hira land. æwisc mode.

88.—gylpan B C D. 89.—fex B C. 90.—bill B C D; geslyhtes B, geslihtes C D. 91.—inwitta B C. 94.—hlihhan B C, þorftan B D. 95.—hie B; beado B C D. 98.—*over* culbod (*by another hand?*) cumbel A, cumbol for culbod B C D; gehnastes B C D. 102.—þe hi D. 104.—eaforan B. 105.—gewiton C D. 106.—nægled *from* negled *another hand* A. 107.—daroða B. 108.—dynges B, dyniges D. 110.—dyflen B, dyflin C, dyflig D. 111.—7 *above the line by another hand* A, om. B C D; íra B, yra C D.

(*b*) þa ðe witteres óf ðis woruldes ehte.
end dude þet te laðe gast heo*m* tihte *end* to tehte.
End ealle þa ðen eni wíse deoflen hér iquemde.

270 þa beoð nu mid hi*m* an helle fordon *end* fordemde.
Bute þá þe óf ðufte sare heore mis dede.
end gunne heore gultes beten *end* betere líf læde.
þer beoð néddren *end* snaken. éuete *end* frute.
þa tereþ. end freteþ. þe uuele speke. þe niðð fulle end te prute.

267.—ȝysceres weren E, were gaderares J, waren ȝietceres T. 268.—tihte to and taihte T. 269.—þo þe T. 271.—ofðuhte T, ofðincheþ her J. 273.—eueten and fruden T. 274.—þe niþfule and þe prude T.

3. Outline the problem of the authorship, and discuss briefly the main characteristics of the style of the early English alliterative poems *Pearl* and *Patience*.

4. Render into modern English, with explanatory notes, passages from Early Alliterative Poems (ed Morris).

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Second Year Examination..

SOLID GEOMETRY.

HONOURS.

1. Find the distance between the points whose coordinates are (x', y', z') and (x'', y'', z'') (i.) with rectangular coordinates and (ii.) with oblique coordinates.

   Find the locus of a point the sum of the squares of whose distances from two opposite corners of a rectangle is equal to twice the difference of the squares of its distances from the other corners.

2. Find the shortest distance between the lines

$$\frac{x-a}{l}=\frac{y-b}{m}=\frac{z-c}{n} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{x-a'}{l'}=\frac{y-b'}{m'}=\frac{z-c'}{n'}.$$

   Find the surface generated by a variable line which intersects one of two fixed lines at right angles, and also meets the other fixed line.

3. Assuming the equation to the tangent plane of a sphere at any point, find the equation of the polar plane of any point.

   Prove that two straight lines which are polar with respect to a sphere are perpendicular to one another, that their shortest distance passes through the centre of the sphere, and that the rectangle contained by their distances from the centre is equal to the square of the radius. What can you deduce from these properties by orthogonal projection?

4. Find the equations of the central planes of circular section of an ellipsoid.

   Prove that the asymptotic planes of the cylinder $(A-B)x^2-2Bz^2=1$ are cyclic planes of the cylinder $(A+B)x^2+2By^2=1$.

5. A normal is drawn to the surface $ax^2+by^2+cz^2=1$ at the point (α, β, γ). Find the coordinates of the point in which it meets the plane of xy.

A plane is drawn parallel to any tangent plane to the asymptotic cone of a hyperboloid of one sheet. Shew that the locus of the normals at the points where it meets the hyperboloid cuts the principal planes in parabolas.

6. If $(l_1\ m_1\ n_1)$ $(l_2\ m_2\ n_2)$ $(l_3\ m_3\ n_3)$ are the direction cosines of three mutually perpendicular straight lines, find all independent equations connecting them; and prove that

$$\pm l_3 = \begin{vmatrix} m_1 & n_1 \\ m_2 & n_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

7. Prove that the expression

$$ax^2+by^2+cz^2+2fyz+2gzx+2hxy$$

can always by change of axes, keeping the same origin, be reduced to the form $Ax^2+By^2+Cz^2$, and find the cubic of which A, B, C are the roots.

8. Prove that two generating lines can be drawn through any point of the hyperboloid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}-\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1.$$

Find the direction cosines of the shortest distance between two consecutive generating lines of the same kind, and shew that, if parallels to these shortest distances be drawn through the origin, they all lie on the cone

$$a^2x^2+b^2y^2-c^2z^2=0.$$

9. Shew how to find the equations of the tangent cone at a singular point of a surface.

Prove that the surface

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)^2-3\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)-\frac{z^2}{c^2}+\frac{1}{4}=0$$

has two, and only two conical points; and shew that the tangent cone at each is given by $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=\frac{z^2}{c^2}$, the origin being shifted to the vertex of the cone.

10. Find the direction cosines of the osculating plane of the curve given by

$$x=f_1(\phi),\ y=f_2(\phi),\ z=f_3(\phi).$$

For the curve

$$x=a\cos\phi,\ y=b\sin\phi,\ \tan(z/c)=y/x,$$

shew that the cosine of the angle between the osculating planes at points in the yz and zx planes is

$$\frac{ab}{\sqrt{(a^2+c^2)}\ \sqrt{(b^2+c^2)}}.$$

ANALYTICAL STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

HONOURS.

1. Two forces, acting along the sides OA, OB of a triangle OAB are represented in magnitude by mOA, nOB; prove that their resultant will pass through a point G in AB, such that m AG$=n$ GB, and will be represented by $(m+n)$ OG.

   Three uniform rods of the same material and thickness are joined at their extremities so as to form a triangle ABC (sides a, b, c), which is then suspended from a point O by three strings OA, OB, OC; shew that their tensions are proportional to $b+c$, $c+a$, $a+b$ respectively.

2. A number of weights are placed at given points whose distances form a given plane are known; find the distance of the centre of gravity from the same plane.

   When n given weights are placed at given points their centre of gravity is G. When the weight at every point is broken up into $n-1$ equal parts, and one of these parts is placed at each of the remaining $n-1$ points, G′ is the centre of gravity. Shew that G′, O, G are in the same straight line, O being the centre of gravity of equal weights placed at the given points; and that GG′$=n$OG′.

3. Find the general conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body subjected to forces (X_1, Y_1, Z_1), (X_2, Y_2, Z_2), . . . acting at the points (x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2), . . .

4. State the principle of virtual work, and sketch the line of argument you would use to establish it.

   Three equal weightless rods AB, AC, AD are hinged at A and connected by strings BC, CD, DB of equal length. B, C, D are placed on a smooth horizontal table so that

the system forms a regular tetrahedron, and a given weight is suspended from A. Find the tension of the strings.

5. Find the equation to the common catenary.

6. Find expressions for the accelerations of a particle referred to rectangular axes in one plane, rotating with given uniform angular velocity round the origin.

A particle is placed on a horizontal table, which is rotating with constant angular velocity ω, round a vertical axis, and is subject to a retardation in the direction of the relative velocity, and proportional to it. Shew that its equations of motion, referred to axes fixed in the table are

$$(D^2+kD-\omega^2)x-2\omega Dy=0,$$
$$(D^2+kD-\omega^2)y+2\omega Dx=0;$$

where D denotes differentiation with regard to the time.

7. Establish the equation referring to central orbits,

$$P=\frac{h^2}{p^3}\frac{dp}{dr}.$$

Φ is the angle that the tangent to a central orbit makes with the radius vector r, and the orbit is given by the equation $f(r, \phi)=0$. Prove that

$$P=\frac{h^2}{r^3\sin^3\phi}\left[\sin\phi-r\cos\phi\frac{\delta f}{\delta r}\Big/\frac{\delta f}{\delta\phi}\right].$$

Apply this result to finding the law under which an ellipse is described about a centre of force at a focus.

8. Discuss the large oscillations of a simple pendulum, *i.e.* (i.) find the equation of motion; (ii.) effect a first integration.

9. A uniform rod swings as a conical pendulum, the point of support dividing the rod in the ratio of 1 to 3. Discuss the motion, and find the action at the point of support.

10. Explain D'Alembert's principle.

In the case of a uniform rod sliding in a vertical plane in contact with a smooth vertical wall and a smooth horizontal plane, obtain expressions for the effective forces, and find the equation of motion.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

HONOURS.

1. Define polar triangles, and prove that if ABC is the polar triangle of A′B′C′, then A′B′C′ is the polar triangle of ABC.

   Prove also that AA′, BB′ and CC′ meet in a point.

2. Prove that

$$\cot a \sin c = \cot A \sin B + \cos c \cos B.$$

   Deduce that

$$\frac{\sin^2 A \cos B}{\tan a} - \frac{\sin^2 B \cos A}{\tan b} = \frac{\sin(A+B)\sin(A-B)}{\tan c}.$$

3. Prove geometrically that, if C is a right angle,

   (i.) $\sin a = \sin c \sin A$.

   (ii.) $\tan b = \tan c \cos A$.

   (iii.) $\cos c = \cos a \cos b$.

   Shew that the difference of the sides of a right-angled spherical triangle of given hypothenuse is least, when their sum is a quadrant.

4. Find the radius of the small circle circumscribing a spherical triangle. If O is the pole of this circle, prove that

$$\sin^2\frac{b}{2} + \sin^2\frac{c}{2} - \sin^2\frac{a}{2} = 2\sin\frac{b}{2}\sin\frac{c}{2}\cos\frac{BOC}{2}.$$

5. Find the area of a spherical triangle in terms of its angles.

   In a spherical triangle $a = b = \frac{\pi}{3}$ and $c = \frac{\pi}{2}$, prove that the spherical excess is $\cos^{-1}\frac{7}{9}$.

6. Describe the principal errors of adjustment of the transit circle, and explain how a small level error existing alone may be measured and corrected.

   In latitude 45° the observed time of transit of a star in the equator is unaffected by the combined errors of level and deviation; prove that these errors must be nearly equal to each other.

7. Two stars, whose north polar distances are δ_1 and δ_2, and difference of right ascension 6 hours have the same azimuth γ at a place whose co-latitude is ϕ, shew that

$$\cot^2\gamma + \cos^2\phi = \sin^2\phi(\cot^2\delta_1 + \cot^2\delta).$$

8. Define the equation of time, and shew that it vanishes four times a year.

If l is the sun's longitude, and x the equation of time due to the obliquity ω of the ecliptic alone, shew that

$$\cot x = -\cot 2l - \cot^2\frac{\omega}{2}\operatorname{cosec} 2l.$$

9. Explain how you would proceed to find the sidereal time, having given the mean time at any place.

In finding the time of the sun's meridian passage from the times when the altitudes of the sun before and after noon are equal, prove that the following correction must be applied to allow for the sun's change in declination—

$$-\frac{t\Delta}{15}\left(\frac{\tan\phi}{\sin t}-\frac{\tan\delta}{\tan t}\right)$$

where t is half the interval between the observations, Δ the sun's horary change in declination, ϕ the latitude of the place, and δ the declination of the sun at either observation.

10. Shew that the effect of aberration will be to make the stars, referred to the celestial sphere, describe small ellipses about their true places.

Find expressions for the aberration of a star in latitude and in longitude, and shew that when they are equal $\sin 2\lambda = 2\cot(\Theta - l)$, where λ is the latitude of the star and l, Θ the longitudes of the star and the sun.

11. Shew how the hour lines are determined in a vertical east and west dial.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.

HONOURS.

Question 1 (i.), (ii.) *and* (iii.) *are not to be done by Third Year Students.*

1. Evaluate the following

(i.) $\int \cos x \log \cos x dx.$

(ii.) $\int \frac{(x+1)dx}{(x+2)(x^2+2)}.$

(iii.) $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x dx}{1+\cos^2 x}$.

(iv.) $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}}$.

(v.) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\tan^2 x)^2 \cos^8 x dx$.

2. Shew how to integrate $\frac{x^n}{a+bx+cx^2}$, n being a positive integer, greater than 2.

3. Find the area of a loop of the curve
$$r^2\cos^2\theta = a^2(1-\tan^2\theta).$$

4. Find the intrinsic equation to the semi-cubical parabola
$$9ay^2 = 4x^3.$$

5. Shew that $\int_0^{\infty} dx \int_0^{\infty} \phi(y \cos\theta - x \sin\theta) dy$ can be transformed into $\int_0^{\infty} dx \int_{-x\tan\theta}^{x\cot\theta} \phi(y) dy$ by a proper change of variables.

Prove that $\int_0^{\infty} dx \int_0^{\infty} \frac{3y-4x}{[(3y-4x)^2+a^2]^2} dy = -\frac{7\pi}{1200a}$.

6. Find the mean value of ordinates of an ellipse drawn at equal distances along the major axis between the centre and one extremity.

FOR THIRD YEAR STUDENTS ONLY.

7. Shew how to integrate a non-homogeneous equation of the first degree in x, y.

Solve $(2x+3y+4)dx+(2x+3y+5)dy=0$.

8. Having given that $y = A\epsilon^x + B\epsilon^{-2x}$ is the solution of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+\frac{dy}{dx}-2y=0$, shew how, by suitable choice of A and B as functions of x, the solution of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+\frac{dy}{dx}-2y=f(x)$ may

be found. Illustrate by taking the particular case where $f(x)$ is $\sin 2x$.

9. Solve the equations

(i.) $2x^2\sec^2 y\frac{dy}{dx}+(1-2\sqrt{x})\tan y=0.$

(ii.) $\tan y=(x+1)\frac{dy}{dx}-\cos y\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2.$

(iii.) $y(1+p^2)=1.$

(iv.) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=ax+by.$

(v.) $\left(\frac{d}{dx}+a\right)^2 y=0,$ or $\sin mx,$ or $\sin ax.$

10. Shew that the orthogonal trajectories of a system of confocal ellipses are a system of hyperbolas confocal with the ellipses.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY II.

HONOURS.

1. Discuss the value of the views expressed in the Republic with regard to the relations between ideas and things.

2. Examine the determinist doctrine of the relation of man to nature.

3. "Motives make us free." Explain this quotation, and show its bearing on the question of human freedom.

4. Describe and examine Spencer's compromise between Egoism and Altruism.

5. Describe and examine Spencer's combination of Hedonism and Evolution.

6. Show the relation between the three classical proofs of the being of God.

7. Compare the moral ideal of Plato and Aristotle with modern Christian conceptions of virtue.

HISTORY II.

HONOURS.

You are recommended to answer not less than FIVE *questions, and not more than* SEVEN.

1. Discuss shortly the French Revolution from the religious point of view.
2. Show the importance of the idea of "the Rights of Man" in the French Revolution.
3. Why was it that the French Revolution led to the beginning of a period of European warfare?
4. Describe the condition of Germany in 1815, with a view especially to showing the changes that had taken place since 1789.
5. Describe the foreign policy of England from 1815 to 1827.
6. "By the help of God, I hope to defeat the German Revolution, just as I vanquished the Conqueror of the World."

   Explain Metternich's saying.
7. "In the Austrian Empire, a variety of races were held together by one crown: here national instincts impelled to separation."

   Explain and illustrate this statement.
8. Discuss the policy of Napoleon III. in respect to the movement in favour of Italian unity.
9. What were the main causes of the war between France and Prussia in 1870? What were the chief consequences of the war?
10. Give some account of the events that led to the war between Russia and Turkey in 1877. Explain the policy of the British Government in respect to the war, and to the peace by which it was concluded.

FACULTY OF LAW.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

ROMAN LAW.

Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT *questions, but these should include Nos. I., IV. and IX.*

I. Translate, and comment briefly on, the following passages from your text—

(1) *Cum autem impubes per principale rescriptum adrogatur, causa cognita adrogatio permittitur et exquiritur causa adrogationis, au honesta sit expediatque pupillo, et cum quibusdam condicionibus adrogatio fit* (I, 11, 3).

(2) *Et hoc est quod dicitur, per extraneam personam nihil adquiri posse* (II, 9, 5).

(3) *Testamentum jure factum usque eo valet, donec rumpatur irritumve fiat* (II, 17, pr.).

(4) *Plane si quis debere se scripserit, quod numeratum ei non est, de pecunia minime numerata post multum temporis exceptionem opponere non potest* (III, 21, pr.).

(5) *In summa sciendum est quaesitum esse, an impubes rem alienam amovendo furtum faciat* (IV, 1, 18).

II. Contrast, shortly, the effect upon legal capacity, under the Roman Law, in the time of Justinian, of *Potestas*, *Tutela*, and *Cura*.

III. *Videamus itaque nunc, quibus modis per universitatem res vobis adquiruntur.* Explain, and illustrate, the conception of a *Universitas* in Roman Law, as a *modus acquirendi*.

IV. Discuss the rights of the parties in the following cases, stating the principles involved, under the law in force in the time of Justinian :—

(1) A makes a will containing the following institution :— "*Titius heres esto : Gaius et Maevius heredes sunto.*" *Maevius* predeceases the testator.

(2) A has an adopted daughter, B, who is in his *potestas*. He makes a will instituting C, an *extraneus*, as heir, and omits all reference to B.

(3) A by his will bequeaths a vineyard to B and a slave to C. At the time of his death it appears that A had, subsequently to the will, mortgaged the vineyard to D, and sold the slave to E.

(4) A by his will bequeaths to B a house, which, as it turns out, really belonged to C, although A had a *hypothec* over it. Prior to A's death the house is acquired by B, by way of gift.

V. Distinguish between *Contractus* and *Pactum*. Enumerate, and state the legal effect of, the different classes of Pacts known to Roman Law.

VI. Compare the legal position, under the Roman Law, of (1) A Usufructuary of land; (2) A lessee for years (*conductor fundi*); and (3) An *Emphytenta*.

VII. Trace, briefly, the development of the Roman Law of mortgage. What were the advantages of *hypotheca* other forms of real security ?

VIII. To what extent, and by what methods, were "*obligationes*" transferable under the Roman Law, in the time of Justinian ?

IX. Advise the parties as to their rights and remedies, in each of the following cases :—

(1) A owns land adjoining that of B. B cuts down a number of trees which stood on A's land.

(2) A owns a house, adjoining a structure belonging to B. A alleges that B's structure is in an insecure condition, and threatens injury to his (A's) premises.

(3) A is the owner of land adjoining a public river. B moors his boat to a tree on A's bank. A cuts the rope, in consequence of which both B's boat and her cargo are lost.

(4) A agrees to lend B a *sestercius*, but by mistake hands him a gold *aureus*. B, on discovering the fact, spends the money, and subsequently denies the mistake.

(5) A sells to B a horse, which, as it turns out, has been stolen from C. C subsequently finding the horse in B's possession, seizes it by force and takes it away.

(6) A owns a valuable slave, in whom B has a usufruct. The slave is seriously injured and rendered worthless by the negligence of C.

X. Trace, briefly, the course of a Roman criminal prosecution under the Empire.

XI. Write a *very brief* explanatory note on *six* of the following: (1) The *Lex Citationum*; (2) *Jura patronatus*; (3) *Specificatio*; (4) *Possessio civilis*; (5) *Servitus altius tollendi*; (6) *Cautio Muciana*; (7) *Beneficium inventarii*; (8) *Fideicommissaria hereditas*; (9) *Solidary obligation*; (10) *Mandatum qualificatum*; (11) *Culpa levis*; and (12) *Obligatio quasi ex delicto*.

JURISPRUDENCE.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

Candidates must not attempt more than EIGHT *questions.*

I. What estimate have you formed as to the value of the services rendered by (1) Austin, and (2) Maine,—to juridical science?

II. Discuss the following definitions:—

(1) Political Society. "When a number of persons are supposed to be in the habit of paying obedience to a person or an assemblage of persons, of a known and certain description, such persons altogether are said to be in a state of political society."

(2) Right. "A person has a right, when another or others are bound or obliged by the law, to do or forbear, towards or in regard to him."

(3) Property. "A right, indefinite in point of user, over a determinate thing."

(4) Servitude. "Any such right, in a subject owned by another or others, as gives to the parties a definite power of using it."

III. "It may be laid down, I think, that the more archaic the code, the fuller and minuter is its penal legislation."—(Maine).

"Now the penal law of ancient communities is not the law of crimes; it is the law of wrongs."—(Maine).

Explain and illustrate briefly these statements.

IV. Discuss, briefly, (1) The different meanings of the term Legal Fiction; and (2) The use and abuse of "Legal Fictions," as an instrument of legal change.

V. How far, and upon what principle, would you regard—(1) Infancy; (2) Insanity; and (3) Necessity,—as grounds of non-liability, on a charge of crime?

VI. Explain the nature,—and estimate the value,—of the distinction between Public and Private Law. Contrast the views of Austin and Holland on this subject. Assuming such a division to be adopted, what topics would you say ought properly to find a place under the head of Public Law?

VII. Explain the juridical nature of the rights arising out of the following circumstances; assigning to each its place in a system of analytical jurisprudence:—

(1) A is B's guardian. C removes B from A's control.

(2) A maliciously takes proceedings to have B declared a bankrupt.

(3) A repairs B's carriage. After the repairs are finished, but before B has paid for them, C removes the carriage from A's custody.

(4) A infringes B's trade-mark.

(5) A's ship is in danger of being wrecked. B rescues her.

(6) A, travelling on B's conveyance, is injured by the negligence of B's servants.

(7) A, a returning officer, refuses to receive the vote of B, a qualified elector.

VIII. Write a short explanatory note on *six* of the following:—(1) A juristic person; (2) A remedial right; (3) A tort founded on contract; (4) Status; (5) Quasi possession; (6) The competition of opposite analogies; (7) Intention; and (8) Malice.

IX. Examine the effect of lapse of time on proprietary rights, in different legal systems.

X. Contrast, briefly, the decay of Feudal property and Manorial rights, in France and England.

THEORY OF LEGISLATION.

TWO HOURS.

Candidates are not to attempt more than SIX *questions.*

I. What estimate have you formed as to the value of Bentham's services (1) as an exponent of the theory of morals and legislation; and (2) as a practical reformer?

II. "It seems to me . . . that we may lay it down as a general principle that the legislator ought to establish a regular contribution for the wants of indigence."
—(Bentham).

Trace briefly the reasoning by which Bentham arrives at this conclusion. How does this conclusion harmonize with—

(1) Bentham's doctrine that security should be the chief end of the civil law; and

(2) The individualistic theory of government?

III. Mention, and discuss, four of the suggestions made by Bentham, as to the means which a government may legitimately employ to prevent abuses of authority on the part of its public officers.

IV. Write a short note on each of the following:—

(1) Bentham's view of "natural rights."

(2) The utilitarian justification for State enforcement of contracts.

(3) Tutelary motives.

(4) The responsibility of a master for the acts of his servant.

V. Explain and discuss the two most important assumptions which underlie the doctrine of "*laissez-faire.*"

VI. What view do you take of the proposal to institute a system of conciliation and arbitration for the settlement of industrial disputes?

VII. In what cases, and on what principles, do you consider that the State is justified in providing for government inspection of commodities? What are the most important general considerations, which should determine the attitude of a legislator towards a suggestion for the extension of this form of State intervention?

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT *questions.*

I. How far does English law recognise a right of "Freedom of Speech?" What special privileges, under the law of libel, are accorded to newspapers by the Defamation Act (11 Vic., No. 13)? In what respects do these privileges fall short of those accorded to newspapers under the English law?

II. In what different senses is the term Martial Law used? In which of these senses can Martial Law be said to be part of the ordinary law of the land? A, a member of one of the contingents despatched by New South Wales to South Africa, commits a military offence whilst on board the transport. B, another member, commits a similar offence whilst in the field. Under what law or laws are A and B, respectively, amenable to military discipline?

III. Indicate, briefly, and in general terms only, the constitutional position, in relation to the government of the United Kingdom, occupied by each of the following:—(1) The State of Tasmania; (2) the Province of Manitoba; (3) the Colony of Newfoundland; (4) the dependency of Gibraltar; (5) the island of Cyprus; and (6) the territory of the Chartered Company of South Africa.

IV. How far do (1) custom, and (2) the usage of nations, constitute a part of the law of New South Wales?

V. State, briefly, the purport of (1) The Immigration Restriction Act, 1898; and (2) The Claims Against the Government and Crown Suits Act, 1897. Discuss the following case: A, a police constable, seeking to arrest B, under a warrant, by mistake arrests C.

VI. On what legal basis does "Privilege of Parliament" rest in New South Wales? Enumerate and classify the more

important privileges of Parliament. A and B are summoned to give evidence before a Parliamentary committee. A fails to attend. B refuses to answer a question put to him. What liabilities are incurred by A and B, respectively?

VII. Trace, briefly, giving dates, the development of the Federal movement in Australia, from the time of the adoption of the Commonwealth Bill, 1891, down to the passing of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900.

VIII. What limitations or restrictions are imposed by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, on the powers of the Federal Parliament, with respect to the imposition of taxation?

IX. Under what conditions, and subject to what restrictions, can the Constitution of the Commonwealth be altered or amended?

X What was decided in the following cases—(1) Musgrave v. Pulido (L.R., 5 App. Ca., 102); (2) Fray v. Blackburn (3 B. & S., 576); (3) Reg. v. Valentine (10 S.C.R., 122); (4) Trimble v. Hill (5 App. Ca., 342); (5) McLeod v. the A.G. of N.S.W. (1891 App. Ca., 457); and (6) *Ex parte* Wallace (13 N.S.W., 1).

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Candidates are not to attempt more than EIGHT *questions.*

I. What peculiar features, if any, are there in the present international position of (1) Switzerland; (2) Bulgaria; and (3) Japan? Discuss, also, from the point of view of International Law, the present situation in China. Is it altogether anomalous?

II. Give a short account of the history—and present position—of the controversy between Great Britain and the United States, with respect to *one* of the following:—

(1) The Alaska boundary; or,

(2) The proposed Nicaragua canal.

III. What different theories have been put forward as to the limits within which a State may exercise criminal jurisdiction? How far are any, and which, of these theories exemplified in the English practice on this subject?

IV. Explain and illustrate the distinction between Domicile and National Character. For what purposes, is each of these questions important, in International Law?

V. Examine the rights of a belligerent, according to the accepted usage of nations,—(1) whilst invading,—and (2) whilst in occupation of,—enemy territory, with respect to property found in such territory.

VI. What was the attitude of the respective belligerents in the Spanish-American War of 1898, with respect to—(1) The observance of the rules laid down by the Declaration of Paris, 1856; and (2) The immunity of vessels belonging to either belligerent which were found in, or had sailed for, the ports of the other belligerent, at the time of the outbreak of war?

VII. Examine, briefly, the duties of a Neutral State with respect to—(1) The raising of a loan or subscription, within its territory, in aid of one of the belligerents; and (2) The construction or outfit of vessels of war, within its territory, for the use of either belligerent. How far does the English law on these subjects coincide with International law?

VIII. What usages have prevailed at different times with respect to the treatment of neutral goods in belligerent vessels? What risks or liabilities attach to neutral goods found in an enemy vessel, under the existing usage on this subject?

IX. Discuss the following cases, stating the principles involved—

(1) A commits a murder in Sydney, and takes refuge on board a German war-ship lying in Sydney harbour.

(2) A, an Englishman, owes money to B, a German. War breaks out between Great Britain and Germany.

(3) During war between Great Britain and France, an English merchant vessel is captured by a French war-ship, but is shortly afterwards re-captured by an English cruiser.

(4) During war between France and Germany, a French vessel is captured by a German war-ship within three miles of the Australian coast, and is subsequently brought into Sydney harbour.

X. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following cases:—

(1) The Exchange *v.* McFaddon (public vessels);

(2) Musurus Bey *v.* Gadban (privileges of ambassadors);

(3) The Flad Oyen (prize of war);
(4) The Jonge Margaretha (contraband);
(5) The Peterhof (continuous voyages);
(6) The case of the Elector of Hesse Cassel (temporary substitution of sovereignty).

FINAL EXAMINATION.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS AND MERCANTILE LAW.

Candidates must not attempt more than EIGHT *questions, but these should include II., VI. and VII.*

I. (1) Contract is not so much a promise to perform as "the taking of a risk."

(2) The essential feature of a contract is not *consensus ad idem*, or, an actual agreement between the parties, but merely an expression or the phenomenon of agreement.

Explain and criticise these statements.

II. "The list of negotiable securities coming into existence under English law is closed, until the Legislature itself annexes the incident of negotiability to some fresh instruments." Is this a correct statement of the law? What instruments other than Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes are now regarded as negotiable?

A is the secretary of the B Co., which keeps an account at the C Bank. A misappropriates (1) A debenture for £100, payable to bearer, belonging to the B Co.; and (2) A cheque for £50, payable to the B Co. or order. A procures an advance from the C Bank against the debenture; he also endorses the cheque with the name of the Co. and cashes it at the same Bank; and then absconds with the proceeds. Upon what considerations will the rights of the parties depend?

III. How far, if at all, can a person (1) acquire rights, and (2) incur liabilities, under a contract to which he is not a party?

IV. Discuss the meaning and legal effect of the doctrine of ratification in the law of agency, stating the rules governing such ratification.

V. State, shortly, the more important rules for determining the measure of damages recoverable for breach of contract, in a case where the damages are not fixed by the terms of the contract itself.

A contracts to supply B with waggons. A subsequently enters into a contract with C, under which C is to supply A with wheels for the waggons. By reason of a general strike, C is unable to deliver the wheels. In consequence of this, A makes default in his contract with B, and has to pay him heavy damages. What are A's rights as against C?

VI. Discuss the following cases, stating the principles involved, and citing authority for your conclusions—

(1) A, who lives in Sydney, writes on the 1st January, 1901, to B, who lives in Penrith, offering to sell him 500 sheep at 10s. a head. B receives the letter on the 2nd January, and at once writes to A accepting his offer. B gives the letter to a postman who mislays it, in consequence of which it is not delivered to A until the 4th January. A, on the 3rd January, sells the sheep to C. The price of sheep having risen considerably, B sues A for breach of contract.

(2) A enters into two unsealed contracts with a corporation. A, in the one case, partly,—and, in the other case, wholly, —performs his part of the contract. The corporation in each case makes default.

(3) A agrees to sell B a large parcel of boots according to sample exhibited. The boots prove worthless, but are nevertheless equal to sample, which, as it turns out, was secretly defective.

(4) A steals a gold watch from M; procures N to sell him a ring on credit by pretending to be a rich traveller; and procures Q to sell him a picture on credit by pretending to be B. A sells the watch, ring and picture to X, who takes *bonâ fide* and for value. M, N and Q subsequently reclaim the goods from X.

VII. Write a short note on each of the following points, with respect to Bills of Exchange—

(1) The effect of a bill drawn or endorsed by an infant.

(2) The effect of a transfer by delivery of a bill of exchange payable to bearer, without endorsement.

(3) The effect of negotiating a bill of exchange after maturity.

(4) The course to be pursued by the holder of a bill dishonoured by non-acceptance who has an offer of acceptance for honour.

VIII. What changes have been made by judicial decision, in the earlier law, on the subject of (1) Fraud; (2) Partnership; and (3) Life Insurance?

IX. What principles are laid down with respect to the amounts that will be allowed on an adjustment of loss under an *open* policy of marine insurance (1) on the ship, and (2) on cargo, in the case where only a partial loss has been incurred?

X. State the general effect of the Factors Act, 1899.

A, acting as factor for B, sells goods in his own name to C. C knows that A is selling as factor, but does not know who his principal is. A, at the time of the sale, owed C £100. What are B's rights as against C?

XI. How far is money which has been paid (1) by mistake, and (2) for an illegal object, recoverable?

THE LAW OF TORTS AND CRIMES.

SECTION I.—TORTS.

I. Within what limits, and on what principle, is a man liable for the *consequences* of his tortious acts or omissions? Is there any authority for holding such liability to be greater where the wrong is a wilful trespass?

Discuss the following cases:—

(1) A carelessly throws a piece of orange peel on the footpath. Shortly afterwards B slips on the orange peel and falls against and breaks the glass front of C's shop, and cuts his own face.

(2) A, a Sheriff's officer, jumps on B's steam launch just as it is leaving the wharf, and informs B that he has come to seize the launch in execution of a judgment recovered against B. B thereupon, without stopping the engine, jumps overboard and swims ashore, leaving A, who cannot swim, and who is entirely ignorant of the management of a steam launch, the sole occupant of the boat. A collision ensues, in which A suffers injury.

II. Discuss the following cases, stating the principles involved:—

(1) Three merchants, A, B, and C, have the monopoly of the Island trade in Sydney. D starts a new business and

commences to compete with them. A, B, and C, desiring to keep the trade in their own hands, agree together to offer specially favourable terms to all customers who will agree to deal with them, to the exclusion of D and of all other competitors outside the combination. The result is that D is driven out of the Island trade and suffers heavy loss.

(2) A is riding a horse in a narrow street. B, the driver of a vehicle, by furious driving, compels A to choose between taking the chance of a collision with B's vehicle or riding on to the footpath. A chooses the latter alternative, and in so doing injures C, who is walking along the footpath.

(3) A, a passenger in a suburban train, sustains serious injury through the train running off the line. A sues the Railway Commissioners for negligence, and calls evidence to prove the fact of the derailment and the nature and extent of the injuries sustained by him; but does not produce any evidence to shew how the accident occurred.

(4) In January, 1895, A lends B a camera, and shortly afterwards requests B to return it. B refuses to do so, and in December of the same year B dies and C is appointed administrator of his estate. Three years later A brings an action against C for the conversion of the camera by B to his own use.

(5) A telephones to his partner B that he believes that C, a customer of the firm, is in financial difficulties, and advises B to allow C no further credit. Owing to the defective condition of the telephone circuits, D overhears the conversation, and presses for payment of a debt which C owes him. C sues A for slander.

(6) A, a reporter on B's newspaper, sees C horsewhip D in a public place, and in the presence of a number of persons. A sends in a faithful account of the occurrence, which is published in B's newspaper. D sues A and B for libel.

III. Under what circumstances will an action for trespass lie by one tenant in common of land against his co-tenant?

Discuss the following case:

A, the owner of a diamond ring, sells a half share therein to B, on the understanding that A is to retain possession

of the ring until it is sold for their common benefit. A afterwards hands the ring to B for the purpose of sale. B delivers the ring to C as security for a debt owing by him to C. A thereupon sues C in detenue.

SECTION II.—CRIMES.

I. Explain fully what is necessary to constitute a criminal attempt.

A, intending to kill C, but mistaking B for C, shoots at B and misses him. Can A be convicted of an attempt to murder either B or C? Give the reason for your answer.

II. Is there any, and if so what, difference between the rules of the Criminal and Civil Law, on the subject of liability for negligence?

Discuss the following case in relation to this question:—

A, whilst driving a cart at a rapid pace, sees B standing in the roadway, and calls to him to get out of the way. B had ample time to do so, but being in a state of intoxication, he remains on the roadway and is run over.

III. Examine the limitations to the rule that in the case of offences against an individual, the consent of such individual constitutes a defence to a criminal charge.

Discuss the following case:—

A acts as auctioneer at a mock auction. He knocks down some cloth to B, a married woman, who has not bid for it, as A knows. B refuses to take the cloth or pay for it; A thereupon refuses to allow B to leave the auction room, unless she pays. Ultimately, B being afraid, pays for the cloth and takes it away with her.

IV. Discuss the following cases, stating the principles involved:—

(1) A exposes a "penny in the slot" weighing machine with a notice affixed thereto stating that if a person stands on the machine and drops a penny in the slot the pointer will indicate the weight of such person. B drops a piece of slate in the slot and thereby ascertains his weight.

(2) A allows the weighing machine to remain exposed although he knows it to be out of order. C uses it and drops a penny in the slot, but the machine gives no indication of his weight.

(3) The machine is out of order, but A is ignorant of the fact. D uses it without result, and demands a refund of his penny from A, who refuses to return it.

(4) A enters B's shop and requests B to supply him with a certain article, which B accordingly does, informing A that the price is 5s. A takes the article and hands B a sovereign in payment. B goes to the back of the shop to procure change, leaving the sovereign on the counter. A picks it up and leaves the shop, taking with him also the article purchased.

(5) A, by falsely representing that he is C's son, obtains on credit from B, a livery stable keeper, the use of a horse and vehicle for the day. The next day, after the return of the horse and vehicle, B discovers that A is not C's son. Can A be convicted of either (1) larceny of the horse and vehicle; or (2) obtaining them by a false pretence?

(6) A sends his clerk B to collect £20 due by C to A. B receives from C 20 bank notes which both believe to be £1 notes, and B gives C a receipt for £20 on his employer's behalf. B returns to his employer's office and places the money received in the office safe. Later in the day A requests B to deposit the £20 received from C at A's bank. B then for the first time discovers that one of the notes is a £5 note, and thereupon substitutes for it a £1 note of his own, and appropriates the £5 note.

(7) A shoots at B intending to inflict serious injury upon him. The wound inflicted is not serious, the bullet having lodged in B's forearm. B submits to an operation for the purpose of having it removed, and dies under the anæsthetic before the operation has commenced.

(8) A and B execute a deed of conveyance from A to B, and ante-date it with the intention of defeating a prior deed.

V. Give an account of the provisions of the Crimes Act, 1900, relating to the following matters:—(1) Larceny by bailees; (2) False swearing not amounting to perjury; (3) The inclusion of separate offences in one indictment; and (4) The apprehension of offenders by private persons.

THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

Candidates are not to attempt more than SEVEN *questions, but these should include Nos. III., VI., VII. and IX.*

I. A, the owner of the fee simple of Greenacre, conveys the land by deed to B, C, D, and their heirs. D subsequently conveys his interest to E. E dies, leaving a widow (F); a niece (G), the daughter of a deceased brother; and two nephews (M and N), the sons of a deceased sister. What interest will be taken in Greenacre by any and which of the above-mentioned persons?

II. What provision is made by the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1898, with respect to (1) The satisfaction of a covenant or undertaking to produce a deed; (2) The protection of purchasers against forfeiture for breach of covenant to insure; and (3) The liability of mortgaged lands for the debts of the deceased mortgagor?

A, after entering into a binding contract for the purchase of Whiteacre, dies; having devised and bequeathed all his real estate to B, and all his personal estate to C. Who will take Whiteacre; and by whom will the purchase money be payable? Give authority for your answer.

III. Discuss the following limitations, describing in technical language the interests validly created thereunder, and stating the principles involved—

(1) Gift of land, by will—"To A for 10 years, with remainder to B for life, with remainder to the heirs of C."

(2) Gift of land, by deed—"To A for life, with remainder to the first son of A who attains the age of 25 years."

(3) Gift of land, by deed—"To A for life, with remainder to his wife (B) for life, with remainder to trustees on trust for the heirs of the body of A."

(4) Gift of land, by deed, in 1870—"To A, a bachelor, with remainder to such of his children or grandchildren as he may appoint." A marries, and subsequently dies, in 1900, having appointed the land in question—"To my son, B, in fee; but in the event of B dying without issue, then to the eldest son of my daughter, C."

IV. Explain and illustrate, briefly, the doctrine of (1) Tacking, and (2) Consolidation, as regards mortgages of land. How far (if at all) are these rights affected by the Registration of Deeds Act, 1897?

A mortgages Blackacre (held under a Common Law title) to B; and Greenacre (held under the Real Property Act) to C. Both mortgages subsequently become vested in D. Has D a right to consolidate in the event of A seeking to redeem one estate without the other?

V. A enters into an open contract for the sale of certain lands to B, part of the lands being under the Real Property Act, and part being under a Common Law title. What, under such a contract will be (1) The nature of title required to be shewn by A; and (2) The liability of A, in the event of his not being able to make out a good title?

VI. Discuss the following cases, stating the rights of the parties, and the principles involved—

(1) A marries B. Prior to the marriage, A, by deed, settled Blackacre on the usual trusts in favour of himself and B, during their lives, and subject thereto—"To the use of all and every the children or child of the said marriage as tenants in common." A son (C) and a daughter (D) are born of the marriage. B, C and D all predecease A; but D leaves a son (E), who survives A. A subsequently dies intestate. How will Blackacre devolve?

(2) A in 1870 enters and wrongfully occupies land, held under a Common Law title, belonging to B. A remains in possession till 1880 and then dies. The land lies vacant until 1890, when C enters and occupies the same till 1900, when B brings ejectment against him. What are the rights of the parties?

(3) A is the registered owner of land under the Real Property Act. By a forged transfer, on the part of B, the land is procured to be registered in the name of C, a fictitious person. The land is subsequently mortgaged by B (in C's name) to D, who takes *bonâ fide* and for value. D subsequently transfers his interest by assignment duly registered to E. Examine the rights of the parties.

(4) A assigns goods to B. A, however, remains in possession, and subsequently further assigns the goods to C. A becomes bankrupt. B takes possession. C thereupon forcibly seizes the goods, and on B bringing trover, sets up as a defence that before B took possession, the goods had become vested in the Official Assignee. Discuss the validity of this defence.

VII. How far, and by what methods, can future estates or interests in (1) Lands of leasehold tenure; and (2) Chattels personal, be created?

Discuss the effect of each of the following—

(1) A gift, by will, of a term, to A and the heirs of his body, with remainder to B and his heirs.

(2) A gift, by will, of a term, to A for life and after his decease to B.

(3) A gift, by deed, of books and furniture, to A for life, with remainder to B; in the case where B predeceases A.

VIII. State, precisely, the conditions required for the effectual registration of a Bill of Sale. What would be the effect of non-registration? Explain and illustrate the distinction between—"The apparent possession of the grantor" under the Bills of Sale Act, and "the possession order or disposition of the bankrupt" under the Bankruptcy Act.

IX. Write a brief note on each of the following points—

(1) How far (if at all) does copyright exist in (*a*) the contents of a newspaper, (*b*) the report of a speech, and (*c*) a lecture?

(2) How far (if at all) does the dramatisation of a novel constitute an infringement of its copyright?

(3) Under what conditions (if at all) would (*a*) a musical composition published in New Zealand, (*b*) a book published in the United Kingdom, and (*c*) a picture painted in the United Kingdom, be entitled to copyright in New South Wales?

(4) How far (if at all) will an unregistered trade mark be entitled to protection?

(5) What are the rights of partners with respect to the use of the firm's name on a dissolution of partnership where there has been no sale or assignment of the goodwill?

EQUITY AND COMPANY LAW.

Candidates are not to attempt more than TEN *questions.*

I. Upon what principles do Courts of Equity act as to bargains, with heirs, reversioners and expectants?

A, an infant, gave a bill of exchange to a money lender for an advance of £600. Whilst still an infant he applied to

the money lender for further advances, which were granted conditionally on his brother B, aged 25, joining in a bill for £1500, payable on demand (of which £600 represented the former advance, £400 was a present advance, and the balance was discount), and also giving security for £1500 over an absolutely vested reversionary interest. During the transaction neither A nor B was aware that A was not liable on the £600 bill. Discuss the rights of the parties.

II. A is the first mortgagee of both Blackacre and Whiteacre, B is second mortgagee of Blackacre alone. Has B any, and if so what, equity with regard to the manner in which A's mortgage is realised? Discuss particularly the cases (1) where Whiteacre is also subject to a second mortgage; (2) where A has consolidated mortgages originally distinct on Blackacre and on Whiteacre.

III. Write a short note on the Separate Estate of a married woman, pointing out how it has been affected by modern legislation.

A, a married woman having separate estate, induces B to enter into a contract for a joint speculation on the stock exchange with her. Shortly afterwards A, by falsely representing to B that she has bought shares in accordance with this contract, induces him to pay her £2000, which she misappropriates. What are the rights of B against A and A's husband respectively?

IV. What are the provisions of the Statute of Frauds relating to Trusts?

Illustrate the doctrine that the Statute of Frauds must not be made an instrument of Fraud by reference to decided cases.

V. A buys certain shares and land held under a common law title from B, and pays his purchase money for the shares, which are transferred to him, and for the land. Subsequently, finding that B is a trustee selling in breach of trust, he registers his transfer of the shares, and gets B to convey the land to him. How far is A entitled to rely on the doctrine of purchase for value without notice?

VI. A and B are co-trustees, A (1) allows B to collect the rents of the estate; (2) innocently joins in investing trust

money on an unauthorised security in reliance upon B's advice; (3) signs a discharge of a mortgage on B alleging that the debt has been repaid.

Discuss the liability of A to the estate for consequent loss in each case.

VII. Trace the course of an Equity Suit from its commencement to the end of the hearing on oral evidence.

VIII. What are the chief matters heard by the Judge in Chambers, and what is the procedure adopted?

IX. Under what circumstances are trustees justified in paying money into court, and what steps must be taken in so doing?

X. Distinguish between the liability of shareholders in companies limited by shares and companies limited by guarantee, and specify the particulars which must be contained in the memorandum of association of a company limited by shares.

XI. A company desires to sell its undertaking for shares to another company, and no power to do so is contained in its memorandum of association. In what manner can it do so under the provisions of the Companies' Act, and what are the rights of dissentient shareholders?

XII. A is induced by a fraudulent prospectus to apply for shares in a company, which are allotted to him. Discuss his rights (1) against the company; (2) against the persons who issued the prospectus, if he discovers the fraud (*a*) whilst the company is a going concern, (*b*) whilst it is in liquidation.

THE LAW OF PROCEDURE.

I. Discuss A's position as regards costs in each of the following Supreme Court actions:—

(1) Where A recovers a verdict for £20 in an action of trover.

(2) Where A recovers a verdict for £50 in an action of trespass to land, in which his title and possession were admitted on the pleadings.

(3) Where A recovers a verdict for twenty shillings in an action for libel.

(4) Where A recovers a verdict for twenty shillings in an action for slander.

II. Give an account of the provisions of the Supreme Court Procedure Act, 1900, relating to (1) trials of issues of fact without a jury, and (2) set off.

III. A sues B in trover. Advise A and B or their personal representatives respectively as to their position in each of the following cases:—

(1) Where B files his pleas within the time limited but fails to serve a copy thereof on A.

(2) Where A, after issue has been joined, omits to set the cause down for hearing.

(3) Where A fails to appear at the hearing.

(4) Where A after issue joined gives B notice of discontinuance.

(5) Where both A and B die after issue joined but before trial.

IV. What is a "special endorsement" on a writ of summons, and what are the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act relating thereto? State whether any, and (if so) which, of the following would constitute special indorsements within the meaning of the Act, giving reasons for your answers:—

(1) To amount due for principal upon a promissory note payable on demand made by the defendant in favor of the plaintiff and dishonoured: £100. The plaintiff also claims interest at the rate of 5% from the 1st December, 1900, the date of such demand, until payment or judgment.

(2) To amount of penalty payable by the defendant to the plaintiff in terms of a contract entered into between them, for the breach of such contract by the defendant: £100.

(3) To money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant: £100. The plaintiff also claims interest at the rate of 5% on the said sum of £100 from the date of this writ until judgment.

V. State how the proceedings in an action at common law are affected (1) by the case being struck out for non-atten-

dance of the parties at the hearing; (2) by the withdrawal of the record by the plaintiff on the case being called on for hearing; and (3) by the withdrawal of a juror at the close of the plaintiff's case by consent of both parties.

VI. When may a defendant be arrested upon final process founded on a judgment recovered (1) in the Supreme Court; (2) in the District Court? Explain the procedure to be followed for obtaining such arrest.

VII. Examine the conditions under which a judgment of the Supreme Court of Victoria will be enforced in New South Wales; and give an outline of the procedure to be followed for the purpose of obtaining leave to issue execution in New South Wales upon such judgment.

VIII. Discuss the following cases:—

(1) A sues B in the District Court on a promissory note for £100. B, within the time limited by the rules, files notice of his intention to rely upon infancy and the statute of limitations as special grounds of defence. A treats the notice as a nullity on the ground that the defences are not verified on oath, and signs judgment.

(2) A sues B in the District Court to recover £150 for goods sold and delivered. B, who is the holder of a dishonoured promissory note for £250 made by A, thereupon executes and delivers to A a release of £50, part of the £250, and files notice of his intention to rely upon the balance of £200 as a set-off to A's claim.

IX. Give an account of the various proceedings available for having the decisions of justices reviewed by the higher Courts. Discuss the following case:—A is summarily convicted before a magistrate on a charge of assaulting a policeman in the execution of his duty, and is fined £10, which he pays at once. A then applies to the Supreme Court for a prohibition on the ground that the magistrate refused to allow him to cross-examine the prosecutor's witnesses.

X. Write a short explanatory note on each of the following—

(1) Foreign attachment.
(2) Feigned issue.
(3) Certiorari.
(4) Scire facias.

PLEADING AND EVIDENCE.

I. Explain the meaning of the provision of the Common Law Procedure Act, that pleadings when capable of being construed distributively, shall be so construed. Illustrate your answer by examples.

II. A, having trespassed upon B's land, is ejected by B with some violence. A thereupon sues B for assault. B relies upon A's trespass as justifying the assault. Draw the pleadings so as to raise the following issues:—(1) Whether B assaulted A; (2) whether B used more force than was necessary to remove A. Formal parts may be omitted after declaration.

III. How would you plead (1) in an action for slander so as to raise the defence that the words were uttered by the defendant as a member of the Legislative Council, in his place in Parliament; (2) in an action for trespass to land so as to raise the defence that the defendant entered upon the land as local authority under the provisions of the Public Health Act for the purpose of abating a nuisance thereon; (3) in an action on a promissory note against the indorsee so as to raise the defence of infancy; (4) in an action for negligence so as to raise the defence of contributory negligence?

IV. How is the performance of conditions precedent respectively alleged and denied in the pleadings in an action for breach of contract?

A sues B upon the common count for goods bargained and sold. Would B be entitled under the plea of never indebted to prove that it was a term of the contract that the goods should meet with C's approval and that C did not approve? Give reasons for your answer.

V. State accurately (1) the general rule as to when the indebitatus counts may be used; (2) the requisites of a valid plea in abatement; (3) the circumstances under which a defendant may sign judgment by default for want of replication.

VI. Define the term "presumption" in its legal sense and give an account of the presumptions of law relating to (1) alterations in written instruments; (2) legitimacy; (3) death.

VII. A is charged with uttering a forged bank note knowing it to be forged. Evidence is tendered by the prosecution to prove (1) that A is a man of bad character, (2) that he was in great need of money, (3) that he had previously uttered a forged note of another bank, (4) that he has been convicted of embezzlement, (5) that when arrested he had a counterfeit sovereign upon him. Evidence is also tendered by the defence to prove (1) that A is a man of good character, (2) that he was in no need of money. Advise as to the admissibility of the evidence so tendered.

VIII. You are briefed to advise on evidence in a case in which you will have to rely upon a private Act of Parliament, a Victorian Statute, a decree of the Equity Court, and the by-laws of the Sydney Corporation. You will also have to prove that a certain place is within the County of Cumberland and the state of the tide at 6 a.m. on the 1st December, 1900. Write out your advice on the above matters.

IX. Advise on the admissibility of the evidence tendered in each of the following cases—

(1) A is brought before the Police Court on a charge of uttering a forged cheque purporting to be signed by B, and is committed on this charge. At the trial the charge is altered to one of obtaining money by false pretences, and the deposition of B (since deceased) to the effect that the signature to the cheque is not his own, is tendered in evidence.

(2) In an action by A against B for breach of warranty of authority, A tenders evidence that B before action informed him (A) that if C (B's alleged principal) said that he (B) had no authority, he would accept C's statement as binding upon him, and that C afterwards in reply to A's inquiry said that B had no authority.

(3) A is tried for the murder of B. A gives no evidence as a witness but makes a statement from the dock to the effect that B attempted to strangle him, and that he in self-defence killed B. Evidence is tendered by the prosecution to rebut this statement.

(4) A is tried for the murder of B. For the defence the evidence of a witness is tendered to prove that he heard

C, a medical expert, state in B's presence that in his (C's) opinion the wound from which B subsequently died was self-inflicted, and that B made no reply to this statement.

X. State in what cases, and subject to what conditions, statements by deceased persons (1) as to pedigree, (2) as to public rights are admissible in evidence.

The question being whether B and C are cousins of A, discuss the admissibility of a declaration by A's father-in-law (deceased) that they are such cousins.

BANKRUPTCY, PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

SECTION I.—BANKRUPTCY.

I. Define an "Available Act of Bankruptcy," and state, shortly, the Acts of Bankruptcy specified in the Act.

Discuss whether an Act of Bankruptcy has been committed in each of the following cases—

(1) A owes B money secured by bill of sale payable on demand. On B applying for payment, A replies, "I cannot pay."

(2) A is indebted to B for rent and for repairs. On B demanding payment, A says, "I cannot pay you, and I cannot raise money to pay you."

II. What courses are open to a secured creditor of a bankrupt? How may the Official Assignee's right to redeem be foreclosed?

A, a secured creditor of a bankrupt (B), valued his security (a life policy) at £500, and proved for the balance of his debt. B subsequently died, whereupon A sought to increase his valuation to £3000, and claimed to add to his debt interest since the date of the sequestration order. Discuss A's rights, stating the principles involved.

III. Under what circumstances may a bankrupt obtain a release of his estate, and what is the effect of the order releasing the estate?

IV. Do debts provable in bankruptcy arise from the following—

(1) Before his bankruptcy A promised to marry B.

(2) Before his bankruptcy A assaulted B.

(3) At the date of his bankruptcy A was tenant of B under a lease, having ten years unexpired, and containing covenants to pay rent and to repair.

(4) At the date of his bankruptcy A owed B £100 advanced to him, with notice that a bankruptcy petition, which was subsequently withdrawn, had been filed.

(5) At the date of his bankruptcy A owed the trustees of his marriage settlement £1000 under a covenant therein contained to settle after-acquired property.

(6) A, at the time of his bankruptcy, was liable to pay his divorced wife £1 a week alimony.

V. What settlements are void against an Official Assignee? Discuss the rights of the Official Assignee in the following cases—

(1) Within one year of his bankruptcy, A purchased a ship for his son, and had it registered in the son's name.

(2) Between two and three years before his bankruptcy, A advanced £650 to his son to enable him to set up in business.

Section II.—Probate.

I. What powers have an executor and administrator respectively as to—

(1) Selling or mortgaging real estate of the deceased for the purpose (*a*) of paying debts, or (*b*) of distributing the estate;

(2) Carrying on the business of the deceased;

(3) Leasing the real estate of the deceased?

In what cases is the sanction of the Court required?

II. Trace the course of proceedings for determining the validity of a will.

III. Discuss whether the following documents are entitled to be admitted to probate—

(1) A will made in a form valid in France, but not in New South Wales, and purporting to dispose of leaseholds in New South Wales.

(2) A will made by a member of the third contingent in camp prior to embarking for South Africa; such member

being then under age, but having attained his majority shortly after he arrived in South Africa, and subsequently died of wounds received in battle.

Section III.—Divorce.

I. In what cases can (1) a divorce, and (2) a judicial separation, be obtained on the ground of cruelty?

Do the following constitute the matrimonial offence of cruelty?—

(1) A husband repeatedly ill-treats his child in the presence of its mother for the purpose of giving her pain, and to such an extent as to affect her health.

(2) A wife publicly and repeatedly brings charges of gross immorality against her husband—charges of the falsity of which she has been supplied with overwhelming evidence.

(3) A husband seriously affects his wife's health by his brutal and insulting language to her in the presence of strangers.

II. Discuss with reference to decided cases the defences of (1) condonation, and (2) neglect conducing to adultery.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS I.

HONOURS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Explain and criticise the present systems of electrical units. Find the dimensions of resistance in electromagnetic measure.

2. Give the argument which leads to the statement that the stress between the earth and a body near its surface, and between the sun and one of the planets, may be written $G\frac{Mm}{r^2}$, M and m being the masses of the bodies, considered spheres of homogeneous material, r the distance between their centres, and G a *constant*.

   Describe briefly and criticise the methods by which the mass of the earth may be found.

3. Criticise Lord Kelvin's experiments on the "viscosity of solids," referring to recent work on the subject.

4. Describe and criticise the different methods used in practice for temperature measurement, including those for very high and very low temperatures.

5. Describe in detail one of Regnault's classical researches.

PHYSICS II.

HONOURS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Give an account of the experiments (later than Joule's) on the specific heat of water and discuss all the evidence available.

2. Describe, with full theoretical detail, the methods which have been generally used for finding the ratio of the specific heats of gases. Give an account of the theoretical considerations which lead to a relation between "γ" and the complexity of the molecule.

3. Describe, with full detail, the energy losses which occur in iron when subject to cyclic magnetisations. Explain the methods adopted to minimise these losses.

4. Find an expression for the mechanical force on each unit of area of a charged conductor, and shew how it leads to a practical method of measuring differences of potential.

5. Describe, with full theoretical and practical detail, any electrical experiment which you have carried out.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION.

APPLIED MECHANICS I.

Not more than TWO *questions out of each section (A, B and C) are to be attempted.*

A.

1. (*a*) What do you understand by the terms—*limit of elasticity, co-efficient of elasticity, modulus of rupture, factor of safety, "fatigue" of metals?*

   (*b*) Draw up a sample test sheet suitable for recording the results of tensile tests of steel. Supply such a set of results as you might expect to obtain from a test of a piece of ordinary mild steel.

2. Make a neat diagrammatic sketch of either of the large testing machines in the laboratory, showing carefully the knife-edges, lever system, hydraulic plunger, &c. The scale of the diagram should be such that it will occupy the whole of one side of a sheet of exercise paper.

3. Describe with the aid of neat sketches an apparatus for automatically drawing stress-strain diagrams. Sketch accurately and supply descriptive notes of the characteristic stress-strain diagram for wrought iron, when tested in tension. How would you determine the total work done in breaking a piece of wrought iron?

B.

4. Draw accurately the diagrams of bending moment and of shearing stress for the following cases—

   (*a*) A cantilever carrying a uniformly distributed load over its whole length and a concentrated load at the end.

(*b*) A beam supported at both ends and carrying 4 concentrated loads spaced at irregular intervals along its length.

(*c*) A beam uniformly loaded over half its length.

(*d*) A beam loaded with two overhanging weights as in the case of the spindle of the alternating-stress machine.

5. A beam of iron-bark (section 12″ x 12″) was tested in the large testing machine, on a span of 15 feet, and broke with a load of 36 tons. What load per foot run could you put on a beam of the same material 20 feet long, 14 inches deep, and 12 inches wide, allowing a factor of safety of 5?

6. Make a neat dimensioned sketch of a roof truss suitable for a span of 45 feet. Estimate the probable loads that the truss will have to carry under the particular conditions you assume.

C.

7. A manufacturer sells a rolled iron girder (section,—12″ deep, 6″ wide, $\frac{1}{2}$″ thick in both web and flanges) as being capable of carrying a distributed load of 14 tons on a clear span of 12 feet. Estimate the factor of safety he allows?

8. A perfectly flexible rope (whose weight may be neglected) hangs from two points of support A and F, and weights W_1 W_2 W_3 W_4 are suspended from four intermediate points B, C, D and E. Determine graphically the stress in each section of the rope, and show how to check the results algebraically.

9. Show how to design an ordinary plate web girder with an effective span of 40 feet and a depth of 4 feet, having given the live load 2 tons and the dead load $\frac{1}{2}$ a ton per foot run.

APPLIED MECHANICS II.

Not more than TWO *questions out of each section (A, B and C) are to be attempted.*

A.

1. (*a*) The section of a stream is 12 square feet, the average velocity of the water is 2 feet per second; there is an

available fall of 25 feet. A turbine placed at the bottom of the fall drives a dynamo, which sends electric power to a motor at a distance. The efficiency of the turbine is 70 per cent.; of the dynamo, 87 per cent.; 10 per cent. of the energy from the dynamo is wasted in transmission, and the efficiency of the motor is 72 per cent.; how much power is given out by the motor?

(*b*) The tup of a steam hammer, weighing 4 tons, is allowed to fall 7 feet on to a piece of iron, which it compresses. The duration of the compression is half a second. What is the average compressive force during that time?

(*c*) A chain weighing 10 lbs. per foot is 240 feet long, and hangs vertically. What work is done in winding up the chain on to a drum?

2. Discuss thoroughly the essential characteristics of *a machine.*

B.

3. "If we are given a pair of centrodes for two bodies, we have all the data necessary for the complete determination of their motions, that is, for finding all the possible relative positions which they can occupy . . . ."

Explain and discuss this statement fully, and give some practical illustrations of it.

4. What is meant by *epicyclic gearing*, and by a *reverted wheel train?* Give several examples of these, and show how to find the relative angular velocities of the last wheel and the revolving arm.

5. Make a diagrammatic sketch of the acccompanying mechanism, and draw a curve showing the varying angular velocity of the slotted link for a complete revolution of the crank, which is rotating uniformly.

C.

6. Sketch and describe the construction and working of the mechanism, including the driving pulleys, by which the table of a machine for planing metals is moved backwards and forwards.

If the travel of the table is 9 feet, and it makes 80 double strokes per hour, cutting both ways, find the resistance to motion if there is 5 horse-power actually expended at the tool.

7. Make a careful sketch of the spindle of a drilling machine similar to that in the workshop, showing clearly the feed mechanism.

8. Describe, and illustrate by neat sketches, the different forms of toothed gearing used for transmitting motion from one shaft to another, when the shafts (*a*) are parallel, (*b*) intersect, and (*c*) are in different planes.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY AND DRAWING.

Not more than TWO *questions out of each section (A, B and C) are to be attempted.*

A.

1. A circular hoop, 4 inches in diameter, makes one revolution at uniform angular velocity about a vertical diameter while a bead slides uniformly down the half circumference of the hoop from its highest to its lowest point. Draw the plan and elevation of the path of the bead.

2. (*a*) The diameters of the generator and director circles are 2 inches and 6 inches respectively. Draw the epicycloid.

   (*b*) A cyclist rides a bicycle (gear 66) along a level road. The length of the crank is 7 inches. Draw the curve traced out by the axis of the pedal in relation to the road.

3. (*a*) Construct a regular polygon of n sides upon a given base.

   (*b*) Determine geometrically the values, $\sqrt{5}$, $\sqrt{8}$ and $\sqrt{10}$, taking a line 1 inch long as a unit.

   (*c*) Given two straight lines which approach each other, given also a fixed point; through the point draw a third straight line which would meet the two given ones in their intersection, that intersection being inaccessible.

B.

4. (*a*) Represent by its traces a plane inclined at angles of 45° and 60° to the horizontal and vertical planes of projection respectively.

   (*b*) Draw the projections of a line 3 inches long, lying in this plane and inclined to the horizontal plane at an angle of 30°.

5. (*a*) Given the projections of two straight lines which intersect, find the angle between them.

   (*b*) Determine the real distance between two parallel planes.

   (*c*) Through a given point in a straight line draw a plane perpendicular to the given line.

6. A right prism is 4 inches long, and its base is a regular pentagon of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches side. A hole 1 inch in diameter is bored through its centre, parallel to its long edges. The prism rests with one edge of the base on the horizontal plane, the long face containing that edge being inclined at 30° to the horizontal plane.

   Show the real shape of the section of the prism made by a horizontal plane 2 inches above the horizontal plane of projection.

C.

7. Draw the outline plan and elevation of a barn, and obtain its perspective projection. Assume all necessary data.

8. (*a*) Obtain the isometric projection of a cube, with an equal cube attached to each of its faces.

   (*b*) Determine the form of the curved figure whose isometrical projection is a circle.

9. (*a*) Show how to find graphically the centre of a system of six parallel and unequal forces, all acting in the same direction.

   (*b*) The weight of a chain hanging from two points of support is 500 lbs. Its inclinations to the horizontal at the points of support are 30° and 60° respectively; what are the tensions at the points of support?

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the First Year of Arts.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION.

APPLIED MECHANICS I.

Not more than TWO *questions from each section (A, B and C) are to be attempted.*

A.

1. (*a*) A train which had an initial velocity of 40 miles per hour has its speed reduced to 5 miles an hour in a minute and a-half; what distance will it travel in that time? How long would it take, under similar conditions, for the train to come to rest, and how far would it have run before it did come to rest? Assume a constant acceleration.

   (*b*) A ball weighing 1 lb., moving at 1200 feet per second, passes through a plate of iron in ·002 second, and its velocity is thereby reduced to 200 feet per second. Find the work done in passing through the plate, and the average force during the time of its passage.

   (*c*) Prove that the kinetic energy of a train of railway carriages, moving with velocity v, is

$$\left\{ W + w\left(1 + \frac{k^2}{r^2}\right)\right\}\frac{v^2}{2g}$$

   where w denotes the weight of the wheels and axles; W the weight of the rest of the train; r the radius of the wheels, and k the radius of gyration of a pair of wheels about their axis, the units being feet, lbs. and seconds.

2. (*a*) What do you understand by the *velocity ratio*, the *mechanical advantage*, and the *efficiency* of a machine?

   In an hydraulic lifting-jack the ram is 6″ in diameter, the pump plunger is $\frac{7}{8}''$ diameter, the leverage for working the pump is 10 to 1. What is the velocity ratio of the machine? Experimentally we find that a force of 20 lbs. applied at the end of the lever lifts a weight of 8,500 lbs. on the ram. What is the mechanical advantage of the machine? What is the efficiency?

(*b*) Describe, with sketches, a brake suitable for taking about 10 H.P. from a steam engine. How would you calculate the brake horse-power? If when the B.H.P. is 9·7, the I.H.P. is 11·8, and when the B.H.P. is zero the I.H.P. is 1·75, what is the probable B.H.P. when the I.H.P. is 7·25? State the reasons for your method of arriving at the result.

3. If a thin vessel is subjected to fluid pressure p inside (in excess of the outside pressure), prove that the total bursting force at any plane section is pA, if A is the area of the whole section.

Hence deduce the familiar rules for the bursting pressure of a boiler of radius r and thickness t, f being the tenacity of the metal—

(i.) $p=\frac{2ft}{r}$,

(ii.) $p=\frac{ft}{r}$.

Shew how to design a riveted water-pipe 4 feet in diameter to carry a safe working pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch.

B.

4. In a locomotive running at 70 miles an hour the diameter of the driving wheels is 7′ 6″, length of piston stroke 2′ 2″, and length of connecting rod 6′. Fix the maximum rate of acceleration of the piston, and sketch a curve shewing how the acceleration varies throughout a revolution.

5. Determine the relation which holds between the fluctuation of energy and the fluctuation of speed of an engine.

In a gas engine of 20 h.p., working on the Otto-cycle at 180 revolutions per minute, suppose the fluctuation of energy to be equal to the whole energy exerted in a cycle, and determine the weight of the rim of a fly-wheel of 5 feet mean diameter which will suffice to keep the fluctuation of speed within 5 per cent. of the mean speed.

6. Prove the truth of the Zeuner method of shewing the displacement of a slide valve for any position of the crank.

Draw the probable indicator diagram for the following conditions—

Half-travel, 2 inches; advance, 30°; lap, ·75 inch; inside lap, ·2 inch. Assume the initial and back pressures.

C.

7. Make neat sketches of some form of engine indicator, shewing clearly all the moving parts. The piston of an indicator is half an inch in diameter, and the spring compresses half an inch with a force of 8 lbs. The tracing point has a motion which is four times that of the piston. The mean ordinate of the indicator diagram measures 2 inches. The diameter of the engine cylinder is 1 ft. 8 in., and the speed of the piston 400 feet per minute. Determine the horse-power of the engine.

8. Design a Pelton wheel to utilise a stream of 1 cubic foot per second falling 50 feet, at 600 revolutions per minute. Give the dimensions of wheel, buckets, and jet. State the probable efficiency, and compute the horse-power.

9. Describe, with sketches, a reaction wheel, an inward, a parallel and an outward flow turbine, and give all the information you can as to their efficiency and other properties, and the circumstances under which they should be used.

APPLIED MECHANICS II.

Not more than TWO *questions from each section (A, B and C) are to be attempted.*

A.

1. What do you understand by the entropy of a substance? Obtain an expression for the entropy of a pound of steam and from it derive the equation for adiabatic expansion.

2. Explain how the expression $L=uT\frac{dP}{dT}$ is derivable from the expression for the efficiency of the Carnot-cycle process of a steam engine. To what various uses has the above-quoted expression been applied?

3. Sketch diagrammatically the essential parts of a refrigerating machine which works by vapour compression, and describe the processes involved. What are the points which must be considered in the selection of a suitable vapour?

B.

4. What is *Willan's law* connecting the consumption of steam by an engine with its indicated horse power? The following results were obtained by trials of a particular engine:—

I.H.P.	*Steam consumed per hour—lbs.*
10	195
20	350
36	600

Express the law for this case, in the form of an algebraical equation.

Also draw a curve showing the consumption of steam *per I.H.P.* per hour for a range of from 10 I.H.P. to 40 I.H.P.

5. (*a*) How would you put an engine crank accurately on its "dead centre"?

(*b*) What do you understand by the *clearance space* of an engine? How would you accurately measure its amount?

(*c*) Distinguish between the *actual* and the *apparent* ratio of expansion.

(*d*) Summarize the precautions that must be taken in order to obtain correct indicator diagrams from a steam-engine cylinder.

6. Sketch a typical indicator diagram for a gas engine working on the Otto cycle, and describe by reference to the diagram the sequence of events in the cycle. What is the effect of varying the proportion of gas in the explosive mixture, and how is the indicator diagram affected?

7. Give a clear description of the heat-loss in an engine which is commonly called "cylinder condensation." Explain, with the aid of diagrams, the temperature cycle through which the metal wall of the cylinder passes.

C.

8. Under what circumstances would you use reciprocating and centrifugal pumps? What efficiencies should you expect to obtain, and what precautions would be necessary to secure good results in economy of power and durability of mechanism?

9. Discuss fully, with illustrative sketches, the various arrangements in use for generating by means of steam power continuous and alternating electric currents for lighting and power purposes in large cities.

10. Write an Essay on the utilization of water power by electric transmission to long distances.

APPLIED MECHANICS III.

Not more than TWO *questions are to be attempted.*

The drawings should be carefully done in pencil on cartridge paper, and to the scales indicated. All necessary dimensions should be clearly shown, and parts in section should be properly hatched.

1. Design and make an outline drawing of the shell of a steel Lancashire boiler to suit the following conditions—

   Length=30 ft., diameter=7 ft., pressure (abs)=100 lbs. per sq. inch, factor of safety=5. Scale of drawing, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.=1 foot.

   Supply also detail drawings showing full particulars of the seams and joints, and of the means of staying the ends of the boiler. Scale, 2 in.=1 foot. Supply a list of the necessary fittings for the boiler.

2. Design a connecting rod and its brasses suitable for any of the engines in the laboratory; show clearly the arrangements for adjusting the brasses. Length of rod=3 ft.; maximum diameter of section=2 in. Scale, 3 in.=1 foot.

3. Make an accurate working drawing from the accompanying rough sketch. *(See attached sheet.)*

APPLIED MECHANICS IV.

Not more than ONE *question from each section (A, B and C) are to be attempted.*

A.

1. In a trial of a Worthington steam pump the following estimations were made from direct measurement:—

Coal used per hour	=456 pounds.
Estimated heat value of one pound of coal	=14,880 B.T.U.'s.
Feed water per hour	=4522 pounds.

Temperature of feed water	=50° F.
Boiler pressure (by gauge)	=60 pounds per square inch.
Corresponding temperature	=307° F.
Drainage from steam jacket per hour not returned to boiler, jacket supplied with steam of boiler pressure	=706 pounds.
Condensing water, including condensed steam, discharged per minute	=2586 pounds.
Initial temperature of condensing water	=50° F.
Final temperature of condensing water	=79° F.
Indicated horse power	=255.
Gallons of water pumped per minute	=13,400.
Head of water in delivery pipe from pumps	=54 feet.

Calculate the efficiency of the boiler, of the steam in the engine, of the mechanism of the engine and pump, and of the total pumping process. Also estimate the various quantities of heat which are not utilized, and determine what amount of the total heat expended is not accounted for in the above observations.

2. Describe and discuss any extensive series of tests on the steam engine with which you may be acquainted. Explain clearly the objects aimed at in the investigation, and summarize the results obtained.

B.

3. Write an Essay on modern developments of pumping machinery for water supply and sewerage purposes, and illustrate it by an outline of a scheme to pump 5,000,000 gallons a day to a distance of 300 miles and a height of 1,500 feet over an undulating country.

4. An air compressor consists of two steam and two air cylinders, each air cylinder being tandem to its steam cylinder. There are two connecting rods and two cranks at right angles on one shaft. The steam cylinders are provided with an inter-heater and the air cylinders with an inter-cooler. Discuss fully the action of this machine, state exactly the function of the fly-wheel, propose dimensions for the steam and air cylinders, and draw their indicator diagrams, the steam and air pressure being both 100 lbs. per square inch above the atmosphere, and the required supply of cold air being 1 cubic foot per revolution.

C.

5. A plant for lighting the streets of a city consists of 3 boilers, 3 engines, and 12 dynamos, the total indicated horse power of the whole being 1,000. The engines make 80 revolutions per minute and the dynamos 800. Show how you would arrange this plant, and design the steam piping and transmissive machinery, it being essential that no ordinary accident shall disable more than one-third of the plant at one time, economy of space not being a paramount consideration.

6. It is required to supply current to 4,000 16-candle power incandescent lamps in shops and private houses scattered over 10 square miles of country. Sketch out the general arrangements of a lighting station and system of aërial conductors for this purpose, giving dimensions and other numerical particulars of the plant required. Special attention is to be given to the protection of the dynamos from lightning, and to the necessity of not interfering with the telephones of the district. Good water for boiler purposes is obtainable from the town mains, and a tidal river which is often salt and polluted with sewage flows past the station. Give all particulars you can as to the plant, including the probable cost of running the station, fairly good coal being available at 14s. a ton.

7. It is required to pump 10 cubic feet of water per second from a river to a reservoir 100 feet above the river and half-a-mile distant. The river rises 20 feet during ordinary floods, and 40 feet at intervals of about 30 years. The banks of the river are rocky, and have an average slope

of 1 in 6. Give outline drawings and full particulars of a steam pumping plant, including probable cost of installing and working.

SURVEYING.

(FOR MINING ENGINEERS.)

See the paper set in the Third Year.

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Third Year of Arts.

SURVEYING.

THREE *questions in each section to be attempted.*

I.

1. In survey, certain errors tend to accumulate, others on the contrary, to cancel one another. (*a*) Give examples of these in connection with the measurement of angles and that of lines: (*b*) explain why some errors cancel one another, and what is the probability of their doing so when they are of the same average magnitude: (*c*) Distinguish between "mistake" and "error," and briefly shew how mistakes may sometimes be localized.

2. Distribute the errors and give the corrected coördinates of the following traverses forming a closed circuit; (*b*) calculate the corrected double longitudes of each line; and (*c*) shew what products will give the area enclosed by the circuit, and calculate the area.

Line.	Distance.	Weight.	Northing.	Southing.	Easting.	Westing.
1	500	1	171·0	—	469·8	—
2	750	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	614·4	430·2	—
3	800	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	400·0	—	692·8
4	870	$\frac{1}{2}$	844·5	—	—	209·3

(NOTE—Express the quantities, to be multiplied into each other for the area, to nearest whole link.)

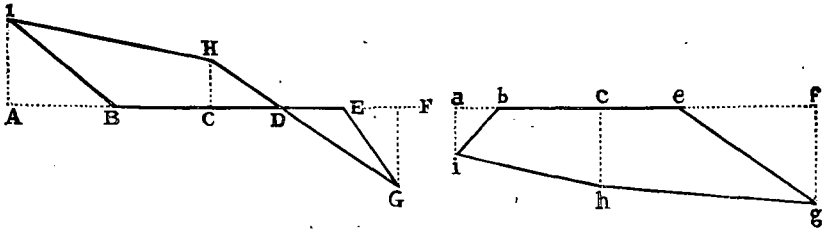
3. (*a*) How can the value of the divisions of a level tube be ascertained? (*b*) If these values change irregularly with variations of temperature, can the indications of the

bubble be relied upon? (*c*) Shew that whatever the relation between the axis of the level tube, and the collimation line of the telescope, the true difference of level between two points can be ascertained. (*d*) Briefly describe the adjustments of the level, and the sources of error in levelling.

4. Write an essay on plane-table and telemetric surveying, discussing several problems in the former element, and giving formula deduced by the theory of stadia measurement.

5. (*a*) Shew fully by diagrams and explanations how with steel riband and theodolite, etc., a circular curve would be set out, an ellipse, a parabola, a graduated curve, and a curve of adjustment. (*b*) How are cross-overs and turnouts set out in lines of railway? (*c*) Discuss briefly the relative merits of a curve of varying "degree" and a cubic parabola, in running from a straight on to a curve of constant radius.

6. How can the volume of earth-work be ascertained (*a*) in lowering or raising a surface generally, (*b*) and in making cuttings or embankments. (*c*) Calculate the following example for quantity of cutting and quantity of filling:—



INITIAL SECTION. TERMINAL SECTION.

Width of section of road BE = *be* = 64 feet: BC = *bc* = 32 feet. Length of section of road, initial to terminal section = 100 feet. IHDG and *ihg* are the natural surfaces. IBCDEG and *ibceg* are the formed surfaces.

IA = AB = 16 feet; CH = 10 feet; FG = EF = 12 feet. *ia* = *ab* = 8 feet; *ch* = 15 feet; *fg* = *ef* = 18 feet.
Result to be in cubic yards.

7. Write an essay on the angular and coördinate correction of a network of traverses.

8. The points ABCD are in one straight line. The lines AB and CD are measured, but it is impossible to measure BC directly. What is the simplest method of ascertaining this distance? Illustrate by a diagram, and deduce formulæ for the calculation of BC.

II.

9. (*a*) Make a diagram shewing a reservoir, a line of pipe running therefrom, the pipe to be of varying diameter, to have elbows, curves, valves, diaphragms, points at which water is delivered, and other features involving loss of head. (*b*) Briefly describe the conditions of loss at each feature, if possible giving formulæ; and (*c*) describe also the circumstances of flow thereat. (*d*) Shew further how the discharge can be measured by piezometric measurements and how they are to be made.

10. Write an essay on flow through an orifice under a variable head, from vessels of various shapes, and from one prismatic tank into another.

11. (*a*) Discuss the use of several different instruments for measuring the velocity of small and large streams; (*b*) briefly indicate by diagrams and description the theory of each, giving formulæ where necessary; (*c*) and shew how with velocity measurements the discharges of the streams can be calculated.

12. (*a*) Shew how the path of a jet issuing from an orifice may be computed: (*b*) how change of head on the orifice through increase in the supply may be utilised to deflect it into a different channel. (*c*) How would the discharge through an orifice be most accurately ascertained? (*d*) What uncertainty would generally exist in estimates of discharge by orifices? (*d*) Discuss also the effect of various forms of adjutage upon discharge by orifices.

13. (*a*) Show how to calculate the section of a nozzle for the discharge of fire-streams, the jet to issue with a maximum velocity and cylindrically, the acceleration of velocity in the nozzle near its terminal being analogous to case of jet

issuing into vacuum. (*b*) Given the velocity of issue how could the height to which a stream may be projected be ascertained? (*c*) To what height would a jet from a conoidal adjutage issue with a pressure thereat of 200 lbs to the square inch (neglecting air resistance).

14. (*a*) Deduce, from the theory of flow through orifices, the formulæ for flow over rectangular, trapezoidal, and triangular overfalls or notches. (*b*) State how the practical formulæ differ from the theoretical so deduced. (*c*) In regard to accurately gauging the flow, explain the supposed advantage possessed by the triangular notch over other forms, when the head is variable.

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION.

RAILWAY ENGINEERING.

PASS.

Only FIVE *questions to be attempted.*

1. Write an essay on the location and construction of roads on steep sidelong ground in mountainous districts.
2. Discuss the effect of grades and curves in fixing the gauge of a railway, and on the design of the locomotives and other rolling-stock required to work it.
3. Describe fully, with sketches, a double-line junction having interlocking points and signals combined with a level crossing.
4. A busy suburban passenger railway has easy grades and curves of 20 chains radius, the gauge being that of the N.S. Wales Railways. Give a full description, with sketches, of the locomotives and carriages you would employ, and indicate in general terms the signalling arrangements and the plan of intermediate and terminal stations you would prefer.
5. Describe the system of signals and interlocking apparatus usually adopted at a junction station between a double main line of railway and a double branch line.
6. Write an essay on the balancing of locomotives, and show how you would calculate and arrange the balance-weights for (*a*) inside, and (*b*) outside cylinders.
7. Describe the method you would adopt in constructing a road across swampy flats and along steep sidelong ground in a densely timbered country subject to heavy rainfall, the sum available for the work being small. Give an outline specification of the works you would suggest.
8. Describe, by means of sketches, the method of mining and lining a tunnel in heavy ground.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.

PASS.

Only FIVE *questions to be attempted.*

1. Describe and illustrate by means of sketches the system of constructing large earthwork dams. State the precautions which would be necessary to ensure water-tightness at the junction with the sides of the valley, and show how you would design the "waste-weir," "bye-wash," and the outlet works.

2. Describe and illustrate by sketches the method of constructing an ordinary sand filter-bed. What is the average rate of filtration? Name the various materials other than sand which have been used for the filtration of water, and compare them with sand in cost and efficiency.

3. Write down and explain a formula for the design of the cross section of masonry weirs. Show by sketches and description the method of applying the design in practice. Show the direction of the lines of pressure for the varying conditions, from reservoir full to reservoir empty. Show how the direction of the lines of pressure would be affected by differences in the specific gravity of the materials of which the weir is built.

4. Write an essay on pile-driving, giving the various methods which have been adopted for driving piles, and the formulæ for calculating their safe bearing pressure.

5. It is proposed to construct a covered service reservoir to hold 1,000,000 gallons, half in excavation and half in embankment. The material excavated consists of dry sand, and there is a plentiful supply of stone suitable for concrete near the site. Illustrate, by means of sketches, how you would design such a reservoir.

6. Referring to question 5, write a specification for the work.

7. Write a specification for the following materials—
   (*a*) Concrete for filling 100-ton bags for breakwaters.
   (*b*) Concrete for a retaining wall.
   (*c*) Stone for bridge abutments, giving tests.
   (*d*) Bricks for sewer construction, giving tests.

8. Give an account of the theory of wave motion, and the force exerted by waves with especial reference to the construction of breakwaters.

Write an essay on the construction of breakwaters, giving a description of well-known examples.

RAILWAY AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.

HONOURS.

Only FOUR *questions to be attempted.*

1. Show how to prepare drawings to scale 10 feet to 1 inch of a concrete weir with crest 120 feet long, about 20 feet above stream bed.

The material above the bed-rock consists of large masses of gneiss disintegrated near the surface.

Provide for floods rising 2 feet above crest level, and give rough calculations to determine approximately the stress in the material at and above creek-bed level.

2. Take out the quantities of concrete and excavation in the last question, and describe briefly how you would carry on the work of construction, and how you would provide against damage by floods during the progress of the work, and, in the event of fissures being met with, how you would deal with them.

3. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of the so-called separate and partially separate Systems of Sewerage. What system would you propose for an inland country town such as Bathurst? State your reasons.

4. What are the conditions to be satisfied by a good brake for freight trains on the N.S.W. Railways. Describe briefly the Westinghouse brake, and make sketches of the drivers and quick-acting valves.

5. Write an essay on railway finance, giving information as to cost of construction, cost of maintenance of permanent way and rolling stock, locomotive and other expenses, passenger fares, rates for different classes of merchandise, earnings per train mile, proportion of working expenses to earnings, interest paid upon capital cost, and other particulars based upon the experience of some railway or railways with which you are acquainted.

6. A line of railway is 150 miles long; 100 miles of its length lies through alluvial plains, intersected by deltaic rivers subject to heavy floods, some of which the railway has to cross. There is neither stone nor gravel, but abundance of durable timber obtainable in lengths up to 50 feet. The remaining 50 miles is in mountainous country, abounding in moderately hard sandstone, rock stratified horizontally. This part of the railway is characterized by steep grades and sharp curves, and for long distances is situated on ground having a sideling slope of 1 in 2 to 1 in 10, crossing numerous small spurs and rocky gullies.

Describe in detail, with illustrative sketches, how you would locate this line, and design the earthworks, bridges, culverts, and permanent way of a 4ft. 8½in. gauge railway for heavy traffic, giving reasons for your treatment.

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES I.

PASS.

Only FIVE *questions to be attempted.*

1. What methods are employed in New South Wales for protecting timber piles from the ravages of the *teredo navalis?* Describe fully each method, and quote prices for work carried out in Port Jackson.

2. A retaining wall is built of brick, in cement mortar, on a concrete footing.

   (*a*) Write a specification for the supply, delivery and testing of the cement.

   (*b*) State the quality of concrete you would use, and write a specification for mixing the concrete.

3. Write an essay on the woodblocking of streets as carried out in Sydney, and illustrate your remarks by sketches. Name the most suitable Australian timbers for woodblocking.

4. Describe, and illustrate by sketches, the various classes of masonry used in building retaining walls, reservoir dams, bridge piers, and similar structures.

5. Describe the Monier system of construction as applied to bridge cylinders, and illustrate by sketches the method of

making the joints between the cylinders. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of cast iron and Monier cylinders.

6. Draw the cross section of the deck of a timber beam bridge 35 feet span 15 feet roadway, suitable for road traffic. How would you design the girders?

7. Describe carefully, with the aid of sketches and diagrams, Marten's mirror apparatus for determining the elastic deformations of materials under stress.

   Explain precisely how you would apply the apparatus to measure the compressions of a prism of cement, 18 inches long and 9 inches square in section. Show how you would record the observations and the deductions therefrom.

8. Distinguish between *fat limes*, *hydraulic limes*, and *hydraulic cements*. Describe briefly the chemical processes occurring during the *setting* of a mortar made with each variety. What are the quantities to be determined in making complete tests of a Portland cement?

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES II.

Only FIVE *questions to be attempted.*

1. What is meant by the following terms—Unit stress, bending stress, secondary stress, dynamic action, deflection and camber. How would you calculate the deflection in the girder of a swing bridge due to the swinging dead load, assuming all necessary data?

2. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of continuous and detached girders. Explain fully, assuming all necessary data, the graphic method of construction for a continuous girder of three spans, supposing all three spans loaded with a uniform dead and live load. How would you provide for expansion?

3. Write an essay on the combination of iron or steel with cement mortar and concrete in bridge and warehouse constructions, and illustrate by sketches the various systems.

4. Explain fully, assuming all necessary data—
   (*a*) The design of a pin for a composite truss bridge.
   (*b*) The design of a stiffener for a plate web girder.

5. How would you calculate the stresses in a hog-backed girder with vertical and diagonal web members? Assume all necessary data, and state how you would build the camber in such a girder.

6. A Pratt truss for a double line of railway is 200 ft. long, 30 ft. deep, and consists of eight panels each 25 ft. long. Assuming all necessary data, explain how you would determine the maximum bending moments and shearing stresses in any panel of the truss by Mr. Theodore Cooper's "Concentrated Load" system.

7. What are the essentials for a paving material for footpaths? Name in their relative order of merit and describe briefly any paving materials with which you are acquainted, and state the class of traffic for which they are suited.

8. Describe and illustrate by sketches the various systems of securing the timber piles in the piers and abutments of small span bridges.

MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES III.

HONOURS.

Only FOUR *questions to be attempted.*

1. Write an essay on the modern types of movable bridges in use in N. S. Wales. Illustrate your answer by sketches.

2. Make an outline sketch of a trestle pier at the junction of two 200 feet Pratt trusses, carrying a double line of railway; pier to be 100 feet high, with inclined columns.
   (*a*) Investigate the stresses due to wind and train, assuming all necessary data.
   (*b*) Assuming the stresses, how would you design the pier and provide for expansion.

3. Write an essay on the design of river piers for large span bridges; discuss the methods adopted for sinking, illustrating your remarks by sketches of actual examples occurring in Australia.

4. Describe fully how you would design and erect a Monier arch bridge of 30 feet span, suitable for road traffic. Write a specification for the Monier work.

5. A continuous girder bridge consists of three spans of 140 feet, 200 feet and 140 feet respectively. The pier at the junction of the 140 feet and 200 feet spans sinks one inch. Describe fully how you would calculate the new stresses, assuming all necessary data.

MATHEMATICS.

HONOURS.

The same papers as those set in the Third Year of Arts.

SURVEYING.

SIX *questions in Section I. to be attempted, except in the case of students in Mining Engineering, who are required to attempt three questions in each section.*

I.

1. Explain by diagrams and description the increasing difficulties of geodetic computations, (*a*) on a spherical earth (axes *a*, *a*, *a*); (*b*) a spheroidal earth (axes *a*, *a*, *c*); (*c*) an ellipsoidal earth (axes *a*, *b*, *c*); these three being conceived as either homogeneous or regular in respect of the different strata as the centre is approached, and (*d*) an ellipsoidal earth with a heterogeneous crust causing irregular plummet deflections. (*e*) In connection with (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) define the north line, latitude, and longitude, and the analogue of a straight line upon the surface. (*f*) Explain the difference of the results that would be found in accurately levelling over two different routes from P to Q, if the route in one case passed over an unsymmetrical mountain, and in the other was out of the reach of its sensible attraction.

2. (*a*) A simple chain of triangles is carried from the measured base B_1 to a second measured base B_2, the astronomical directions of which are ascertained by observation at the bases themselves. Draw a diagram of such a chain, consisting of at least 5 triangles, and explain

how the observed triangles may be simply corrected so as to be consistent with the observed directions of B_1 and B_2, and with their lengths. (*b*) Write down also the side-equation to be satisfied with a number of triangles whose contiguous sides radiate from a single point.

3. (*a*) Write an essay on the measurement of a base line, and on its extension by triangulation, shewing why and how it should be reduced to sea level. (*b*) Outline the method of measuring by two wires of different coefficients of expansion, giving formulæ.

4. (*a*) Explain the methods of geodetic hypsometry; (*b*) state why the element of "terrestrial refraction" introduces uncertainty; (*c*) discuss the nature of the difference between the results obtained by measurements of the zenith distances of trigonometrical stations, and those obtained by geodetic levelling; (*d*) state which of the two would be the more reliable, and why.

5. (*a*) How can longitude be determined with great precision by astronomical observation? (*b*) Why is the method of moon culminations unsatisfactory? (*c*) What is the difference between the astronomical longitude of a station and its geodetic longitude?

6. (*a*) Shew how a table of convergences can be computed on the assumption of a spheroidal earth (axes a, a, c); (*b*) deduce the formula for convergence; (*c*) shew how the difference of longitude and latitude of the terminals of a line can be readily approximately calculated by means of the convergence; (*d*) and how convergence can be applied to eliminate errors of traverse survey.

7. (*a*) Shew how the barometric formula for height may be developed from, and explain the equation

$$-\frac{dp}{p}=\frac{\delta g dh}{\delta k(1+at)}$$

(*b*) Describe the practical operations in obtaining a difference of height.

(*c*) Under what conditions may good results be expected?

(*d*) If at the starting and terminal stations of a barometric survey of height, there are stationary barometers continually observed throughout the period covered by observations with the travelling instrument, what advan-

tage would be conferred? and if only one stationary barometer be available, at what point of each day's route would it be preferable to place it for observation? Give reasons for any opinion expressed.

(This question not to be attempted if previous one is answered.)

8. (*a*) The heights of a number of intervisible stations A, B, C, etc., are known. It is required to determine the profiles of the lines A B, B C, etc., by using a single aneroid barometer. Describe how this could be done, taking account of the daily fluctuations of barometric pressure.

(*b*) In what respect may altitude-formulæ be simplified for aneroid readings of pressure, and why?

(*c*) What peculiarities are exhibited in aneroid readings when the instruments are subjected to great fluctuations of pressure?

9. In the survey of a harbour it is required to ascertain with some precision the main tidal features, and to reduce all soundings taken therein to their value at low water spring tide.

(*a*) How in general can this be done?

(*b*) State at what four times in the year it is desirable to fully observe the tides, and for how long they should be observed, giving reason for the opinion expressed?

(*c*) How would the "corrected establishment" of the harbour be found, and also the "semimenstrual inequality?" How can these be used for the purpose of predicting the times of high water?

(*d*) What are the more significant features of tidal phenomena?

(*e*) State what considerations ought to have weight in selecting the tide-observing station.

II.

10. The azimuth of a surface survey is to be transferred to that underground by means of plummets. (*a*) Shew how that can be most accurately effected. (*b*) Shew how the direction of a drive at right angles to the line joining the plummets can be precisely measured; (*c*) and how a curve could be set out and carried on with the least accumulation of error. (*d*) In connection with (*b*) and (*c*)

shew how any want of symmetry in the construction of the theodolite affects the results, and how the effect of asymmetry can be eliminated.

11. A traverse can be carried into a mine by means of an adit starting at A, and can be connected with a small vertical shaft B. The only instrument available for measuring angles in the underground survey is a circumferentor, the bearing being read by the magnetic needle thereof, and local deviations of the needle are known to exist. Shew how the best possible results, for the coördinates of all the underground points from A to B, can be obtained, the relative positions of those two points—difference of coördinates—being known by accurate surface survey. Shew clearly how the results are made independent of local deviations of the needle, and state how you would analyse the reliableness of the circumferentor work.

12. At the points of a polygon A B C D E F A, the points being connected by traverses and levels, bores are put down to a particular stratum. The points are not on the one horizontal plane. Shew by diagrams, etc., by what graphic method it may be ascertained whether the stratum is of the one dip and strike, and supposing that such is approximately the case, how the mean dip and strike may be graphically determined.

13. (*a*) The dip and direction of a bore are determined at the surface and at five equidistant depths. Shew how a plan and sections of the bore may be made. (*b*) Describe the method of obtaining the dip and direction.

14. (*a*) How, in a cutting with very steep and irregular sides, can the total quantity of material removed be accurately measured? (*b*) What would be the simplest way of determining the amount of material removed in a tunnel of somewhat irregular shape? (*c*) How would you compute the amount of coal won in a coal mine; and (*d*) the amount of ore in an irregularly shaped lode?

15. Write an essay on mine surveying.

* MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

LATIN.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Livy, Book XXVI.

2. Translate and comment—

   (*a*) Collaudavitque milites, quod duabus tantis deinceps cladibus icti provinciam obtinuissent, nec fructum secundarum rerum sentire hostes passi omni cis Hiberum agro eos arcuissent.

   (*b*) Siculi in senatum introducti multa de Hieronis regis fide perpetua erga populum Romanum verba fecerunt, in gratiam publicam avertentes.

   (*c*) Quot classes, quot duces, quot exercitus priore bello amissi sunt?

3. Translate—

   Cum Caesar in Galliam venit, alterius factionis principes erant Aedui, alterius Sequani. Hi cum per se minus valerent, quod summa auctoritas antiquitus erat in Aeduis magnaeque eorum erant clientelae, Germanos atque Ariovistum sibi adiunxerant eosque ad se magnis iacturis pollicitationibusque perduxerant. Proeliis vero compluribus factis secundis atque omni nobilitate Aeduorum interfecta tantum potentia antecesserant, ut magnam partem clientium ab Aeduis ad se traducerent obsidesque ab iis principum filios acciperent et publice iurare cogerent, nihil se contra Sequanos consilii inituros, et partem finitimi agri per vim occupatam possiderent Galliaeque totius principatum obtinerent. Qua necessitate adductus Divitiacus auxilii petendi causa Romam ad senatum profectus imperfecta re redierat.

4. Translate into Latin—

   (*a*) So great was the enthusiasm of the soldiers that they took the enemy's camp at the very first rush.

*NOTE.—The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

(*b*) The general promised to give a reward to that soldier who first entered the city.

(*c*) If you had gone to that city you would have seen many beautiful buildings.

(*d*) The defence of Casilinum was very obstinate, for there were seven hundred of Hannibal's soldiers in the place and two thousand Capuans, and Fabius, it is said, was disposed to raise the siege; but his colleague reminded him of the loss of reputation if so small a town were allowed to baffle two consular armies; the siege was therefore continued. At last the Capuans offered to Fabius to surrender the town, on condition of being allowed to retire to Capua, and it appears that he accepted the terms, and that the garrison had begun to march out when Marcellus attacked them, seized the open gate from which they were issuing, cut them down right and left, and forced his way into the city.

GREEK.

PASS.

1. Translate into English—

(*a*) Πρὸς ταῦτα ἀναστὰς Ξενοφῶν ὑπὲρ τῶν στρατιωτῶν εἶπεν, Ἡμεῖς δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες Σινωπεῖς, ἥκομεν ἀγαπῶντες ὅτι τὰ σώματα διεσωσάμεθα καὶ τὰ ὅπλα· οὐ γὰρ ἦν δυνατὸν ἅμα τε χρήματα ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις μάχεσθαι. καὶ νῦν ἐπεὶ εἰς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ἤλθομεν, ἐν Τραπεζοῦντι μέν, παρεῖχον γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀγοράν, ὠνούμενοι εἴχομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, καὶ ἀνθ' ὧν ἐτίμησαν ἡμᾶς καὶ ξένια ἔδωκαν τῇ στρατιᾷ, ἀντετιμῶμεν αὐτούς, καὶ εἴ τις αὐτοῖς φίλος ἦν τῶν βαρβάρων, τούτων ἀπειχόμεθα. τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους αὐτῶν ἐφ' οὓς αὐτοὶ ἡγοῖντο κακῶς ἐποιοῦμεν ὅσον ἐδυνάμεθα. ἐρωτᾶτε δὲ αὐτοὺς ὁποίων τινῶν ἡμῶν ἔτυχον· πάρεισι γὰρ ἐνθάδε οὓς ἡμῖν ἡγεμόνας διὰ φιλίαν ἡ πόλις συνέπεμψεν. Ὅποι δ' ἂν ἐλθόντες ἀγορὰν μὴ ἔχωμεν, ἄν τε εἰς βάρβαρον γῆν ἄν τε εἰς Ἑλληνίδα, οὐχ ὕβρει ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκῃ λαμβάνομεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. καὶ Καρδούχους καὶ Ταόχους καὶ Χαλδαίους καίπερ βασιλέως οὐχ ὑπηκόους ὄντας ὅμως καὶ μάλα φοβεροὺς ὄντας πολεμίους ἐκτη-

σάμεθα διὰ τὸ ἀνάγκην εἶναι λαμβάνειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ἐπεὶ ἀγορὰν οὐ παρεῖχον. Μάκρωνας δὲ καίπερ βαρβάρους ὄντας, ἐπεὶ ἀγορὰν οἵαν ἐδύναντο παρεῖχον, φίλους τε ἐνομίζομεν εἶναι καὶ βίᾳ οὐδὲν ἐλαμβάνομεν τῶν ἐκείνων.

(*b*) Βουλόμενος δὲ ὁ Κῦρος ἐθελοντὰς μένειν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ τούς τε Μήδους καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους, συνεκάλεσε πάντας τοὺς ἐπίκαιρίους· ἐπεὶ δὲ συνῆλθον, ἔλεξε τοιάδε· Ἄνδρες Μῆδοι καὶ πάντες οἱ παρόντες, ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς οἶδα σαφῶς ὅτι οὔτε χρημάτων δεόμενοι σὺν ἐμοὶ ἐξήλθετε οὔτε Κυαξάρῃ νομίζοντες τοῦτο ὑπηρετεῖν, ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ βουλόμενοι τοῦτο χαρίζεσθαι καὶ ἐμὲ τιμῶντες νυκτοπορεῖν καὶ κινδυνεύειν σὺν ἐμοὶ ἠθελήσατε. καὶ χάριν τούτων ἐγὼ ὑμῖν ἔχω μέν, εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ· ἀποδιδόναι δὲ οὔπω ἀξίαν δύναμιν ἔχειν μοι δοκῶ. καὶ τοῦτο μὲν οὐκ αἰσχύνομαι λέγων· τὸ δ' Ἐὰν μένητε παρ' ἐμοί, ἀποδώσω, εὖ ἴστε, ἔφη, αἰσχυνοίμην ἂν εἰπεῖν. νομίζω γάρ ἐμαυτὸν ἐοικέναι λέγοντι ταῦτα ἕνεκα τοῦ ὑμᾶς μᾶλλον ἐθέλειν παρ' ἐμοὶ καταμένειν. ἀντὶ δὲ τούτου τάδε λέγω· ἐγὼ γὰρ ὑμῖν, κἂν ἤδη ἀπίητε Κυαξάρῃ πειθόμενοι, ὅμως, ἂν ἀγαθόν τι πράξω, πειράσομαι οὕτω ποιεῖν ὥστε καὶ ὑμᾶς ἐμὲ ἐπαινεῖν. οὐ γάρ δὴ αὐτός γε ἄπειμι, ἀλλὰ καὶ Ὑρκανίοις, οἷς τοὺς ὅρκους καὶ τὰς δεξιὰς ἔδωκα, ἐμπεδώσω καὶ οὔποτε τούτους προδιδοὺς ἁλώσομαι, καὶ τῷ νῦν διδόντι Γωβρύᾳ καὶ τείχη ἡμῖν καὶ χώραν καὶ δύναμιν πειράσομαι ποιεῖν μὴ μεταμελῆσαι τῆς πρὸς ἐμὲ ὁδοῦ.

2. Translate into Greek—

(*a*) The barbarians believed that they would easily arrive at the river and conquer our men, who were encamped there.

(*b*) If you had fought bravely your city would not have been utterly destroyed.

(*c*) I asked whether they were willing to obey the excellent generals whom they had chosen.

(*d*) They said that, as soon as the war was ended, many more people would go to that country and live there as citizens.

(*e*) In the beginning of the year, on a dark night, the Persians sailed away, so that they might not be compelled to fight against the Greeks.

(*f*) The King promised to give weapons and houses to all who had helped him.

FRENCH.

(The answers are to be given up in two separate bundles, which are to be marked clearly A and B. Answers given 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 Michaud, La Première Croisade.

2. (*a*) Conjugate in the Present Indicative (in full)—*accroître*, *jeter*, *fléchir*, *élevaient*.

   (*b*) Put down the Future (one person only) of—*couvrent*, *devenus*, *élevaient*; and the Past Participle of—*couvrent*, *mettent*, *fuir*, *accroître*.

   (*c*) What is the Gender of the following nouns—*main*, *incendie*, *malheur*, *visage*, *tour* (*à leur tour*), *vues?* Give their derivation.

B.

3. Translate into French—

   Jason went back sadly, and told the heroes what he had heard. And they leapt on shore, and searched till dawn; and at dawn they found the body, all rolled in dust and blood, amongst the corpses of those monstrous beasts. And they wept over their kind host, and laid him on a fair bed, and heaped a huge mound over him, and offered black sheep at his tomb, and Orpheus sang a magic song to him, that his spirit might have rest. And then they held games at the tomb, after the custom of those times, and Jason gave prizes to each winner. To Anceus he gave a golden cup, for he wrestled best of all; and to Herakles a silver one, for he was the strongest of all; and to Castor, who rode best, a golden crest; and Polydeuces the boxer had a rich carpet, and to Orpheus for his song was given a sandal with golden wings. But Jason himself was the best of all the archers, and the

Minuai crowned him with an olive crown; and so, the songs say, the soul of good Cyzicus was appeased, and the heroes went on their way in peace.

4. Translate into English (at sight)—

"Mon père et ma mère," dit Mistriss Hutchinson dans ses mémoires, "me trouvant assez belle alors et plus intelligente qu'on ne l'est communément, s'occupèrent de moi avec un soin particulier, et n'épargnèrent aucune dépense pour me donner une éducation distinguée, ce qui me rendit de fort bonne heure un objet d'admiration pour toutes les personnes qui voulaient flatter la tendresse paternelle. . . . Je me souviens que vers l'âge de sept ans, j'ai eu pendant quelque temps huit maîtres à la fois, maîtres de langues, de musique, de danse, d'écriture, d'ouvrages à l'aiguille. . . . J'aimais mieux un livre que tout cela . . . et j'allais me cacher partout où je pouvais trouver moyen de lire à mon aise. . . . Mon père voulut me faire apprendre le latin, et malgré l'incapacité de mon maître, qui était le chapelain de la maison, je réussis à dépasser mes frères qui allaient à l'école. . . . Ma mère aurait fait meilleur marché de ce genre d'études et aurait désiré que je me livrasse avec plus d'ardeur à d'autres objets. Je fis peu de progrès dans la musique, et dans la danse; je ne touchais jamais à mon luth ni à ma harpe que lorsque mon maître arrivait; et quant à mon aiguille, je la détestais absolument. Je dédaignais aussi de jouer avec les autres enfants; quand j'étais forcée de m'entretenir avec ceux qui venaient me voir, je les fatiguais de discours plus graves que ceux même de leurs mères.

GERMAN.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Elster, Zwischen den Schlachten.

2. (*a*) Give the genitive singular and nominative plural of Herz, Sturm, Angriff, Friede, Wort, Auge.

   (*b*) Give the principal parts of bringen, liegen, geben, vorgehen, sehen, denken.

   (*c*) Form adjectives from Stein, Holz, Zufall, Silber, Feind, Thier.

3. Translate—

(*a*) Give him my kindest regards. We shall be with you on Saturday. You must go, for it is getting late. Long live the king! We are going to the country, but we hope to be back in a week.

(*b*) Seven years, my lord, have now passed since I waited in your outward rooms, or was repulsed from your door; during which time I have been pushing on my work through difficulties of which it is useless to complain, and have brought it, at last, to the verge of publication, without one act of assistance, one word of encouragement, or one smile of favour. Such treatment I did not expect, for I never had a patron before.

4. Translate (at sight)—

Es waren schwere Zeiten. Nicht nur die brandenburgischen Länder, sondern ganz Deutschland hatte der unselige Krieg in einen Trümmerhaufen verwandelt, und unter diesen verzweifelten Umständen trat Friedrich Wilhelm im Alter von nur 20 Jahren die Regierung an. Alle Hoffnung auf Frieden und Wiedergeburt schien geschwunden, und da war es der Kurfürst, der dem abgestorbenen Körper neues Leben einzuflößen verstand. Seine Verdienste um sein Land haben ihm mit Recht den Beinamen des Großen Kurfürsten eingetragen; mit allen Herrschertugenden ausgestattet, wurde er recht eigentlich der Begründer eines einheitlich regierten, mächtigen Preußischen Staates, auf dem sich in einer späteren Zeit das neue Deutsche Reich erheben konnte. Als Feldherr stand er einzig da, und sein Heer war stets das schlagfertigste von der gesammten deutschen Reichsarmee. Aber er war auch ein geschickter Diplomat, und schon im Anfang seiner Regierung hatte er sich durch sein entscheidendes Auftreten die Achtung Aller verschafft.

ARITHMETIC.

PASS.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

1. Find the smallest number which when divided either by 11, 13, 17, or 19 gives a remainder 7.

2. If 3 tons 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs. cost £13 16s. 8d., find the value of 7 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs.

3. Find to the nearest inch the side of a square field whose area is 10 acres 3 roods.

4. Multiply 23·7693 by ·000764251.

5. Express $1\frac{13}{14}$ of $2\frac{2}{7} \div 10\frac{2}{7}$ as a recurring decimal, and $\frac{\cdot 0\dot{9}2\dot{5}}{\cdot 3\dot{5}7142\dot{8}}$ as a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms.

6. Find the sum which ought to be paid on March 11th in satisfaction of a debt of £175 due on August 15th, the rate of interest being 4 per cent. per annum.

7. Find the compound interest on £1763 10s. for 4 years at 3 per cent. per annum.

8. A cask contained 27 gallons of spirits; 9 gallons were drawn off, and the cask was filled up with water; 9 gallons of the mixture were then drawn off and replaced with water, and the operation was repeated once more. In what proportions were the spirits and water finally mixed in the cask?

9. A merchant by selling corn at 3s. 5d. per bushel of $61\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. makes a profit of $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Find the price per ton which he paid for it; find also the loss per cent. he would incur if he sold it at 2s. 11d. per bushel.

10. How many children can be accommodated in a school-room 45 feet long, 27 feet wide, and 15 feet high, so as to allow 200 cubic feet of space for each child?

ALGEBRA.

PASS.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

1. Define the following terms, *homogeneous*, *symmetrical expression in a b c*, *index*, *power*, *root of an equation*.

2. Express in algebraic symbols the quantity which multiplied by itself is equal to the quantity obtained by subtracting from a the product of b and c, and then adding to the remainder the quotient obtained by dividing d by e. Find its value when $a=6$, $b=2$, $c=3$, $d=8$ and $e=2$.

3. Find the continued product of $a+b+c$, $b+c-a$, $c+a-b$ and $a+b-c$.

4. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{x^2+a^2}{(a-b)(a-c)}+\frac{x^2+b^2}{(b-c)(b-a)}+\frac{x^2+c^2}{(c-a)(c-b)}.$$

5. Find the factors of $6x^3+2x^2y^2-4xy^4$,
$(y^2+9z^2-4x^2)^2-36y^2z^2$,
$x^3+y^3+6x(x+2)+8$.

6. Find the G.C.M. of $2x^3-13x^2+27x-18$ and $2x^3-21x^2+67x-60$.

7. Solve the equations

(i.) $\dfrac{x^2-6}{x^3+8}+\dfrac{4}{5x^2-10x+20}-\dfrac{1}{x+2}=0.$

(ii.) $\left.\begin{array}{l}(a+b)x+(a-b)y=2a(a+b)\\ a(x-y)-b(x+y)=2a(a-b)\end{array}\right\}$

8. Solve the quadratic equations

(i.) $(x+1)(2x-3)=(3x-2)(x-1)-\dfrac{x}{2}.$

(ii.) $x^2+2x\sqrt{a+b}+2b=0.$

9. Describe the process pursued in solving a quadratic equation of the form $ax^2+bx+c=0$, explaining the reason for each step taken.

10. If the numerator of a certain fraction be increased by 17 the fraction becomes equal to 2, but if the denominator be increased by 14 the result is $\frac{1}{2}$. Find the fraction.

GEOMETRY.

PASS.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

1. What are *Definitions*, *Postulates* and *Axioms*?
Define Parallel Straight Lines, a Parallelogram, a Circle, a Rectangle.

2. Draw a perpendicular to a given straight line from a given point without it.

3. Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to each other.
4. Describe a parallelogram equal in area to a given parallelogram but having double its perimeter.
5. If the squares on the two sides of a triangle are together equal to the square on the third side, then the two sides contain a right angle.
6. If a straight line is divided into two equal, and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, etc. Complete this examination and prove the theorem.
7. ABCD is a square, each side of which is eight inches in length. EF is a straight line which cuts AB in E and CD in F. If AE is one inch, and CF three inches in length, find the areas of AEFD and BCFE.
8. In any circle, the angle in a semicircle is a right angle, the angle in a segment greater, etc. Prove this theorem.
9. Two equal circles are drawn (as in Euclid I., i.) each passing through the centre of the other, and cutting each other in A and B. If any straight line through A cuts the circles in C and D, prove that B, C, D are the angular points of an equilateral triangle.

[*The two Honour papers which follow were set in November, 1900, in addition to those set for the Senior Public Examination and Matriculation Honour Examination conjointly, which are printed in the Manual of Public Examinations.*]

FRENCH II.

1. Translate into French—

Lady Mobbed by a Chinese Crowd.

There was then a riot in earnest; the men had armed themselves with pieces of the doorway, and were hammering at the door and wooden front of my room, surging against the door to break it down, howling and yelling. *Yang kwei-tze!* had been abandoned as too mild, and the yells, as I heard afterwards, were such as "Beat her!" "Kill her!" "Burn her!" The last they tried to carry into effect. My den had a second wooden wall to another

street, and the mob on that side succeeded in breaking a splinter out, through which they inserted some lighted matches, which fell on some straw and lighted it. It was damp, and I easily trod it out, and dragged a board over the hole. The place was all but pitch-dark, and was full of casks, boards, and chunks of wood. The door was secured by strong wooden bars. I sat down on something in front of the door with my revolver, intending to fire at the men's legs if they got in, tried the bars every now and then, looked through the chinks, felt the position serious —darkness, no possibility of escaping, nothing of humanity to appeal to, no help, and a mob as pitiless as fiends. Indeed, the phrase "hell let loose" applied to the howls and their inspiration.

2. Translate into English—

(*a*) Je suis un pâle enfant du vieux Paris, et j'ai
Le regret des rêveurs qui n'ont pas voyagé.
Au pays bleu mon âme en vain se réfugie,
Elle n'a jamais pu perdre la nostalgie
Des verts chemins qui vont là-bas, à l'horizon.
Comme un pauvre captif vieilli dans sa prison
Se cramponne aux barreaux étroits de sa fenêtre
Pour voir mourir le jour et pour le voir renaître;
Ou comme un exilé, promeneur assidu,
Regarde du coteau le pays défendu
Se dérouler au loin sous l'immensité bleue,
Ainsi je fuis la ville et cherche la banlieue.
Avec mon rêve heureux j'aime partir, marcher
Dans la poussière, voir le soleil se coucher
Parmi la brume d'or, derrière les vieux ormes,
Contempler les couleurs splendides et les formes
Des nuages baignés dans l'occident vermeil,
Et, quand l'ombre succède à la mort du soleil,
M'éloigner encore plus par quelque agreste rue
Dont l'ornière rappelle un sillon de charrue,
Gagner les champs pierreux, sans songer au départ
Et m'asseoir, les cheveux au vent, sur le rempart.

(*b*) BATAILLE DE COULMIERS.

Le 9 novembre, par un temps couvert mais doux, dans cette plaine de Coulmiers où parmi des bouquets d'arbres se dissimulent de grosses fermes et de vieux manoirs,

l'armée de la Loire s'ébranlait en un ordre irréprochable, de même qu'à la manœuvre, sans laisser un traînard derrière ses lignes et sans montrer la moindre hésitation. Tann, qui n'avait que quinze mille hommes contre soixante mille, comprit aussitôt qu'il aurait le dessous. Les assaillants le débordaient par ses deux ailes, et leur artillerie, qui donnait tout entière, tirait avec une étonnante précision. Il lutta néanmoins. Mais, comme faisaient leurs devanciers dans les premières guerres de la Révolution, les généraux français se mirent à la tête des troupes et les entraînèrent. Peytavin enleva le village de Baccon et le château de la Renardière. Barry, qui marchait à pied en avant de sa principale colonne et au cri de "Vive la France," emporta Coulmiers. Le vice-amiral Jauréguiberry s'empara de Champ et d'Ormeseau. A quatre heures Tann reculait sur Artenay; il abandonnait Orléans avec un millier de malades.

3.—

(*a*) Explain the accentuation of French words. What are the respective functions of the grave, acute and circumflex accents?

(*b*) Give examples of Derivations of (i.) Nouns from Adjectives; (ii.) Nouns from Verbs; (iii.) Verbs from Nouns and Adjectives.

(*c*) Mention any Reformers of the French language or literature, and show the nature of their reforms.

(*d*) Draw a comparison between Corneille and Racine as tragic dramatists.

(*e*) Mention some of the principal Lyrical Poets of the nineteenth century, and characterise their poetry.

GERMAN II.

1. Translate into German—

Chinese Superstitions.

I sat on a ledge for two hours, every minute expecting to see my boat move up to the foot of the cataract, but she was immovable. Then we went into a low restaurant, and got some fourth-class Chinese food, and after long bargaining three live fowls and three eggs. Crowds,

more curious than rude, pressed upon us, everywhere choking up the balconies and entrances of the eating-house, and asking no end of questions. The men asserted, as they did everywhere on the river, that with my binoculars and cameras I could see the treasures of the mountains, the gold, precious stones, and golden cocks which lie deep down in the earth; that I kept a black devil in the camera, and that I liberated him at night, and that he dug up the golden cocks, and that the reason that my boat was low in the water was that it was ballasted with these auriferous fowls, and with the treasures of the hills! They further said that the "foreign devils" with blue and grey eyes could see three feet into the earth, and that I had been looking for the root which transmutes the base metals into gold, and this, though according to them I had the treasures of the hills at my disposal! They were quite good natured, however.

2. Translate into English (at sight) :—

DER SCHLAF.

(*a*) "Gesegnet sei der Mann, der den Schlaf erfand!" sagte des unvergleichlichen Ritters von La Mancha getreuer Schildknappe, als er nach einem mühseligen Tage, an dem ihn die völlige Niederlage seines Herrn die letzte Hoffnung auf eine Grafschaft oder Statthalterschaft geraubt hatte, und, was ihm vielleicht noch weher that, nach einer so dürftigen Mahlzeit, wie sie selbst bei der irrenden Ritterschaft nicht gewöhnlich sind, unter der Decke des Himmels seine Glieder ausgestreckt hatte, und bald nachher aus seinem ersten süssen Schlafe von dem Ritter mit der sonderbaren Ammuthung geweckt ward, sich zu geisseln, un seine Dulcinea zu entzaubern. "So lange ich schlafe," war die Antwort Sancho Pansa's, so lange ich schlafe, bekümmert mich weder Furcht noch Hoffnung, weder Arbeit noch Ruhm; Schlaf ist der Mantel, der alle Gedanken und Sorgen der Menschen zudeckt; er stillet den Hunger und löschet den Durst; sein sanftes Feuer vertreibt den Frost; sein kühler Hauch lindert die Hitze; der Schlaf ist die Universal-münze, mit der man jede Waare kauft; er ist die Wage, die den Hirten und den König, den Dummkopf und den Weisen gleich macht. Der einzige üble Umstand beim Schlafe, wie ich mir habe

Sagen lassen, ist seine Aehnlichkeit mit dem Tode: ein todter Leichnam und ein schlafender Mensch sind kaum zu unterscheiden."

(*b*) Aufwärts,
Vom Himmel tönt herab ein süsses Singen
aus Wolken, die aus Morgenduft gewoben;
die Lerchen sind es, die mit leichten Schwingen
sich jubelnd in das Aethermeer erhoben.
Zwei Augen blicken sehnsuchtsvoll nach oben;
ein Vöglein sucht dem Nest sich zu entringen;
den jungen Fittig will's im Flug erproben:
Hinauf, hinauf, wo frohe Lieder klingen!
Und aufwärts fliegt es, sinkt ermattet nieder,
die fernen Wolken kann es nicht erreichen;
doch bald nach kurzer Rast erhebt sich's wieder.
Und wen'ger schon ist ihm die Kraft gebunden;
es steigt und sinkt, um höher nur zu steigen,
bis es zuletzt im Aethermeer verschwunden.

(J. Sturm.)

(*a*) "Festgemauert in der *Erden*." Explain this old Dative. Mention other examples of the survival of obsolete case-forms, in compound words, in stereotyped phrases or in proverbs.

(*b*) Explain what is meant by Folk-Etymology, and mention examples in German and English.

(*c*) Give a brief account of Lessing and his works.

(*d*) Trace English influences upon German literature, and vice versa, during the last and the present centuries.

(*e*) Say what you know of modern German Historians.

*ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

FOR THE

FACULTIES OF LAW, MEDICINE & SCIENCE

INCLUDING THE

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

LATIN.

1. Translate an extract from Livy, Book XXVI.

2. Translate and comment on—
   (*a*) L. Cincio praetori ad obtinendam Siciliam Cannenses milites dati, duarum instar legionum.
   (*b*) Iussi deinde inire suffragium ad unum omnes non centuriae modo, sed etiam homines P. Scipioni imperium esse in Hispania jusserunt.
   (*c*) Postulatum a consulibus est, ut de permutandis provinciis senatum consulerent.

3. Translate an extract from Horace, Odes, Book I.

4. Translate, with brief comments—
   (*a*) Cui dabit partes scelus expiandi
   Juppiter?
   (*b*) Crescit occulto velut arbor aevo
   Fama Marcelli.
   (*c*) Premant Calena falce, quibus dedit
   Fortuna vitem.

5. Translate—

   Hannibal uno loco se tenebat in castello, quod ei a rege datum erat muneri, idque sic aedificarat, ut in omnibus partibus aedificii exitus haberet, scilicet verens ne usu

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* The time allowed for each paper is three hours, except where otherwise stated.

veniret, quod accidit. Huc quum legati Romanorum venissent ac multitudine domum eius circumdedissent, puer ab ianua prospiciens Hannibali dixit plures praeter consuetudinem armatos apparere. Qui imperavit ei, ut omnes fores aedificii circumiret, ac propere sibi nuntiaret, num eodem modo undique obsideretur. Puer quum celeriter, quid esset, renuntiasset, omnesque exitus occupatos ostendisset, sensit id non fortuito factum, sed se peti, neque sibi diutius vitam esse retinendam. Quam ne alieno arbitrio dimitteret, memor pristinarum virtutum, venenum, quod semper secum habere consueverat, sumpsit.

6. Translate into Latin—

After the battles of Trasimene and Cannae, when there was a state of panic at Rome, we find the Senate intrepidly discussing measures of safety after taking steps to allay the panic. According to Livy, even when the news came that Hannibal was marching on Rome, the Senate refused to break up the siege of Capua, and sent word to the commanders there that one only was to come with such troops as could be spared without relaxing the blockade. Again, when Hannibal was within sight of the walls of Rome, a reinforcement ready to set out for Spain was neither diverted nor detained, but marched out to embark for its destination. In the later years of the war its members used their influence with the people to have those commanders reappointed who had shown themselves capable.

FRENCH.

(The answers are to be put 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 letters A or B.)

A.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Michaud, La Première Croisade.

2. Translate into English extracts from Molière, Les Femmes Savantes.

B.

3. (*a*) What is the Gender and Derivation of the following—*main*, *malheur*, *visage*, *vue*, *cuirassé*, *jeûnes?*

(*b*) *Pour lui faire rencontrer un homme.* Explain why *lui* is in the Dative, although a direct object.

4. Translate into French—

All this while the storm increased, and the sea went very high, though nothing like what I have seen many times since; no, nor what I saw a few days after; but it was enough to affect me then, who was but a young sailor, and had never known anything of the matter. I expected every wave would have swallowed us up, and that every time the ship fell down, as I thought it did, in the trough or hollow of the sea, we should never rise more. In this agony of mind, I made many vows and resolutions, that if it would please God to spare my life in this one voyage, if ever I set foot upon dry land again, I would go directly home to my father, and never enter a ship again as long as I lived, that I would take his advice, and never run myself into such miseries as these any more. Now I saw plainly the goodness of his observations about the middle station in life, how easy, how comfortable he had lived all his days, and never had been exposed to tempests at sea, or trouble on shore; and, in short, I resolved that I would, like a true repenting prodigal son, go home to my father.

5. Translate into English (at sight)—

PARIS.

Et si vous voulez recevoir de la vieille ville une impression que la moderne ne saurait plus vous donner, montez, un matin de grande fête, au soleil levant de Pâques ou de la Pentecôte, montez sur quelque point élevé d'où vous dominiez la capitale entière; et assistez à l'éveil des carillons. Voyez, à un signal parti du ciel, car c'est le soleil qui le donne, ces mille églises tressaillir à la fois. Ce sont d'abord des tintements épars, allant d'une église à l'autre, comme lorsque des musiciens s'avertissent qu'on va commencer. Puis, tout à coup, voyez, car il semble qu'en certains instants l'oreille aussi a sa vue, voyez

s'élever au même moment de chaque clocher comme une colonne de bruit, comme une fumée d'harmonie. D'abord, la vibration de chaque cloche monte droite, pure, et pour ainsi dire isolée des autres, dans le ciel splendide du matin; puis, peu à peu, en grossissant, elles se fondent, elles se mêlent, elles s'effacent l'une dans l'autre, elles s'amalgament dans un magnifique concert. Ce n'est plus qu'une masse de vibrations sonores qui se dégage sans cesse des innombrables clochers, qui flotte, ondule, bondit, tourbillonne sur la ville, et prolonge bien au-delà de l'horizon le cercle assourdissant de ces oscillations. Cependant cette mer d'harmonie n'est point un chaos. Si grosse et si profonde qu'elle soit, elle n'a point perdu sa transparence: vous y voyez serpenter à part chaque groupe de notes qui s'échappe des sonneries.

GERMAN.

1. Translate into English, extracts from Schiller, Lyrical Ballads.

2. Translate into English, extracts from Elster, Zwischen den Schlachter.

3. Translate—

Unterhalb des Rheingaus, wo die Ufer des Stromes ihre lachende Miene verlieren, Berg und Felsen mit ihren abenteuerlichen Burgruinen sich trotziger gebärden, und eine wildere, ernstere Herrlichkeit emporsteigt, dort liegt, wie eine schaurige Sage der Vorzeit, die finstre, uralte Stadt Bacharach. Nicht immer waren so morsch und verfallen diese Mauern mit ihren zahnlosen Zinnen und blinden Warttürmchen, in deren Luken der Wind pfeift und die Spatzen nisten; in diesen armselig hässlichen Lehmgassen, die man durch das zerrissene Thor erblickt, herrschte nicht immer jene öde Stille, die nur dann und wann unterbrochen wird von schreienden Kindern, keifenden Weibern und brüllenden Kühen. Diese Mauern waren einst stolz und stark, und in diesen Gassen bewegte sich frisches, freies Leben, Macht und Pracht, Lust und Leid, viel Liebe und viel Hass. Bacharach gehörte einst zu jenen Municipien, welche von den Römern während

ihrer Herrschaft am Rhein gegründet worden, und die Einwohner, wussten nach dem Beispiel andrer rheinischen Städte ein ziemlich freies Gemeinwesen zu erhalten.

4. Translate into German—

The hangman addressed himself to his office. But he had been disconcerted by what the duke had said. The first blow inflicted only a slight wound. The duke struggled, rose from the block, and looked reproachfully at the executioner. The head sank down once more. The stroke was repeated again and again; but still the neck was not severed, and the body continued to move. Yells of rage and horror rose from the crowd. Ketch flung down the axe with a curse. "I cannot do it," he said; "my heart fails me." "Take up the axe, man," cried the sheriff. "Fling him over the rails," roared the mob. At length the axe was taken up. Two more blows extinguished the last remains of life, but a knife was used to separate the head from the shoulders. The crowd was wrought up to such an extasy of rage that the executioner was in danger of being torn to pieces, and was conveyed away under a strong guard.

ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

1. Find the cost of 17 tons 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs. at £27 11s. 6d. a ton.
2. Express $\frac{1}{41}$ and $\frac{31}{41}$ as recurring decimals.
3. Arrange in order of magnitude $\frac{528}{4229}$, $\frac{520}{4224}$ and $\frac{1400}{11786}$.
4. If a shilling a gallon is ·28 francs per litre, and a litre is ·22 gallons, find the value of £1 in francs and centimes.
5. To what will £25 9s., paid annually *in advance*, amount at the end of four years, reckoning interest at four per cent. per annum?
6. A man buys pound shares, paid up to eighteen shillings, at 16s. 1d. He afterwards receives a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. on the paid-up capital, and then sells out at 18s. 2d. What rate of profit has he made on the transaction?

7. A circular target consists of a circular bull's-eye of two feet radius, surrounded by three rings, each of uniform width. The areas of the bull's-eye and the rings are all the same. Find the radial width of each of the rings.

8. If the length of $\frac{1}{360}$ of the circumference of a sphere is 69 miles, find the area of the surface in square miles.

9. The radius of a spherical iron ball, supposed to be solid, is 6 inches, and its weight is 228 pounds. If iron is bulk for bulk seven times as heavy as water, and one cubic foot of water weighs $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., find the size of the flaw in the ball. [Take π as equal to $3\frac{1}{7}$].

ALGEBRA.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

1. Simplify the following, without actual multiplication
$$\sqrt{\{(a+b)^2(x-y)^2-2(a^2-b^2)(x^2-y^2)+(a-b)^2(x+y)^2\}}.$$

2. Given $\dfrac{a}{b+cx}=\dfrac{a}{b}\left(1-\dfrac{cx}{b}+\dfrac{c^2x^2}{b^2}-\dfrac{c^3x^3}{b^3}\right)+\dfrac{a}{b+cx}\times\text{remainder}$;
prove that this remainder is $\dfrac{c^4x^4}{b^4}$.

3. Solve the equations

(i.) $\begin{cases} x^2-xy=15, \\ y^2-xy=10. \end{cases}$

(ii.) $\begin{cases} x^2-xy=2a^2, \\ y^2+xy=3a^2. \end{cases}$

(iii.) $\begin{cases} x+2y+3z=0, \\ 4x-3y+z=0, \\ x^2+y^2+z^2=3. \end{cases}$

4. Extract the square root of $30-12\sqrt{6}$. Also find the rational part of the cube root of $99-70\sqrt{2}$, having given that the irrational part of the cube root is $-2\sqrt{2}$.

5. If p arithmetic means are inserted between a and l, find the qth of those means, and shew that the pth of q means, subtracted from the qth of p means, gives a remainder $(l-a)(q-p)(q+p+1)\div\{(q+1)(p+1)\}$.

6. If $x+y+z=0$, prove that the three symmetrical quantities, of which $y^2+z^2-x^2$ is one, are inversely proportional to x, y and z.

7. If a *rational, integral* function of x vanishes when $x=a$, it is divisible by $x-a$ without remainder. Prove this theorem, and explain why the words in italics are necessary.

8. P bicycles from A towards B at twelve miles an hour, but breaks down and, at once going on, completes his journey at two miles an hour. Q meanwhile walks from B to A at four miles an hour. If P and Q both start and finish simultaneously, find how far apart they were when the breakdown occurred, the whole distance from A to B being fifteen miles.

GEOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

1. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another, and, if the equal sides are produced, the angles on the other side of the base are also equal.

2. Describe a triangle, having given the base, the difference of the other sides and the difference of the angles at the base.

3. If a triangle is constructed having two sides equal to the diagonals of a quadrilateral and the included angle equal to the angle between these diagonals, the triangle and quadrilateral are equal in area.

4. Divide a straight line so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one part may be equal to the square on the other part.

5. If a straight line is divided as proposed in the last question, shew that the rectangle contained by the sum and difference of the parts is equal to the rectangle contained by the parts.

6. If a straight line touches a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line is drawn cutting the circle, the angles between the tangent and secant are equal to the angles in the alternate segments of the circle.

7. The circle DAE touches the circle BAC internally at A, and the chord BC of the circle BAC touches the circle DAE at D. Shew that the angle BAD is equal to the angle CAD.

8. Inscribe a regular pentagon in a given circle.

9. Prove that any equilateral figure which is inscribed in a circle is also equiangular.

TRIGONOMETRY.

TWO HOURS AND A-HALF.

1. Prove the formula for expanding $\sin(A+B)$ and simplify $\sin(A+90°)$, $\cos(-A-180°)$, $\tan\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

2. In any triangle the sines of the angles are proportional to the opposite sides.

3. If AD be drawn perpendicular to BC in the triangle ABC, prove that $BD-CD=a \operatorname{cosec} A \sin(C-B)$.

4. Simplify $\dfrac{1+\sin 2A+\cos 4A+\sin 6A}{\cos 2A+\sin 4A}$.

5. Find $\tan 30°$, $\tan 15°$, $\tan 22°30'$.

6. Solve the equations

   (i.) $\tan(\theta+\alpha)=\cot(\theta-\beta)$.

   (ii.) $\cos\theta+\cos 2\theta=\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

7. Prove the formula which expresses the cosine of the half-angle of a triangle in terms of the sides, and prove that

$$bc\cos^2\frac{A}{2}+\text{etc}=s^2.$$

8. Two rocks bear E. and N.E. from a ship. A chart shews that one rock is 2 miles S.E. of the other. How far is the ship from the rocks?

9. Find the approximate area of the disc of water visible from a balloon one mile above the water in mid-ocean, neglecting refraction, and taking the earth-radius as 4000 miles.